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UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

ADOPTED FROM JULY 1, 1911, TO DECEMBER 31, 1911, BY CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 10,000 IN 1910

COMPILED BY DIRECTION OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

BY

JOHN W. TRASK

Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service

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MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ADOPTED FROM JULY 1, 1911, TO DECEMBER 31, 1911, BY CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 10,000 IN 1910.

This is the second volume of municipal ordinances pertaining to the public health reprinted from the Public Health Reports. In the issue of the Public Health Reports of March 24, 1911, the publishing of municipal sanitary ordinances and regulations was begun. Those adopted from January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, by the cities of the United States having a population of over 25,000 in 1910, were printed in the issues of the Public Health Reports between March 24, 1911, and January 19, 1912. These were reprinted, arranged under subjects, as reprint No. 70.

This volume constitutes the second reprint and contains the ordinances and regulations enacted or promulgated during the second half of the calendar year 1911, by cities of the United States having a population of over 10,000 in 1910. It is not to be understood that all the ordinances and regulations enacted by these cities will be found in this volume. Their compilation depended upon the cooperation of the health departments of the respective cities, and the ordinances and regulations here included are those forwarded by the city health officials in response to requests sent out by the Surgeon General in the form of circular letters. It is not believed, however, that there are any omissions of importance.

The arrangement followed in this volume is in all essentials the same as that used in reprint No. 70, of which this is practically a continuation.

Future reprints of municipal public health legislation will be by calendar years.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES, DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

SECTION 1. That section 12 of ordinance No. 746 of the revised ordinances of Boise City, County of Ada, State of Idaho, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any physician, Christian Science healer, Divine healer, faith cure, osteopath, chirpracter (sic), or any person or persons whatever, who profess to cure diseases by whatsoever means or method, or who has charge of or professionally prescribes for any person sick, injured, or diseased, regardless of whatsoever name or title he or she may assume, and any and all persons who have knowledge of any person sick, suffering, or afflicted with any contagious disease, to fail or refuse to report the same, in writing, within 10 hours of the existence of such disease, and the name of the person afflicted therewith, as soon as he or she shall become cognizant of the fact, to the health officer of the said Boise City, County of Ada, State of Idaho.

SEC. 3. The diseases hereinafter designated shall be for all intents and purposes of this ordinance considered contagious and infectious, to wit:

Cholera, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken pox, membranous croup, whooping cough, typhus fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, smallpox, measles, bubonic plague, tuberculosis, and infantile paralysis.

SEC. 4. Every person who finds a patient or patients showing symptoms as to indicate that such patient or patients may have any of the aforesaid diseases, as mentioned in section 3 of this ordinance, or in case there is no attending physician or nurse caring for such patient or patients, the head of the household or proprietor of any hotel, lodging house, hospital, or sanitarium shall report the same to the health officer of the said city, as hereinbefore designated, and any person or persons failing so to do shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. Any person violating or failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum not to exceed $100, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. That section 28 of ordinance No. 746 of the revised ordinances of Boise City, County of Ada, State of Idaho, shall be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Upon the death or convalescence of any person or persons suffering from or afflicted with any of the contagious or infectious diseases named in section 12 of this ordinance, the health officer shall at once cause the premises, room or rooms, house or houses where said persons or person may be found, together with the contents thereof, to be thoroughly disinfected, cleaned, fumigated, or dealt with in a manner within the discretion of said health officer whenever he may deem necessary, in order to prevent the further spread or infection of said disease or diseases, and in extreme cases he shall have authority to destroy the contents of aforesaid premises.

SEC. 8. Fumigating or otherwise cleaning of any premises aforesaid shall be done at the expense of the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of said premises, room or rooms, house or houses, and no quarantine shall be raised until after the expense incurred for such fumigating shall have been paid; and in the event that any person shall be unable to pay for such fumigating, then the same shall be paid by the said Boise City out of the general fund of said city.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately after its passage and approval.

SEC. 10. Hereby repealing all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith. [Ordinance No. 959, adopted Sept. 1, 1911, amending secs. 12 and 28 of ordinance No. 746, adopted June 11, 1907.]

BROOKLINE, MASS.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—PLACARDING, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CASES AND CONTACTS—NOTIFICATION OF REMOVAL OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS—DISINFECTION—BURIALS.

Article I. Communicable diseases.

SEC. 1. (*a*) No child shall be allowed to attend school from any household in which there is or has been a case of scarlet fever, for a period of six weeks from the commencement of the last case in the household and until a certificate has been presented from the attending physician, the board of health or its agent, that all danger of conveying the disease by such child is passed. (See section D.)

(*b*) No child who has visited a house in which there was at the time a case of scarlet fever shall attend school until the expiration of two weeks following exposure, unless he has already had that disease, except by special permit from the agent of the board of health. (See Section D.)

(*c*) No child who has diphtheria shall be allowed to attend school for a period of one week from the date of the second successive negative bacteriological culture from both nose and throat and until a certificate has been presented from the attending physician that all danger of conveying the disease by such child is passed; and that no well child be allowed to attend school from any household in which there is or has been a case of diphtheria until the same precautions have been taken, with the exception that but one negative bacteriological culture, from both nose and throat, is required. (See Sec. D.)

(*d*) The agent of the board of health may, if circumstances warrant (for example, removal of the patient to hospital), give to children not infected in a household in which there is or has been scarlet fever or diphtheria, a special permit to return to school as soon as he considers it safe for them to do so.

(*e*) No child from any house where there is a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria shall be allowed to mingle with persons from any other house until after the removal, recovery, or death of the patient and the disinfection of the premises.

(*f*) Every house infected with diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox shall have affixed on or near the front and rear doors a card, furnished by the board of health, stating the disease to be avoided; and any unauthorized person removing such a card shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No child who has chickenpox shall be allowed to attend school until a period of two weeks has elapsed from the first appearance of the eruption and all scabs have disappeared.

SEC. 3. No child who has German measles shall be allowed to attend school until a period of one week has elapsed from the first appearance of the eruption.

SEC. 4. (*a*) No child ill with tuberculosis, who is a menace to the health of others, shall be allowed to continue in school.

(*b*) Whenever a person with tuberculosis moves out of a house or an apartment, the attending physician, if there be one, or the active head of the family, shall so notify the board of health within 24 hours, and both of the above-mentioned persons shall be held legally responsible for violation of this order.

SEC. 5. No child who has mumps shall be allowed to attend school until a period of three weeks has elapsed from the first signs or symptoms of the disease.

SEC. 6. No child who has measles and no child, who has not had the disease, in a household in which there is a case of measles shall be allowed to attend school within two weeks from the appearance of the rash in the last case in such household.

SEC. 7. No child with whooping cough and no child, who has not had the disease, in a household in which there is a case of whooping cough shall be allowed to attend school within eight weeks from the beginning of the cough and until the cough characteristic of the disease has ceased in the last case in such household.

SEC. 8. No child shall be allowed to attend school from any household in which there is or has been a case of cerebrospinal meningitis or of infantile paralysis until a certificate has been presented from the board of health or its agent.

Article II.—Disinfection.

SEC. 1. Such rooms and such articles in any house as in the opinion of the board of health have been subjected to infection or contagion from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, or tuberculosis, shall be disinfected by the board. The attending physician or the agent of the board of health shall decide in each case as to the proper time for disinfecting, and shall then notify the board; but in no case of scarlet fever shall disinfection be done in less than

four weeks from the commencement of the last case in the household (except by special permit of the agent of the board); and in diphtheria disinfection shall not be done until after at least two successive negative bacteriological cultures from both nose and throat have been obtained.

SEC. 2. Articles which have been exposed to infection, or those which have been in contact with a patient within 10 days prior to the diagnosis of any of the above-named diseases, shall not be sent to any laundry or other workshop unless they have been first disinfected by the board of health.

SEC. 3. Refuse from the sick room of a person having any of the above-named diseases, shall not be put into any waste receptacle without being first disinfected.

SEC. 4. All books which have been used by a patient having any of the above-named diseases, or otherwise exposed to infection, shall not be returned to any library, school, or circulating agency, without first being disinfected by the board of health. [Ordinance board of health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

Article VIII. Burials.

ARTICLE VIII. SECTION 1. No public funeral shall be held over the remains of any person who has died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, or infantile paralysis without the written permit of the board of health, and under such regulations as may prevent the spread of any of said diseases. The remains of any person who has died from any of said diseases shall at once be placed in a tight or sealed coffin, and shall not thereafter be exposed to view or disturbed except for burial.

SEC. 2. That in case of death where the deceased had not been attended by a practicing physician, the certificate of death shall be issued by the medical examiner.

SEC. 3. That no dead body of any person shall be carried to any cemetery, or from one place to another within the town, in any public vehicle other than a hearse or undertaker's vehicle provided for that purpose.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

EAST PROVIDENCE (TOWN), R. I.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, FUNERALS.

SECTION 1. Every physician having knowledge of the existence of any cases of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease within the town of East Providence shall immediately make report thereof to the health officer of said town, with such particulars as said health officer may indicate, on blanks furnished for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The diseases referred to in the preceding section shall include cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, intermittent fever, anterior poliomyelitis, commonly called infantile paralysis, and such other contagious, infectious, and epidemic diseases as the health officer may from time to time designate.

SEC. 3. Any physician who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined not less than $2 nor more than $10 for each day of such neglect after having knowledge thereof as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Every physician, householder, or other person having knowledge of the existence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other contagious disease in any house or place in said town shall forthwith give notice of the same to the health officer, who shall without delay cause to be placed upon such house or place a card bearing the name of such disease, which card shall not be removed except by permission of such health officer.

SEC. 5. No person living in a family where there is a case of smallpox shall attend school until the patient shall have passed the period of desiccation (falling off of scabs), nor until the house has been fumigated under the direction and to the satisfaction of the health officer, nor without certificate from said health officer that said period has elapsed and that said fumigation has been properly performed.

SEC. 6. No person living in a family where there is a case of scarlet fever shall attend school until at least five weeks from the beginning of the last case, nor until the house has been properly fumigated in the manner hereinbefore provided, nor without certificate from the health officer setting forth said facts.

SEC. 7. No person living in a family where there is a case of diphtheria shall attend school until at least one week after the recovery of the last patient, nor until said house has been properly fumigated in manner aforesaid, nor without a satisfactory certificate from said health officer.

SEC. 8. The above rules shall, when deemed necessary by the health officer, be extended to all persons living in the same house where any of the above diseases exist, and said health officer may, in his discretion, extend the period of isolation specified in the preceding sections.

SEC. 9. No person with measles, whooping cough, mumps, or chicken pox shall attend school until complete recovery certified to by the health officer.

SEC. 10. Such certificates will be required by the teacher in every case before the persons referred to in the foregoing sections can be admitted to school.

SEC. 11. The funeral of every person who has died of smallpox or diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, or other contagious or infectious disease, shall be private; and the undertaker or person having the care or custody of the body of such deceased shall cause to be conspicuously affixed to the coffin, casket, or other receptacle containing such remains, and in case said coffin, casket, or receptacle shall be inclosed in a box, then upon said box, a card bearing the name of the disease whereof such person died, which card shall not be removed; and no person having the care or custody of such body shall do or knowingly or willfully permit to be done any unnecessary act by which such disease may be spread from such dead body.

SEC. 12. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding section shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than $20, or be imprisoned not exceeding 10 days; and any undertaker who shall violate any provision of said section, upon conviction thereof, shall in addition to the above penalty be thereupon and thereby removed from the office of undertaker.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, the punishment whereof has not been hereinbefore provided for, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than $20, or be imprisoned not exceeding 10 days.

[Chap. 28 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

FARGO, N. DAK.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES, QUARANTINE, ISOLATION, DISINFECTION, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CASES, AND CONTACTS.

SECTION 1.—*Notification of cases.*

A.—All contagious and infectious diseases to be reported to the health officer.

1. Every physician who attends any person in the city of Fargo affected with scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, anterior poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, chicken pox, whooping cough, or mumps shall report the same within 24 hours from the time of such attendance to the health officer, in writing, on cards furnished by the health department, giving the name of the disease, the name, age, sex, and color of patient, and the number and name of the street, or shall otherwise designate the location of the house or dwelling place where such patient may be found. A report by telephone shall be required in addition in the case of persons affected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, or smallpox.

2. In the absence or disability of any physician in attendance on such case, or in default of such physician, the head of the family or some other member of the family to which the patient belongs, shall make a report as specified in paragraph 1.

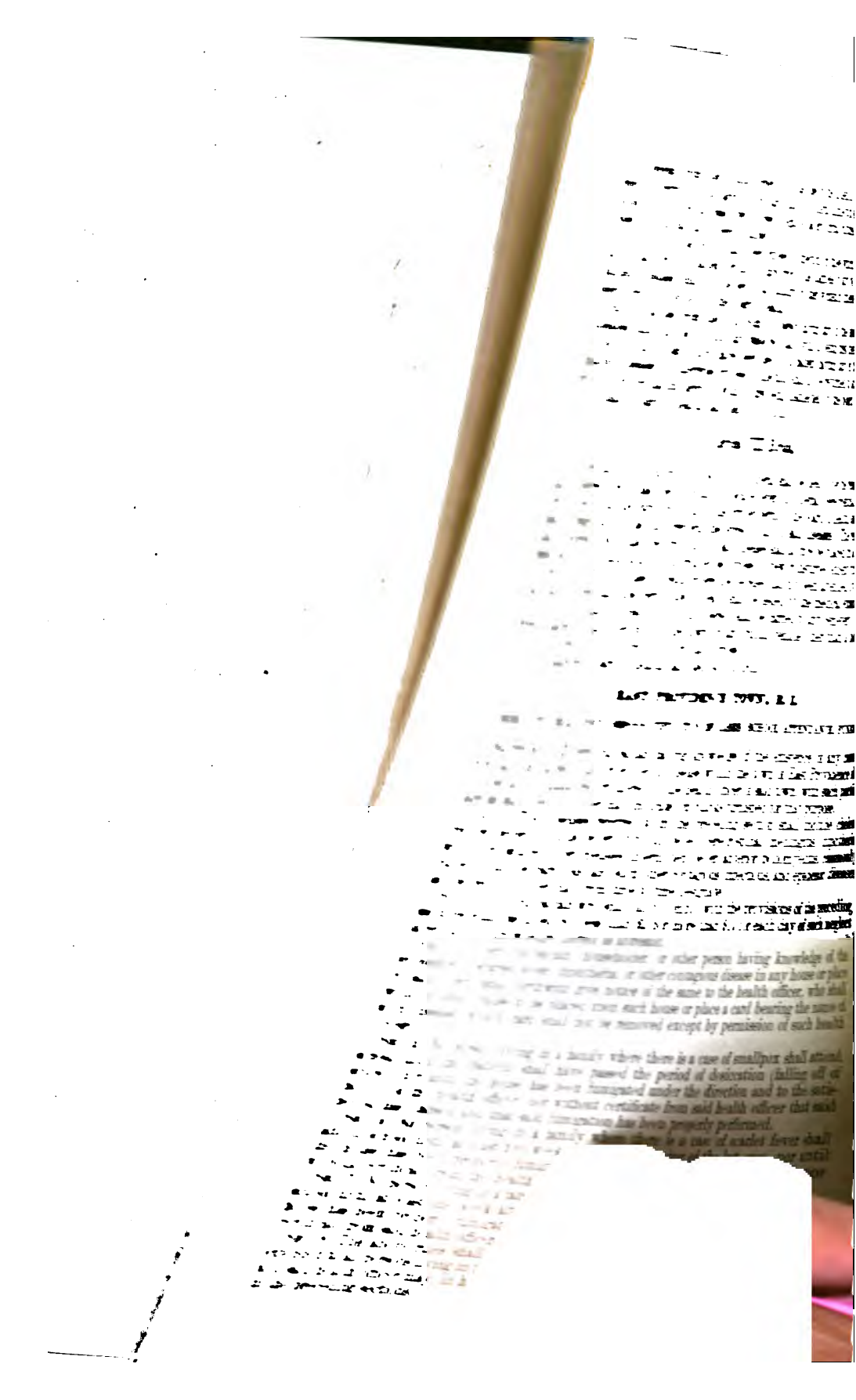
3. Hotel and boarding-house keepers, managers of public or private institutions, and teachers in public and private schools, and, finally, any person who is aware of the existence of any of the diseases enumerated, where there is no physician in attendance, or where the case has not been reported, shall make a report of the same to the health officer, as specified in paragraph 1 of this section.

B.—Separate reports required for each case.

1. Every physician or other person as specified in section 1 shall make separate reports for each and every case occurring in the same family or in the same dwelling place.

C.—Suspected cases to be reported.

1. Any physician who attends any person whom he suspects of being ill of any of the diseases enumerated in section 1, but on whom he is not able to make a positive diagnosis at the time of the first visit, shall report the same to the health officer as a suspicious case, on the card furnished by the health department. Such a case will not be placarded unless a warranting diagnosis is later established. When the diagnosis is established, the physician shall immediately notify the health officer. In suspected cases the physician in attendance shall inform the family and others living in the same dwelling place as the patient, of the probable nature of the disease, and shall instruct them in the maintenance of the same precautions which are prescribed when the diagnosis is positive.



measles, whooping cough, mumps, or chicken pox shall
e recovery certified to by the health officer.
will be required by the teacher in every case before the
foregoing sections can be admitted to school.
very person who has died of smallpox or diphtheria, scarlet
c cholera, or other contagious or infectious disease, shall be
er or person having the care or custody of the body of such
e conspicuously affixed to the coffin, casket, or other recep-
mains, and in case said coffin, casket, or receptacle shall be
pon said box, a card bearing the name of the disease whereof
card shall not be removed; and no person having the care
y shall do or knowingly or willfully permit to be done any
ch such disease may be spread from such dead body.
n who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding
viction thereof, pay a fine of not more than $20, or be impris-
days; and any undertaker who shall violate any provision of
viction thereof, shall in addition to the above penalty be there-
moved from the office of undertaker.
n who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, the
has not been hereinbefore provided for, shall, upon conviction
not more than $20, or be imprisoned not exceeding 10 days.
dinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

FARGO, N. DAK.

ISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES, QUARANTINE, ISOLATION, DISIN-
TION, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CASES, AND CONTACTS.

SECTION 1.—*Notification of cases.*

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recautions which are prescribed

D.—Death or recovery from contagious disease to be reported to the health officer.

1. When any person ill of any contagious disease recovers or dies the attending physician shall at once notify the health officer. In the case of the death of the patient, the report shall be made in writing on blanks provided for that purpose. But no person shall certify knowingly or negligently that any person has recovered from any disease aforesaid until such patient is in such condition as to be free from danger of communicating the disease to other persons.

SECTION II.—*Quarantine and isolation.*

A.—Quarantine to be established in certain cases.

1. Immediately upon receiving notice of the existence of any of the diseases enumerated in section I the health officer shall investigate the same and shall take such measures as hereinafter provided to prevent the spreading of such disease.
2. The health officer shall remove or cause to be removed any patient affected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis to the city quarantine hospital, or shall establish, or cause to be established, proper quarantine at the dwelling place of the person so affected, provided that house quarantine can be carried out without danger to the general public.
3. The expenses of hospital quarantine shall be borne by the patient when the patient is able to pay them, otherwise the expenses shall be borne by the city in accordance with section 23 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Fargo.
4. In cases of house quarantine a warning card shall be so displayed on the front and rear entrances that anyone coming to either door will be warned of the presence of the disease within.
5. No person who has been in contact with a person having any of the above-named diseases, excepting the attending physician or a health officer, shall leave the premises or come in contact with anyone other than the patient unless properly disinfected, and permitted to do so by the health officer.
6. The members of the family who work out must either (*a*) board and room at another house, or (*b*) stop work and stay in the house.
7. The health officer may after personal investigation of the premises wherein a contagious case or cases exist, issue a written permit to wage earners to enter and leave the premises during the period of quarantine, providing that he finds that such a modification of quarantine will not endanger the public health. Neither this nor any other modification of quarantine will be permitted excepting with the written consent of the health officer, and no modification of quarantine will be allowed in the case of any wage earner who is engaged in the production, sale or manufacture of wearing apparel, bedding, foodstuffs, cigars, cigarettes, or candy. If he is so employed he shall be required to take a disinfecting bath and put on disinfected clothing and leave the premises.
8. Milkmen must empty milk delivered to infected premises into covered containers placed outside the door of such premises. They must not enter such premises nor remove milk bottles therefrom until the house has been fumigated and the bottles have been sterilized. If bottles are delivered they must not be taken from the house until the case is terminated and the bottles have been sterilized.
9. Grocerymen and other persons delivering merchandise are forbidden to enter such premises or remove packages therefrom.
10. Laundrymen are forbidden to enter such premises or to remove any clothing therefrom until such articles have first been boiled or otherwise sterilized.
11. No one shall remove anything from such premises except by permission of the health officer.

No one shall enter any infected portion of such premises except physicians and health inspectors except by permission of the health officer.

12. No cat, dog, or other household domestic animal shall be allowed to run in and out of the house during the quarantine period. These animals must be either kept inside or tied up outside, or kept away from the premises altogether. If such animals are kept in the house during the quarantine period they must be disinfected before they are allowed to run loose.
13. Representatives of the health department shall visit the premises from time to time as they see fit to observe the efficiency of quarantine, and for such purposes shall have the right of entry at any time.
14. Cases which can not or do not comply with the above requirements will be taken to the hospital.

15. It shall be the duty of the attending physician to instruct those dwelling in the same house as the patient of the provisions of the ordinance and of the meaning of quarantine.

16. The health department shall issue to each family in quarantine a circular setting forth in simple language the rules of quarantine and the rules to be observed in the care of these cases.

17. The period of quarantine will be reckoned from the date on which the case is reported to the health officer, or from the day on which the first symptoms appeared. Provided, that the attending physician certifies to this fact in writing to the health officer.

18. The minimum period of quarantine in cases of scarlet fever shall be 30 days with such additional time as may be necessary for the complete recovery of the case. No case under any circumstances shall be released until desquamation has absolutely and entirely ceased and until all nose and ear discharges have healed.

19. The minimum period of quarantine for cases of diphtheria shall be 14 days excepting where two successive negative cultures are made on two successive days, when the minimum period shall be seven days, provided that antitoxin has been used.

20. The minimum period of quarantine in cases of smallpox shall be 20 days with such additional time as is necessary for the complete recovery of the case. No patient shall be discharged until desquamation has entirely ceased.

21. The minimum period of quarantine for cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be 14 days with such additional time as is necessary for the complete recovery of the case.

B.—Isolation required in certain contagious diseases.

1. Patients affected with measles, mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, or anterior poliomyelitis will be isolated at home, and those living in the same premises who are not affected with the disease will be permitted to leave the premises to attend to their regular duties, except when such individuals are associated with children away from the quarantined house. Provided further, that the health officer shall give notice to the public by placing a placard with the name of the disease in a conspicuous place on the building as in quarantine. If these regulations are not complied with to the satisfaction of the health officer, the patient and other occupants of the house shall be placed under strict quarantine, as described in section II A of these regulations.

2. The minimum period of isolation in cases of measles shall be 21 days, with such additional time as is necessary for the complete recovery of the case.

3. Cases of whooping cough shall be isolated until paroxysmal cough has entirely ceased.

4. Cases of mumps shall be isolated at least 21 days or until all swelling has subsided.

5. Cases of chicken pox shall be isolated at least 21 days or until the skin is clean and free from infection.

6. Cases of anterior poliomyelitis shall be isolated at least 14 days or until recovery is complete.

SECTION III.—*Disinfection and fumigation.*

A.—Health officer to terminate quarantine and isolation.

1. Upon receipt of notice from the attending physician of the complete recovery of any person affected with any of the aforesaid diseases, the health officer shall terminate the quarantine or isolation. Provided, that the minimum period of quarantine or isolation as set forth in section II has elapsed. He shall remove the placard and shall cause the premises to be fumigated and the patient and attendants to be disinfected in such manner as provided by the board of health.

2. The fumigation of premises shall be done only by an inspector of the board of health and under the supervision of the health department. The expense of fumigation shall be borne by the patient when the patient is able to pay, otherwise the expense shall be borne by the city. The maximum expense of fumigating shall be $5, except in the case of public buildings when the expense shall be determined by the capacity to be fumigated. The health inspector shall make a monthly report to the board of health stating the number and location of the premises fumigated, and shall render an account of all money received from this source. The health inspector shall receive as compensation for his services 50 per cent of the receipts from fumigating and the balance shall be turned over by him to the board of health to provide the materials and to pay such other expenses as are incurred in doing this work.

SECTION IV.—*Exclusion of children from school.*

A.—Health officer to report cases of contagious disease to the superintendent of schools.

1. The health officer shall make a daily report to the superintendent of schools, giving the names and addresses of all contagious cases reported to him in the previous 24 hours.

2. When any child is taken from any school building ill with a contagious disease, the room from which the child was taken shall be fumigated within 12 hours.

B.—Children readmitted to school when.

1. Children affected with any of the following diseases will be given certificates by the health officer recommending admission to school as follows:

Scarlet fever, 10 days after quarantine is terminated.
Diphtheria, at the termination of quarantine.
Smallpox, 15 days after quarantine is terminated.
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, when recovery is complete.
Measles, at the termination of isolation.
Chicken pox, at the termination of isolation.
Whooping cough, 15 days after paroxysmal cough has ceased.
Mumps, 10 days after all swelling has subsided.
Anterior poliomyelitis, when recovery is complete.

C.—Contacts residing in the same dwelling place as the patient to be excluded from school.

1. No child or other person residing in the same premises as the patient shall be permitted to attend any public, private, Sunday, or sectarian school, and teachers of public and private schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children from said schools until the expiration of the quarantine period or the isolation period for the last person in the premises so affected; provided, the person or persons so affected have been properly isolated during the quarantine period. Otherwise the exclusion for contacts shall continue for the following periods:

Scarlet fever, 7 days.
Diphtheria, 7 days.
Smallpox, 14 days (unless vaccinated).
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 14 days.
Measles, 14 days.
Chicken pox, 14 days.
Whooping cough, 14 days.
Mumps, 14 days.
Anterior poliomyelitis, 14 days.

D.—Contacts residing in a dwelling place other than that of the patient to be excluded from school.

1. Any child residing in the same premises where an outbreak of any of the contagious diseases enumerated occurs, at the time of the outbreak may be allowed after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing to remove therefrom and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and, providing the disease has not been contracted at the end of the periods here specified, will be given a certificate by the health officer recommending readmission to school:

Scarlet fever and diphtheria, each 7 days.
Smallpox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, chicken pox, whooping cough, mumps, and anterior poliomyelitis, each 14 days.

SECTION V.—*Transportation of cases.*

Infected persons shall not move about or be moved about in the city or expose themselves in such manner as to endanger the general public. Cases shall be transported only by the conveyance of the health department except by special permission of the health officer. Patients transported to the city quarantine hospital in the city carriage may be accompanied by a nurse or other attendant if there be need of such an attendant, but such attendant shall, before leaving the city quarantine hospital, take a disinfecting bath and put on disinfected clothing and comply with such other rules as are directed by the board of health.

SECTION VI.—*Precautions to be taken by those attending patients affected with contagious diseases.*

1. Every person in attendance upon a case of contagious disease shall exercise due precaution to prevent the transmission of the disease.
2. Nurses who have been caring for a case of contagious disease shall, upon the termination of quarantine, take a disinfecting bath and shampoo, and shall put on disinfected clothing, and shall not enter upon the duties of another case for at least two days following such disinfection. During this time they are advised to keep in the open air as much of the time as possible.

SECTION VII.—*Health board to have power to act.*

The health officer and the board of health shall have the power to make such special regulations for the prevention and control of contagious diseases as they from time to time find necessary.

SECTION VIII.—*Previous regulations revoked.*

All previous regulations of the board of health for the management of contagious diseases are hereby revoked.

SECTION IX.

These regulations shall take effect on their passage.

SECTION X.—*Penalties.*

[Sec. 26, Revised Ordinances of the city of Fargo.]

Penalty for disobeying quarantine rules.

Any person whomsoever who shall violate any clause, provision, or requirement, duty or regulation of this chapter or of any rules or regulations of the said health officer, physician or person in charge of any quarantine, or who shall fail or neglect to comply with any such rules, provisions, requirements, duty or orders, or who shall interfere with or in any manner resist any officer or agent of the city in the discharge of his duty as herein contemplated or who shall commit any breach of the peace, or be guilty of any act, or thing calculated to defeat or interrupt the carrying into effect any part of this chapter or any regulation of the board of health, shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Penalty for violation of ordinance.

[Sec. 94, Revised Ordinances of the city of Fargo.]

That any person who violates, disobeys, neglects or refuses to comply with, or who resists any of the provisions of this ordinance, or who refuses or neglects to obey any of the rules, orders or sanitary regulations of the board of health, or who omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with, or who resists the city scavenger or any of his assistants, or any officer or order, or special regulation of the board of health, scavenger or assistant scavenger, shall, upon arrest and conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $15, or imprisonment in the city jail not exceeding 10 days, or both, at the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

[Regulation, Board of Health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

HARTFORD, CONN.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES, ISOLATION, PLACARDING, DISINFECTION.

REGULATION 1. Every physician shall report in writing to the board of health, within 12 hours after his recognition of the disease, every case of cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, smallpox, diphtheria (membranous croup), typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal fever, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, measles, or such other contagious or infectious disease as the board of health may designate.

REGULATION 2. Every householder in whose house any person shall be ill with any of the following diseases, to wit: Cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, smallpox, diphtheria (membranous croup), typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal fever,

poliomyelitis, whooping cough, measles, or such other contagious or infectious disease as the board of health may designate, shall report the same to the board of health within 12 hours of his first gaining knowledge of such disease, provided no physician shall be in attendance.

REGULATION 3. Until permission has been received from the board of health, no clothing or other property that may have been exposed to the infection of cholera, typhus fever, leprosy, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever, smallpox, or such other malignant contagious diseases as the board of health may designate shall be removed from the house; neither shall any occupant of such infected dwelling change his residence, nor shall any public or circulating library or any schoolbook be taken into the house without the consent of said board of health.

REGULATION 4. Whoever is infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), or other malignant contagious disease requiring isolation to protect the public shall immediately proceed to some isolated place or room designated by the board of health, and remain there until permitted to remove by order of said board. Every parent or guardian of any child or ward infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, or other malignant contagious disease shall immediately cause such child or ward to be conveyed to some isolated place or room designated by the board of health, and no parent or guardian shall permit such child or ward to remove from such place or room until the board of health shall certify that all danger of communicating the disease is passed.

REGULATION 5. No person other than the attending physicians, nurses, and the agents of the board of health shall enter, and no dog, cat, or other animal shall be allowed to enter any apartment or place set apart for the treatment of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other malignant contagious disease without the consent of the board of health.

REGULATION 6. No person affected with smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or measles shall attend any public meeting or assembly or travel in any public conveyance.

REGULATION 7. Upon every house or apartment in which there is a case of diphtheria, including membranous croup, scarlet fever, or such other malignant contagious disease as the board of health may determine under quarantine, shall be placed a placard with the name of the disease. This placard shall not be defaced or removed by any person without the authority of the board of health.

REGULATION 8. No person having the care either as physician, parent, or attendant of any person who has been placed in isolation for a contagious disease shall advise or permit such other person to leave any place designated by the board of health as a place of quarantine before said board shall have certified that this can be done without danger to others.

REGULATION 9. It shall be the duty of any physician or person having charge of a case of contagious disease ordered into isolation by the board of health to report to said board as soon as the case is ready for dismissal.

Before the card placed upon a house or apartment in which there is a case of diphtheria or membranous croup on the restrictions placed on intercourse between the inmates of such house will be removed, a culture shall be taken from the throat of each patient surviving and a report received from the laboratory of the Hartford board of health or the State board of health that such culture does not show the presence of bacillus of diphtheria. And a second culture and report and cultures from persons in contact with the case may be required as the board of health may direct. The culture for release as above described shall be taken by the physician attending the case. Subsequent cultures may be taken by the medical inspector if desired. If an interval of four weeks has elapsed without securing a culture free from diphtheria bacilli and clinical signs of the disease are absent, the board of health will, upon request of the physician in attendance, take further cultures as may be necessary.

REGULATION 10. Placards posted on account of scarlet fever may be removed when desquamation has ceased and no abnormal discharges from the nose or throat are present. Cases in which no evident desquamation or unusual discharge exists will be kept under quarantine for three weeks and may be released after that date upon the approval of the board of health.

DISINFECTION REGULATION 11. It is to be remembered that direct sunlight and fresh air are powerful disinfectants, and that both of these should be admitted as freely as possible to all rooms in which patients are under treatment for contagious disease.

All washable clothing removed from contact with cases of smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or such other diseases as the board of health may direct shall be disinfected by soaking for at least one hour in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water, a 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate in water, or by such other means as the board of health may direct before being removed from the room. Clothing or bed

linen thus treated may then be washed and laundered in the usual way. Milk bottles are to be thoroughly washed in scalding water before being returned to the dealer.

Discharges from the nose and throat of patients suffering from diphtheria, consumption, scarlet fever, or such other diseases as the board of health may direct are preferably to be received in a paper sputum cup or on pieces of tissue paper or cloth, which should be at once placed in a paper bag and burned before they become dry; otherwise, they may be received in a receptacle containing one of the above-named disinfecting solutions, which should be emptied frequently.

All discharges from cases of typhoid fever should be disinfected by remaining in contact with at least a pint of a solution of 6 ounces of chlorinated lime to a gallon of water for at least one hour, after which the vessels may be emptied and cleansed.

Upon termination or removal of all cases of diphtheria, membraneous croup, scarlet fever, consumption, or such other diseases as the board of health may direct, the premises must be disinfected in a manner satisfactory to the board of health.

REGULATION 12. No superintendent, principal, or teacher in any school or any parent or guardian of any child attending school shall permit a child sick with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membraneous croup, measles, German measles, consumption, chickenpox, mumps, itch, lice, favus, ringworm, contagious impetigo, or such other contagious diseases as the board of health may direct, to attend school, nor shall any child residing in any household in which such disease exists be allowed to attend school without a permit from the board of health. No person living in any single house or apartment upon which a card has been placed, as required in section 7, shall attend school without a written permit from the board of health and the superintendent of schools.

hildren exposed to infection from diphtheria who have removed from the infected household may be admitted to school if cultures from the nose and throat do not show the germ of that disease. Those exposed to scarlet fever may be admitted if showing no unusual symptoms after an interval of 10 days from the last exposure.

Children sick with measles, German measles, mumps, or chickenpox shall be excluded from school for two weeks, and in chickenpox until all crusts are removed. Other children in the family who have not had the disease are excluded for two weeks from the appearance of the last case. Cases of whooping cough are excluded for a period of one month and until a period of three days have elapsed without a "whoop." Other children in the family are to be excluded if showing any signs of cough. Children w o have had these diseases may be admitted if in the opinion of the medical inspector it is safe to do so. [Regulations board of health, approved Nov. 1, 1911.]

HOLLAND, MICH.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES, PLACARDING, QUARANTINE, BURIAL, DISINFECTION.

IV.—*To prevent spread of contagious diseases.*

Rule 16. It shall be the duty of every owner, agent, and occupant of any dwelling house or other building in which there shall occur a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, typhoid fever, or consumption, or any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, to immediately give notice thereof to the health officers of this city.

Rule 17. Any physician who may be called to attend a case of any of the aforementioned diseases shall at once report such case to the health officer.

Rule 18. No person sick with any of the diseases specified in Rule 16, nor any clothing or other property that may have been exposed to infection, shall be removed, nor shall any occupant take up residence elsewhere, without the consent and under the direction of the health officer.

Rule 19. Upon receipt of such notice as provided for in Rule No. 16, the board of health, or its officer, whenever in their opinion a disease dangerous to public health exists, will take the necessary measures, by placard, quarantine, and otherwise, to prevent the spread of such disease.

Rule 20. No person shall remove or deface any card or sign from any building or premises which may have been placed there by order of the board of health or the health officer. No occupant of said placarded building or premises shall leave the same, and no person, except the attending physician, nurse, and clergyman, shall enter the same without first obtaining the permission of the board of health or the health officer; provided, that such physician, or clergyman, when called in to a case

of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or smallpox, shall wear a contagious-disease gown, the same to be properly disinfected in formaldehyde or bichloride solution after each visit.

Rule 21. In case of death from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or smallpox, body shall be privately conveyed to the cemetery and buried therein without any public funeral services. In such cases burial shall be within 24 hours after death, except when otherwise permitted by health officer.

Rule 22. No person sick with scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, smallpox, tuberculosis, or any dangerous communicable disease, no corpse of a person having died from any of the above-named diseases, and no article which has been infected or is liable to convey any such disease shall be brought within the limits of the city without the special permit and direction of the board of health.

Rule 23. In case of recovery or death from any of the aforementioned contagious diseases, the person's clothing, rooms, and all such articles as shall have been exposed to infection shall be disinfected, and all such articles as can not be thoroughly disinfected shall be destroyed by burning.

Rule 24. No house or tenement vacated by a person or persons affected by any of the above-mentioned diseases shall thereafter be reoccupied until it shall have been disinfected by the board of health.

Rule 25. Pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption being regarded by the medical profession as an infectious and communicable disease and dangerous to the public health, it is ordered that every physician in this city attending any person having such disease shall forthwith report the same to the board of health, in the same manner as in the case of other contagious diseases, and every householder in whose family a case of pulmonary tuberculosis is known to exist, shall notify the board of health of the removal of the patient from the house or tenement, or of the removal of the family, giving the new address.

[Regulations, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

MARQUETTE, MICH.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—ARTICLES AND PLACES INFECTED WITH.

That section 4 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relative to the public health," adopted March 7, 1898, be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. No person shall knowingly bring or procure or cause to be brought into the city, any property of any kind tainted or infected with any malignant fever or pestilential or infectious disease; and no person, other than a licensed physician, shall enter or leave any vessel, vehicle, premises, building, room, or other place in the city while the same is quarantined or placarded as a warning of the existence therein of any disease dangerous to the public health, unless authorized so to do by the health officer or the board of health."

[Ordinance adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

OIL CITY, PA.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES AND DISINFECTION.

Rule 46. Each and every physician practicing within the limits of the city shall immediately report by telephone all cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and smallpox occurring within their practice and confirm such report by the regular mail report within 24 hours, and all additional cases of reportable diseases occurring in a family already under quarantine shall be reported on the regular report blank.

Rule 47. It shall be the duty of every person, or persons, the keeper or proprietor of any boarding or lodging house or hotel to report to the board of health any knowledge they may have of the existence of any person or persons suffering from tuberculosis in any form.

Rule 48. Adequate disinfection or fumigation of all premises, furniture, or belongings, used or occupied by any person or persons suffering from tuberculosis, shall be made by the board of health immediately upon the death or removal of said person or persons.

Rule 49. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporations, owner or agent, to let any house, or part of a house or building or apartments, which has been occupied by any person or persons suffering from tuberculosis, without first reporting the same to the board of health and a proper fumigation or disinfection of the premises being made by the board of health.

Rule 50. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to in any way interfere or obstruct the entrance, inspection, examination, or fumigation of any house, building, apartment, furniture, or belongings, or the occupants thereof, by the health officer or his deputy, when any case of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease has been reported as existing in such house, building, or apartment.

[Regulations board of health, adopted Oct. 18, 1911.]

ORANGE, N. J.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION OF CASES.

16. Section 73 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"73. Every physician shall report in writing to the board of health the name of every patient he shall find to be affected with cholera, smallpox (including varioloid), chicken pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, yellow fever, measles, whooping cough, leprosy, plague, trichinosis, infantile paralysis, epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis, or any other contagious or infectious disease that may be hereafter publicly declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health, together with the precise locality where such patient may be found; and such report shall be made within 12 hours after the first visit of such physician to such person.

"Any person or persons failing to comply with, violating, or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $50."

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the sanitary and plumbing code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

ST. PAUL, MINN.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—DISINFECTION OF WALLS AND CEILINGS.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of health of the city of St. Paul, when in his opinion the calcimine, wall paper, or other wall or ceiling covering in any room has become infected with a communicable disease, to order the owner or occupant of, or the person, persons, firm, or corporation in charge of such room to remove said calcimine, wall papering, or other wall or ceiling covering, and every such owner or occupant or such person, firm, or corporation in charge of such room, when so notified, shall immediately remove said calcimine, wall paper, or other wall or ceiling covering.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

[Ordinance, adopted July 14, 1911.]

SEATTLE, WASH.

INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS—NOTIFICATION TO COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH AND CONTROL OF ANIMALS.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person having possession or control of any animal sick or afflicted with any infectious or contagious disease or any animal that may be suspected of having any infectious or contagious disease, to suffer or permit such diseased or suspected animal to run at large, or come in contact with animals not afflicted with the same disease or to drink at any public or common watering trough or stream accessible to other animals, or to purposely drive, work, or use such diseased animal in or upon any public street, avenue, alley, or other public place, or upon any private premises, not his own, within the limits of the city of Seattle, or to interfere with or obstruct any officer in the discharge of any duty with reference to such animal, provided by this ordinance: *Providing, however,* That the exact location of the place where quarantine shall be maintained, upon private property, shall be selected by the owner, person in charge or control, agreeable to the commissioner of health.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any veterinarian, being called upon to attend any animal and finding such animal sick of any infectious or contagious disease or finding such animal showing such symptoms as indicating that it may have any infectious or contagious disease, or in case there be no attending veterinarian, for any person in

charge or control and having reason to believe that such animal is afflicted with any infectious or contagious disease, or for any other person having reason to believe that any animal is suffering with an infectious or contagious disease, to fail or neglect to immediately report in person or by telephone, to be followed forthwith by a report in writing, to the commissioner of health of the city of Seattle the existence of such diseased animal, the location and description of the animal afflicted or believed to be afflicted therewith, or to fail or neglect to report immediately to the commissioner of health the death of any animal occurring from any infectious or contagious disease, or the death of any animal suspected of dying from any infectious or contagious disease.

SEC. 3. That whenever the owner or person having possession or control of any such diseased animal shall fail to keep the same confined upon his own premises and separated from all animals not affected by the same disease, it shall be the duty of the chief of police, under the direction of the commissioner of health, to take such diseased animal in custody and confine or destroy the same as the commissioner of health shall direct; and it shall be lawful for the commissioner of health to cause any such animal to be destroyed if the same be affected by any infectious or contagious disease and incurable. All animals taken into custody and impounded by the chief of police, under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fed and cared for at the expense of the city in the first instance, and all such expenses shall be a lien upon such animal, and the owner of such animal shall also be liable to the city for all such expenses for taking, feeding, and caring for the same, to be recovered by a civil action.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100 or imprisoned in the city jail for a term not to exceed 30 days, or be both so fined and imprisoned.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days from and after its passage and approval, if approved by the mayor; otherwise it shall take effect at the time it shall become a law under the provisions of the city charter.

[Ordinance No. 28229, adopted Oct. 23, 1911.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

SEC. 12. Every physician shall report in writing to the board of health the name of every patient he or she shall have affected with cholera, smallpox including varioloid, diphtheria, membranous croup, pulmonary tuberculosis, typhus, typhoid, scarlet and yellow fever, or any other contagious or infectious disease that may be hereafter publicly declared by this board to be dangerous to the public health, together with precise locality where such patient may be found, and such report shall be made within 12 hours after the first visit of such physician upon such person. All directions which the board of health shall prescribe for the purpose of preventing the spread of any disease, either by the use of disinfectants, fumigation, or otherwise, shall be strictly carried out, and any order that may be made by the board for the destruction of clothing or other articles for the purpose aforesaid shall be promptly obeyed. Any person or persons failing to comply with, violating, or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $50.

SEC. 13. That whenever it shall be deemed necessary by this board to establish the true character of any disease, which they may believe to be communicable, a medical examination of the person or persons affected by such disease may be ordered, and such examination shall be permitted by all attendants and persons. Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $20.

SEC. 14. That no principal, teacher, or superintendent of any school, and no parent or guardian of any child attending any school, shall permit any child sick with any disease mentioned in section 12 or with any other communicable disease, or any child residing in any house in which such disease shall exist, to attend any school until such time as the attending physician certifies and the board of health approves that it can be done without danger of communicating the disease to others. Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $20.

SEC. 15. That in case contagious or communicable diseases occur in this township the persons affected thereby shall at the discretion of the board of health be isolated or they may be removed to such locality as the board of health may order and direct.

SEC. 16. That the occupant of any dwelling house, store, shop, or other building, or of any room or rooms in the same, in the township of Union in which said dwelling house, store, shop, or other building or room or rooms, there shall be any person or per-

sons sick or infected with smallpox or varioloid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease hereafter named by the board of health, shall put up and maintain in a conspicuous place on the front of said dwelling house, store, or shop, or other building, so that the same can readily be seen and distinguished, a card or sign on which the name of the disease shall be printed in plain letters, not less than 2 inches in height, and shall keep the same so put up during the time any person or persons so sick shall remain in said dwelling, store, shop, or other building, the same not to be removed except by order of the board of health, and no person or persons shall deface, injure, or partially or entirely obscure or hide or cover or remove the same. Any person or persons or corporations failing to comply with, violating or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $50.

SEC. 17. That no person shall bring or cause to be brought into the township of Union any person infected with any contagious disease, except on a permit granted by the board of health; and no person shall bring or cause to be brought into the said township any article liable to propagate a communicable disease. Any person or persons or corporation offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $50.

SEC. 18. That the keeping of any dwelling house in which there is, or has been, any polluting or communicable disease without thoroughly airing, cleaning, and disinfection, is hereby prohibited; and any person or persons offending against this section shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

SEC. 19. That all funerals and interments within the township of Union of persons dying of any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease shall be under the direction of the board of health of the township, and shall be strictly private; and it shall be the duty of the householders and all persons concerned, when a death occurs from any such disease to prevent any needless assembling in the apartments or house where such diseases are of all persons liable to become infected thereby. Any person or persons or corporations failing to comply with or violating or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $25.

SEC. 20. All cases of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, measles, Asiatic cholera, or other contagious and infectious diseases, and all cases of death therefrom in the township of Union shall be forthwith reported in writing to the board of health of the said township by the owner or occupant of any dwelling in which any of such diseases or deaths shall have occurred, and also by the physician in attendance on the case. All directions which the board of health shall prescribe for the purpose of preventing the spread of any such disease, either by the use of disinfectants, fumigation, or otherwise, shall be strictly carried out, and any order that may be made by the board for the destruction of clothing or other articles for the purposes aforesaid shall be promptly obeyed. Any person or persons or corporations failing to comply with or violating or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $25.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SMALLPOX—QUARANTINE OF HOUSES.

SECTION 1. That the city superintendent of health is empowered to quarantine any house or household wherein smallpox exists or has so recently existed as to be a menace to health.

SEC. 2. That any member of such household or any other person violating the quarantine imposed by the said superintendent of health shall be fined $10 for each offense.

[Ordinance adopted Oct. 31, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in the city of Yonkers sick or infected with a contagious or infectious disease in which there is danger of an epidemic, to at once report to the health officer the facts in regard to the disease, conditions, and dwelling place of such sick persons; and no person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance, inspection, and examination of any such building or house or the examination of such sick person by the health officer or other persons authorized by the commissioner

of public safety, when there has been reported the case of a person sick with the aforesaid contagious or infectious disease at any place within the city of Yonkers.

SEC. 11. The health officer is hereby authorized and empowered to declare that any house, building, section, or locality within the city is infected with a contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, and to designate such house, building, section, or locality in such instrument, and also by printed or written notices and by setting yellow flags upon any building. Also to barricade streets to prevent passage through such infected district, section, or locality; and it shall be unlawful, and all persons are hereby forbidden passing out of or into any such house, building, section, locality, or district so designated as infected with a contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, without first obtaining from the health officer a permit to do so.

SEC. 12. Every physician residing in the city of Yonkers, and every physician who shall at any time practice his profession in the city of Yonkers, must report in writing to health officer, within 24 hours after discovery by him, any and every person sick, affected with, or attacked by any of the following-named diseases, viz: Cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, typhus fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid fever, relapsing fever, measles, scarlet fever, and pulmonary tuberculosis, and any cases of contagious or infectious diseases in which there is danger of an epidemic. Such report shall specify any and every person sick, the residence of such person by street and number, the sex, age, and disease, whether one or more families live in the house, how the disease was contracted if known, the occupation of the patient or parent of patient, the condition of the premises

SEC. 13. No person shall, within the city of Yonkers, without permission of the health officer, carry or remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed, any person sick with smallpox or any other contagious or infectious disease in which there is a danger of an epidemic, or remove or cause to be removed any such person from any building or vessel to any other building or vessel or to the shore or to or from any vehicle in any part of said city. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious or infectious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect to the care and custody thereof, or by needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or promote the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 14. School teachers or any person connected with the schools shall not be allowed to attend or visit the schools while any dangerous contagious disease exists in the house in which they live, unless by a special permit from the health officer.

SEC. 14*a*. School children shall not be allowed to attend school while any contagious disease exists in the house in which they live, excepting where the contagious disease is well isolated; the children of unaffected families of an apartment house may attend if given permission by the health officer.

SEC. 15. In cases of diphtheria, no person from the infected house shall be permitted to resume school attendance until 28 days from the occurrence of the last case in the house, or until a bacteriological examination shows no diphtheretic germs in the throat.

SEC. 16. In cases of scarlet fever, no person from the infected house shall be allowed to resume school attendance until 42 days from the occurrence of the last case in the house, or until desquamation has entirely ceased.

SEC. 17. In cases of measles, the infected person and those in the same house or apartment who have never been affected shall not be allowed to resume school attendance until 14 days from the occurrence of the last case in said house or apartment. This rule does not apply in any sense to those persons who may once have been infected with the measles.

SEC. 18. No children of a family affected by any dangerous contagious disease shall be permitted to attend school until the premises have been properly fumigated by or under the supervision of the health department and until the superintendent of schools shall receive a certificate from the health officer.

SEC. 19. In cases of diphtheria, the infected person must be properly and thoroughly isolated and remain so isolated for a period of four weeks, or until diphtheria germs can no longer be found in the throat on bacteriological examination.

SEC. 20. In cases of scarlet fever, the infected person must be promptly and thoroughly isolated, and remain so isolated for a period of six weeks, or if the case has been prolonged beyond six weeks until desquamation has entirely ceased.

SEC. 21. In cases of measles, the infected person must be promptly and thoroughly isolated, and remain so isolated for a period of two weeks from the date of the occurrence of the disease.

SEC. 22. No parent, guardian, master, or custodian of any child or minor (having power or authority to prevent) shall permit any child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed, or needlessly expose any other person to the taking or the infection of any contagious disease; and no parent, guardian, master, or custodian of any child, nor any principal, teacher, or manager of any public or private school, shall permit any child to attend any school in the city of Yonkers, whether public or private, who is sick with any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, or who resides in any house where there is a person sick with any such disease, until he or she shall have obtained from the health officer permission to attend such school.

SEC. 23. No such permission as hereinbefore provided for shall be granted except on the certificate of a legally qualified physician, approved by the health officer of this bureau, declaring the child or person and the house in which such child or person resides to be free from the infectious or contagious power of the disease of which such child or person was affected.

SEC. 24. Every parent, guardian, master, or person having the care, custody, or control of any minor or other individual shall, to the extent of his means, power, and authority, cause and procure such minor or individual to be so promptly, frequently, and effectually vaccinated that such minor or individual shall not take or be liable to take the smallpox.

It shall be the duty of every person in the city of Yonkers to be and to continue to be effectually vaccinated so as not to take or be liable to take the smallpox.

SEC. 25. No person shall be allowed to attend any public or private school unless he or she furnishes evidence of having been properly vaccinated.

SEC. 26. It shall be unlawful for any person—

(*a*) To bring into the city of Yonkers any person having a contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease or who within one month shall have been so affected.

(*b*) To come into or within the limits of the city of Yonkers, being at the time infected with or laboring under any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, or who within one month shall have been so affected.

(*c*) To visit the rooms or apartments occupied by any person affected with or laboring under any infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease; or the rooms or apartments of any person attending upon or nursing the person so affected: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to the person or persons or physicians in attendance upon or having charge of such sick person.

(*d*) To attend at the house or building in which any person shall have died of any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease the funeral of such diseased person; provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the undertaker in charge of such funeral, the physician who shall have been in attendance, or the immediate family to which such deceased person belonged residing in the same house.

(*e*) To bring into or within the city of Yonkers any article of wearing apparel, bed clothing, or clothing of any kind which shall have been used by any person who shall have been affected by or died of any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease. or by the family or attendants of any such sick or deceased person.

(*f*) To bring into the city of Yonkers the body of any person that shall have died of any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease except in conformity with the requirements of the State department of health.

(*g*) For any person afflicted with a contagious disease or who has recently been exposed to such contagion, to change his or her residence in the city of Yonkers without permission of the health officer.

(*h*) To buy, or sell, or give away any rags from any person dead of, or family infected with, any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease or dispose of the same in any other manner except burning, or to buy or sell or give away bed clothing or secondhand clothing of any description that has been used by any person dead of or family infected or sick with any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease without such articles having been first thoroughly disinfected under the direction of an inspector of the health bureau.

(*i*). *Provided, however*, That sections *a*, *b*, *e*, *f*, and *g* of this section shall not apply to such person or persons for whom a permit in writing shall have been obtained from the health officer to do the acts therein forbidden and such permit shall have been filed in the office of the health bureau before so doing.

SEC. 27. In every case of infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease, the apartments in which such case occurs shall, upon the recovery or removal of the patient, be thoroughly disinfected; the floor, woodwork, etc., of the room shall be washed and the walls and ceilings whitewashed after such disinfection, and every article therein contained shall be disinfected under the direction of an inspector of the health bureau. And in every case of contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease the soiled linen, etc., of the person or family infected shall not be sent out, but be washed in the house, after being properly disinfected, and no article shall be removed from the room until after such article has been properly disinfected.

SEC. 28. No person shall be allowed to engage in the business of baking or of handling meat intended to be sold for human consumption who is afflicted with any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, and no person or persons shall employ or cause to be employed in the business of baking or of handling meat intended to be sold for human consumption any person so afflicted.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

VENEREAL DISEASES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VENEREAL DISEASES—MUNICIPAL CLINIC FOR TREATMENT AND SUPERVISION OF.

Preamble.

In an effort to prevent the promiscuous dissemination of infection through the medium of venereal diseases, which class of diseases are included under the heading of "Communicable diseases," to minimize as far as it may be possible the dangers arising from these loathsome maladies, and to that end to exercise an intelligent and systematic medical supervision over that class of individuals, who, through the nature of their habits, render possible the spread of this class of diseases, the board of health hereby enacts the following regulations with reference thereto.

Limits and boundaries.

SECTION 1. Paragraph 1. The class of individuals referred to in the foregoing preamble shall confine themselves to the following-named limits and boundaries, to wit: Commercial Street from the westerly line of Kearny Street to the easterly line of Grant Avenue; Jackson Street from the westerly line of Kearny Street to the easterly line of Grant Avenue; Pacific Street from the easterly line of Montgomery Street to the westerly line of Front Street; Bartlett Alley (now Beckett) from the north side of Jackson Street between Kearny and Grant Avenue north to Pacific Street; Washington Place (now Wentworth Place) from north side of Washington Street between Kearny and Grant Avenue north to Jackson Street.

Establishment of clinics.

SEC. 2. Par. 1. There shall be established at appropriate locations (hereafter to be selected as circumstances may require) clinics for the reception and proper medical examination of all such individuals heretofore mentioned, all of said clinics to be under the control of a board of supervision, appointed by the president of the board of health, said board to consist of a chief clinician, who shall be a reputable duly registered physician, and a superintendent, who shall have complete control of the operation of said clinic or clinics, subject only to such regulations as may be put into effect by the board of health or such advisory committee or commission as may hereafter be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the object of these regulations.

Par. 2. Said chief clinician and superintendent shall be appointed by the board of health upon the nomination of such advisory committee or commission as aforesaid, and all employees of said clinic or clinics shall be appointed by the board of supervision as mentioned in paragraph 1 of this section, subject to confirmation by the president of the board of health.

Par. 3. All officers and employees of said clinic or clinics shall receive such compensation as may be hereafter determined upon and such compensation shall be in full for all services.

SEC. 3. Par. 1. All orders covering the working of the clinic shall be signed by the chief clinician and superintendent jointly.

Par. 2. The hours in which physicians must be in attendance at said clinics are hereby fixed as follows:

At least one physician between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. of each week day and at least one between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. of each week day (legal holidays excepted). The arrangement of service to be determined by the chief clinician.

Par. 3. The nurse or nurses shall be in attendance each week day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (legal holidays excluded).

Par. 4. All other employees shall be in attendance each week day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (legal holidays excluded).

Par. 5. It shall be the duty of the physician on duty to make a complete physical and microscopical examination of each and every individual who may present themselves for such purpose, particularly with a view to determining the existence of local and general conditions which might tend to the dissemination of diseases of a venereal character.

Par. 6. The result of such examination shall be reported to the office of the clinic and entered in full on the office records of said clinic on a suitable record card, provided for such purpose, which record shall contain the name, age, and residence of the person so examined, also a physical description of such person, i. e., color, height, weight, shade of hair, general build, and enumeration of any and all visible marks or scars, or any physical peculiarity that may be of value in establishing the identity of such individual. A photograph of such individual shall also be attached to the record of each.

Par. 7. It shall be the duty of the properly designated person in charge of the office of each clinic to affix his signature, also the date of each examination, to a card to be carried by each such individual, which signature shall certify to the fact that the regular examination of such person has been made and found satisfactory, on the date mentioned, in the event that such person be not found affected with venereal disease, but should such person be found to be infected, the card or book of such person shall be taken up by the office and an appropriate card indicating that such person is under treatment shall be issued, and said card shall entitle the holder thereof to free medical treatment at such clinic and it shall be the duty of the clinic physician to administer the necessary medical treatment requisite to render said individual a healthy person, or, if necessary, to enter such person in a hospital for proper treatment. When such person has been declared entirely recovered, a new card shall be issued to the individual, provided for in paragraph 2 of section 4 of these regulations.

Par. 8. It shall be the duty of the nurse to receive and prepare for medical examination and treatment all such applicants and to assist the attending physician in all cases applying at such clinic for examination and treatment, and to execute all orders for such attending physicians in matters relating to the purpose of these regulations.

Par. 9. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to see that a true and correct record is kept of all cases examined and treated by the attending physicians, as provided in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of this section, said record to be so kept as to be easily available at all times for ready reference. All such record cards shall be appropriately numbered, and such numbers shall accurately correspond to the number appearing on the card to be carried by each individual. Said superintendent shall execute all orders issued by the supervisory board in relation to the purposes of these regulations.

Par. 10. Said superintendent shall designate a proper person (who shall be confirmed by the president of the board of health) to receipt for all fees paid in for medical examinations as called for in these regulations, as hereinafter provided. Said receipts to be in duplicate, appropriately numbered, the original to be handed to the individual paying the fee, the duplicate to remain in a bound book kept for such purpose. A full, detailed and accurate record must be kept for all fees collected, such fees to be turned over to such custodian, in such manner and at such times as may be hereafter designated, and a receipt taken therefor.

Par. 11. Clinic record cards shall not be open for inspection by any person, other than the authorized employees of such clinics, the chief of police, and such members of the regular police department of this city and county, as may be designated by the written order of such chief of police and such other persons who may present a written order to such clinics, authorizing such inspection, said order to bear the signature of the health officer, and the president of the board of health, these officials to exercise a sound and reasonable discretion in the matter of issuing permits of this character.

General regulations

SEC. 4.—Par. 1. All individuals of the class mentioned in the foregoing sections shall confine their activities solely to that portion of this city within the limits hereinbefore defined in paragraph 1 of section 1 of these regulations.

Par. 2. Every such person must submit to a medical examination at the hands of the duly appointed clinic physician at least twice in each week at such intervals as may hereafter be designated. Each person will be furnished with a clinic card bearing a number corresponding to the record card in such cases on file in said clinic, such card to contain all the particulars as enumerated in paragraph 6 of section 3 of these regulations, and to be accompanied by a photograph of the holder of such card.

Par. 3. Such clinic cards shall be retained by such individual as their personal property as evidence of conformity with these regulations and shall be readily available

at all times for inspection by any person interested, and shall be produced on demand at any and all times when required so to do by such members of the regular police force of this city and county as described in paragraph 1 of section 5 of these regulations.

Par. 4. For each and every examination had by such individual, a fee of fifty cents will be charged, such amount to be in full payment for each such examination, said fee to be paid to the properly designated person as set forth in paragraph 10, section 3, of these regulations, who will furnish an official receipt for such amount to each person so examined. Under no circumstances shall any other fee or any gratuity whatever be demanded or accepted by any physician, nurse, or other attendant.

Par. 5. Clinic cards shall not be transferable under any circumstances, and any individual violating this section of these regulations will be arrested and prosecuted.

Duties of the police.

SEC. 5. Par. 1. As sanitary officers, it shall be the duty of the chief of police and such members of the regular police force of this city and county as may be particularly designated to cooperate with the board of health in the enforcement of the foregoing regulations.

Par. 2. A vigilant police supervision and inspection shall be maintained over all persons known to be or suspected to be of a questionable character, within the meaning and intent of these regulations, and at all times when necessary all such should be compelled to exhibit their clinic cards for the purpose of determining whether they have complied with the order requiring medical examination as provided for in paragraph 2 of section 4 of these regulations. In the event they should have failed to comply with such provisions, they should be ordered to appear for examination at once under penalty of arrest for failure so to do.

Par. 3. Any person found violating these regulations in regard to limits and boundaries, as set forth in section 1 of these regulations, should be properly instructed as to said provisions and in the event that they fail to comply with same they will be arrested and prosecuted.

[Ordinance adopted Feb. 14, 1911.] [1]

[1] Not received in time for previous publication.

VACCINATION TO PREVENT SMALLPOX.

EAST PROVIDENCE (TOWN), R. I.

VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. For each case of vaccination at public expense of a child of school age, as required by State law, there shall be paid by the town the sum of 75 cents, which shall include a certificate to the child so vaccinated, this sum, in each instance to be paid only on proper attestation by the health officer that a record of such case has been certified to him by the officiating physician.

SEC. 2. Any practicing physician may, at public expense, vaccinate a child or children of school age, subject to the following rules:

First. Only such pure bovine virus as is approved by the State board of health shall be used in any case.

Second. In no instance shall a scab from a person vaccinated be used and transmitted to a child in vaccination.

Third. A certificate of vaccination shall be issued to the child vaccinated by the officiating physician, who shall also certify each case to the health officer of the town.

SEC. 3. The health officer of the town shall keep a record of all cases certified to him of the vaccinated children provided for herein.

SEC. 4. A family physician, so called, or physician vaccinating a child or children of school age, at private expense, shall comply with the provisions of this ordinance relative to certifying each case of such vaccinated child to the health officer of the town.

SEC. 5. Any physician who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not more than $20, or be imprisoned not more than 10 days for each offense. And further, a physician so offending and convicted of the same shall be denied the privilege of vaccinating school children at public expense.

[Chap. 29 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

SPITTING AND SPITTOONS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SPITTOONS—TO BE PROVIDED IN FACTORIES, MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, AND OFFICES.

SECTION 1. That every factory, business house, mercantile house, and office provide a cuspidor for each 10 employees of such factory, business house, mercantile house, and office, and in no case shall there be less than 1 cuspidor; said cuspidor to be placed according to convenience of employees in respect to the distribution of the employees over the floor space. All such cuspidors must be kept clean by the owner or owners of any such factory, business house, mercantile house, and office.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates any provision of this order and regulation, or obstructs or interferes with the execution hereof, shall be fined not to exceed $100 or imprisoned for not to exceed 90 days, or both, but there shall be no imprisonment for a first offense, and each prosecution shall be as for a first offense unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contained the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SEC. 3. If such violation, obstruction, or interference be by a corporation, it shall forfeit and pay to the city of Cincinnati a sum not to exceed $300, to be collected in a civil action brought in the name of the municipality.

SEC. 4. Any officer of the city of Cincinnati having authority in the matter of this order and regulation who permits a violation hereof shall be subject to fine or imprisonment as provided in section 2 hereof.

SEC. 5. This order and regulation shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

[Regulation, board of health, adopted Sept. 6, 1911.]

HOLLAND, MICH.

SPITTING.

RULE 6. Spitting or expectorating upon the floors of any public building, street car, or public conveyance, or upon any sidewalk, crossing, entrance, or other public place, is a menace to the public health, and the ordinance relating thereto shall be strictly enforced by the police department of the city of Holland.

[Regulations, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

BARBERS AND BARBER SHOPS.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

BARBERS AND BARBER SHOPS.

ARTICLE IX. SEC. 1. All barber shops, together with all furniture, shall be kept in a cleanly and sanitary condition. Mugs, shaving brushes, razors, scissors, clipping machines, pincers, needles, and other steel instruments shall be sterilized either by immersion in steam, boiling water, or in alcohol of at least 60 per cent strength, after each separate use. Combs shall be thoroughly cleaned with soapsuds and brush after each separate use. A separate clean towel shall be used for each person. Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied only on a towel or other clean cloth. The use of powder puffs and of sponges is prohibited, except that a sponge owned by a customer may be used on him. Every barber shop shall be kept well ventilated and provided with running hot and cold water. No person shall be allowed to use any barber shop as a sleeping room. Every barber shall thoroughly cleanse his hands immediately before serving each customer. Every barber shop shall be inspected at least twice annually by the sanitary agent of the board. A copy of this order shall be kept posted in plain view in every barber shop.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

LODGING HOUSES AND TENEMENTS.

EAST PROVIDENCE (TOWN), R. I.

LODGING AND TENEMENT HOUSES AND BUILDINGS LEASED AS DWELLINGS—INSPECTION, CARE, AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 12. Every owner or keeper of a lodging house and every owner, lessee, and occupant of a tenement house or other building leased for a dwelling shall thoroughly cleanse all and every part of such house or building and shall also thoroughly cleanse every yard, court, passage, area, or alley connected with or belonging to the same to the satisfaction of the town council whenever, in the opinion of said town council, it shall be necessary for the health of the occupants or the public health.

SEC. 13. No vault, cellar, or underground room shall be let or occupied separately as a dwelling, nor in a tenement or lodging house as a place of lodging or sleeping. A cellar shall mean any basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the ground adjoining.

SEC. 14. No owner of any building or part thereof shall lease or let or hire out the same or any part thereof to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied if said building or any part thereof shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, protection, ventilation, light, sewerage, or to any other usual, proper, or necessary provision or precaution for the security of life and health, nor unless said building and every part thereof shall be in all respects in a condition of cleanliness or wholesomeness.

SEC. 15. The town council may order the vacation of any building when satisfied that it is unfit for a dwelling, because infected or because in any way dangerous to the health of the occupants. A notice of such vacation must be served on the occupants of such building, and also served on the owner, agent, or lessee. And such notices shall be served by any police constable of the town. And if the person or persons so notified, or any of them, shall neglect or refuse to remove from and quit such building within the time specified in the notice the health officer is hereby authorized and empowered forcibly to remove them when so ordered by the town council.

SEC. 16. For purposes of sanitary inspection, the health officer, and every person authorized by him, shall have free access to any part of every building and premises within the town.

[From ch. 4 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

COMMON DRINKING CUPS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

COMMON DRINKING CUPS—USE OF, IN PUBLIC OR SEMIPUBLIC PLACES PROHIBITED.

SEC. 1. That no person, firm, or corporation as owner, agent, employee, or person in charge or control of any railroad or railway station located within the city of Chicago, any railroad or railway car or train operated from point to point within said city, any public or private school, any municipal or office building, any lodging or boarding house, hotel, club, theater, public hall, amusement ground, factory, office, store, or structure of any name or description whatsoever, shall keep, offer, exhibit, or display for use any common drinking cup, glass, or other receptacle.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 1 hereof shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force ninety (90) days from the date of its passage.

[Ordinance adopted May 8, 1911.] [1]

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DRINKING CUPS AND DISHES USED IN PUBLIC PLACES AND IN HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

SEC. 1. The use of public and common drinking cups, glasses, or vessels of any kind to be used in common, for the purpose of drinking therefrom on railroad trains or in stations, in public or private schools, public buildings, halls, churches, theaters, markets, playgrounds, parks, stores, hotels, offices and office buildings, factories or manufacturing establishments, or in any other public place whatsoever, in the city of Cleveland, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. No person, partnership, or corporation in charge or control of any railroad train or station, or public or private school, public building, hall, church, theater, market, playground, park, store, hotel, office or office building, factory or manufacturing establishment, or in any other public place whatsoever, shall furnish, provide, place or expose, or allow to be furnished, provided, placed or exposed, any cup, glass, or any other drinking vessel at any place where the public or more than one particular individual may or can have access to or the use of such vessel, or where such vessels, may or can be used in common by the public or by more than one particular individual, on any railroad train or in any station, or public or private school, public building, hall, church, theater, market, playground, park, store, hotel, office and office building, factory or manufacturing establishment, or at any other place whatsoever, under his or its control in the city of Cleveland.

SEC. 3. The owner, lessee, or person in charge of any hotel, saloon, restaurant, drug store, soda fountain, or any place of public refreshment, shall furnish glasses, cups, dishes, and other eating or drinking vessels and utensils used in the said hotel, saloon, restaurant, drug store, soda fountains, or other places of public refreshment, to be thoroughly cleansed after use by each and every customer in a manner approved by the board of health.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of the above sections shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $10 or more than $25, and each day's failure to comply with any provision of the above sections shall constitute an additional and separate offense.

This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its adoption and legal publication. [Resolution board of health, adding Title VII to part 6 of Rules and Regulations of the board of health. Adopted Sept. 1, 1911.]

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[1] Received too late for previous publication.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMMON DRINKING CUP—USE OF, IN PUBLIC PLACES PROHIBITED.

"SEC. 189. The use of a common drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any public place or in any public institution, hotel, theater, factory, public hall or public school, or in any railroad station or ferryhouse in the city of New York, or the furnishing of such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such plaec, is hereby prohibited."

[Addition to sanitary code adopted Mar. 21, 1911. Effective Oct. 1, 1911.]

SEATTLE, WASH.

COMMON DRINKING CUPS, USE OF, PROHIBITED IN PUBLIC AND SEMIPUBLIC PLACES.

SECTION 1. The use of public and common drinking cups, glasses, or vessels of any kind to be used in common, for the purpose of drinking therefrom, in railway stations, either steam, electric, or cable, in public or private schools, public buildings, halls, churches, theaters, markets, playgrounds, parks, stores, factories, or manufacturing establishments in the city of Seattle, is hereby prohibited on and after January 1, 1912.

SEC. 2. No person, copartnership, or corporation, in charge or control of any railway station, either steam, electric, or cable, public or private school, public building, hall, church, theater, market, playground, park, store, factory, or manufacturing establishment, or any other public place whatsoever, shall furnish, provide, place, or expose or allow to be furnished, provided, placed, or exposed any cup, glass, or any other drinking vessel at any place where the public or more than one particular individual may or can have access to or the use of such vessels or where such vessels may or can be used in common by the public or by more than one particular individual in any railway station, either steam, electric, or cable, public or private school, public building, hall, church, theater, market, playground, park, store, factory, or manufacturing establishment, or any other place whatsoever, under his, her, or its control, in the city of Seattle on and after January 1, 1912.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of the above sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than $100 or by imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, and each day's failure to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute an additional and separate offense.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days from and after its passage and approval, if approved by the mayor; otherwise it shall take effect at the time it shall become a law under the provisions of the city charter.

[Ordinance No. 28383, adopted Nov. 13, 1911.]

COMMON TOWELS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

COMMON TOWELS—USE OF, PROHIBITED IN PUBLIC LAVATORIES.

SEC. 1. That no person, firm, or corporation owning, in charge of, or in control of any public lavatory or washroom shall maintain in or about such lavatory or washroom any towel for common use.

The term "common use" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean for use by more than one person.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $100 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and due publication.

[Ordinance adopted July 17, 1911.]

ST. PAUL, MINN.

COMMON TOWELS—USE OF, IN PUBLIC OR SEMIPUBLIC PLACES PROHIBITED.

SECTION 1. That no person, firm or corporation owning, in charge of or in control of any lavatory or wash room in any hotel, restaurant, factory, store, office building, school, public hall, railway station or public place or building, shall maintain in or about such lavatory or wash room any towel for common use, nor shall they expose for use or allow to be exposed for use any towel to be used by more than one person, such as that now known as the roller towel.

The term "common use" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean for use by more than one person.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 or by imprisonment for not less than 5 days nor more than 25 days.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

[Ordinance adopted Oct. 6, 1911.]

RAGS, SECONDHAND CLOTHING, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OIL CITY, PA.

SECONDHAND CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Rule 23. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale secondhand articles of clothing or cloth-covered furniture or any other article of textile nature without first having said article or articles disinfected under the direction of the health officer.

Rule 24. It shall be unlawful to hold or conduct what is known as "rummage sales" without written permission of the board of health.

[Regulations board of health adopted Oct. 18, 1911.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAGS AND CAST-OFF CLOTHING—USE OF, AS WIPING RAGS.

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale soiled cloths or rags, or soiled or disused or cast-off underclothing, garments, bedding, bedclothes or parts thereof, for use as wiping rags, unless the same have been cleansed and sterilized by a process of boiling continuously for a period of 40 minutes in a solution containing at least 5 per cent of caustic soda.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation employing mechanics, workmen, or laborers, to furnish or supply such employees for use as wiping rags, soiled cloths or rags, or soiled or disused or cast-off underclothing, garments, bedclothes, bedding or parts thereof, unless the same have been cleansed and sterilized in the manner herein prescribed.

SEC. 3. Wiping rags within the meaning of this ordinance are cloths and rags used for wiping and cleaning the surfaces of machinery, machines, tools, locomotives, engines, motor cars, automobiles, cars, carriages, windows, furniture, and surfaces of articles, in factories, shops, steamships, and steamboats, and generally in industrial employments; and also used by mechanics and workmen for wiping from their hands and bodies soil incident to their employment.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to establish or maintain a laundry for cleaning or sterilizing wiping rags or soiled cloths or rags or soiled and disused or cast-off clothing, garments, underclothing, bedclothes, bedding, or parts thereof, within the limits of the city and county of San Francisco, without having first complied with the ordinances of the said city and county regulating the conducting of public laundries and obtain a permit therefor as required by section 12 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. No charge whatever shall be made, or compensation or fee collected or received for the performance of any services required by the provisions of this ordinance, or the issuance of certificates or permits, but all such services shall be performed free of charge.

SEC. 6. All soiled cloths and rags and soiled and disused and cast-off underclothing, garments, bedclothes, bedding and parts thereof, before being offered for sale, or sold or furnished for use as wiping rags must be subjected to a process of sterilizing approved by the board of health of the city and county of San Francisco, including the process of boiling for a period of 40 minutes in a solution of caustic soda mentioned in section 1. Before washing, all sleeves, legs, and bodies of garments must be ripped and opened and all garments made into flat pieces.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to wash, cleanse, sterilize, or dry disused or castoff clothing, garments, underclothing, bedclothes, bedding or parts thereof, or soiled cloths or rags in the same building or by the same machines or appliances by which clothing, bedding, or other articles for personal or household use are laundered.

SEC. 8. Each package or parcel of wiping rags must before being sold be plainly marked "Sterilized wiping rags," with the number and date of the certificate given by the health officer of the said city and county for the conducting of a laundry in which the rags contained in such package or parcel were cleansed and sterilized or with the name and location of the laundry in which said rags were cleansed and sterilized.

SEC. 9. Wiping rags imported into this city and county from other cities, counties, or States shall not be used, sold, or offered for sale, unless they have been cleansed and sterilized as required by this ordinance, or unless such imported rags are inspected by the health officer and a certificate given by him that such rags have been inspected and cleansed and sterilized as required by this ordinance.

SEC. 10. The health officer shall inspect all wiping rags and give a certificate to that effect when the rags inspected have been cleansed and sterilized as required by this ordinance. Such certificate shall also state the date of inspection, the quantity and number of parcels inspected, the name of the owner, and the place where the wiping rags were cleansed and sterilized.

SEC. 11. All persons having wiping rags in their possession for sale or for use shall, upon demand of any officer of the department of public health or any police officer, exhibit such wiping rags for inspection and give all information as to where and from whom said wiping rags were obtained.

SEC. 12. No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the business of laundering, cleaning, or sterilizing cloths or material for wiping rags, or selling wiping rags without a permit therefor from the board of health. Such permit shall be granted as of course on the first application and may be revoked by the board of health for violation by the holder of any of the provisions of this ordinance. Subsequent permits to a person, firm, or corporation in place of a permit revoked may be granted or refused at the discretion of the board. The board of health shall keep a register of all persons engaged in laundering, cleaning, sterilizing, or selling wiping rags, and shall enter therein the place of business, the date of issue, and the revocation of permit.

PENALTY.

SEC. 13. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. The police authorities are hereby directed to have the provisions of this ordinance enforced.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 10 days after its passage. [Ordinance adopted Sept. 18, 1911.]

FOODSTUFFS—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION AND CARE.

ARTICLE IV. *Foodstuffs.*

SECTION 1. Every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the sale or transportation of foodstuffs shall cause his wares or those under his charge to be properly protected by screens or otherwise against contamination by flies, street dust, or other contaminating agency.

SEC. 2. No foodstuffs intended for sale shall be kept in any room used for living or sleeping purposes.

SEC. 3. No person or corporation, individually or by his or its agents, servants, or employees, shall sell or offer for sale in the town of Brookline any refrozen ice cream or ice cream which contains any artificial coloring matter.

SEC. 4. All glasses or other drinking utensils used at soda fountains, restaurants, or other refreshment stands shall be sterilized at least once each day and shall be washed and rinsed in running water before each separate use thereof.

SEC. 5. Premises, compartments, rooms, receptacles, or ice chests used for the storage, manufacture, or sale of foodstuffs shall be kept cleansed in a manner satisfactory to the board of health.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

ELYRIA, OHIO.

FOODSTUFFS—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE—BAKESHOPS, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

SECTION 1. No person shall bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale, any decayed or damaged vegetables or fruit.

SEC. 2. No person shall manufacture or shall bring into the city for sale or shall sell or offer for sale, breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confections, or other articles of food—

(*a*) Containing any substance which lowers, depreciates, or injuriously affects its quality, strength, purity, or wholesomeness.

(*b*) Containing any cheaper or inferior substance than it is represented to contain.

(*c*) Which is in imitation or sold under the name of any other article.

(*d*) From which any valuable or necessary ingredient has been abstracted or omitted.

(*e*) Which is colored, coated, polished powdered, or by any other means is made to appear of greater value than it is.

SEC. 3. No person shall expose, sell, or offer for sale any breadstuffs, cakes, pastry, candy, confectionery, or dried fruits outside of any buildings, in any open window or doorway, or on any sidewalk, street, alley, or thoroughfare, except they be covered so as to protect them thoroughly from dust and dirt.

SEC. 4. No person shall sell or offer for sale any butter or cheese except the same be covered so as to protect it thoroughly from dust and dirt.

SEC. 5. Any place used for producing, mixing, compounding, or baking, for selling or for the purpose of a restaurant, bakeshop, or hotel, any bread, biscuit, crackers, rolls, cake, macaroni, pie, or any food products of which flour or meal is the principal ingredient shall be deemed a bakeshop. The regulations of this resolution shall apply also to places, rooms, or buildings where candy is prepared or manufactured.

SEC. 6 Any place used as a bakeshop shall be provided with floors of closely joined impervious material which can be thoroughly cleaned.

SEC. 7. Every baker or other person in charge of any bakeshop shall keep the floors, side walls, ceilings, woodwork, fixtures, tools, machinery, and utensils in a thoroughly

clean and sanitary condition, and every bakeshop shall be provided with adequate ventilation so as to insure a free circulation of air at all times.

SEC. 8. The door and window openings of every bakeshop shall, from May 1 to September 30, inclusive, be provided with sound screens of mesh sufficiently fine to keep out flies and other insects.

SEC. 9. The side walls and ceilings of every bakeshop shall be well plastered or sheathed with metal, wood, or tile. All plastered walls or ceilings shall be kept limewashed or calcimined or shall be painted with oil paint, and all woodwork in every bakeshop shall be well oiled and painted and washed clean.

SEC. 10. Every bakeshop shall be provided with adequate plumbing, including suitable washstands and water-closets. No water-closets shall be entered from or shall be in direct communication with the bakeshop. Every washstand in a bakeshop shall be provided with clean towels at all times.

SEC. 11. No person shall sleep in a bakeshop, and the sleeping places of persons employed in bakeshops shall be kept separate from the place where flour or meal or food products are handled or stored.

SEC. 12. No domestic animals shall be permitted in a bakeshop or place where flour or meal is stored in connection with a bakeshop.

SEC. 13. Every owner or person in charge of a bakeshop shall be required to keep himself and his employees in a clean condition and suitably clothed while engaged in the production, handling, or selling of bakery products and shall provide a dressing room separated from the place where flour and meal is stored or kept.

SEC. 14. Receptacles for expectoration, of impervious material, cleaned at least once in every 24 hours, shall be maintained and kept by the person in charge of every bakeshop, and no attendant or other person shall spit on the floor, side walls, or on any place in such bakeshop.

SEC. 15. Smoking, snuffing, or chewing tobacco is forbidden in a bakeshop. Notice forbidding all persons to use tobacco or to spit on the floor or side walls shall be posted in every bakeshop.

SEC. 16. No person who has tuberculosis, a venereal, or other communicable disease shall work in a bakeshop, and no person in charge of such bakeshop shall require, permit, or suffer such a person to be employed.

SEC. 17. Every bakeshop which shall not be kept in a cleanly condition, free from rats, mice, and vermin and from matter of an infectious or contagious nature, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and it shall be the duty of the sanitary police to cause the same to be abated.

SEC. 18. Whoever violates any provision of the above resolution, or obstructs or interferes with the execution thereof, or willfully or illegally omits to obey any provision of said resolution, shall be fined not to exceed $100 or imprisoned for not to exceed 90 days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned hereunder for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SEC. 19. This resolution shall be in force and effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

[Ordinance adopted July 28, 1911.]

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FOODSTUFFS—MARKET REGULATIONS.

SEC. 369. That no fresh meats, fish, or oysters of any kind shall be sold, exchanged, or delivered in the city of Greensboro except in or from the city market in the city hall building and at such other places as the board of commissioners may designate as branch markets or places for the sale of such articles; provided, that this shall not apply to wholesalers who sell to licensed retailers or who sell occupants of the city market; provided further, that this shall not apply to those who sell to common carriers, to persons or firms out of town, or to persons, firms, or corporations who sell in quantities of not less than one-fourth of a carcass.

SEC. 370. That the markets of the city shall be under the supervision and control of the commissioner of public safety or such assistants as he may employ or the board of commissioners may appoint.

SEC. 371. That at the time the board of commissioners elects other officers of the city, or as soon thereafter as practicable, said board shall elect a market keeper, who shall be a special policeman with the same powers and authority conferred upon regular police officers. He shall be required to furnish bond in the sum of $500 payable to the city of Greensboro, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties and the

proper accounting to the city and the occupants of the city market for all money or other property or things of value left in his hands by virtue of his office. He shall perform all duties imposed by the commissioner of public safety or by the board of commissioners through the said commissioner.

SEC. 372. That the board of commissioners shall on or before the 1st day of June of each year fix the rent for all the stalls in the city market in the city hall building or in any other building or place that the city may own, rent, or lease as a branch city market, for the succeeding year, beginning June 1, and the commissioner of public safety shall rent said stalls on said 1st day of June at the prices fixed by the board of commissioners, or as many of said stalls as there may be applicants for. All stalls must be rented for one year beginning June 1, or the unexpired portion of the year, and all stall rents shall be paid monthly on the 1st day of each and every month to the commissioner of finance.

The occupant of each stall shall execute a bond in favor of the city for an amount sufficient to cover one year's rent, said bond to be approved by the board of commissioners.

Any occupant of any stall failing to pay rent for same, as hereinbefore provided, shall be notified by the market keeper to vacate said stall within 24 hours and if he fails or declines to vacate within said time the market keeper shall have the right to eject him from the stall and premises, without further notice and without prejudice to any other remedy.

SEC. 373. That all markets owned, leased or rented by the city of Greensboro shall be kept open daily, except Sunday and at such hours as the board of commissioners may designate. Except during such hours as are designated by the board of commissioners for markets to be kept open, it shall be unlawful for any person to enter said markets, except the market keeper and such officers and employees of the city as may from time to time be designated by the commissioner of public safety to care for or assist in caring for and cleaning of said market.

It shall be the duty of the market keeper, during hours that the market is closed, to see to it that all doors are securely fastened, and all property therein safely kept.

SEC. 374. That no person shall be allowed to rent a stall in the city market, or a branch city market, for any purpose except the sale of fresh meats, fish and oysters, and such other articles of food as are usually sold in a meat market.

SEC. 375. That no dogs or other live brute animals shall at any time be allowed in the markets, and no wagons, horses, or vehicles of any kind shall be allowed at any time on the market square, around the city hall, except for the purpose of loading or unloading supplies brought to or carried from said market.

SEC. 376. That it shall be unlawful for any occupant of any stall or place designated as a branch market to keep, exchange, sell, or offer for sale or exchange in said stall or place any live animal or any tainted or unsound meat or food of any kind, or meats which have not been properly approved by the meat and milk inspector, as provided in ordinance known as meat-inspection ordinance.

The meat and milk inspector shall, at least once each day, and as much oftener as the commissioner of public safety may direct, inspect all meat, fish, oysters, and all other articles offered for sale in the city market, and at such times as the commissioner of public safety may direct, in all other markets of the city and summarily condemn all such as he may find tainted, spoiled, or in any way unfit for food, and it shall be the duty of the owner of such tainted or spoiled meat, fish, oysters, or other articles, to immediately remove the same outside the city limits.

The meat and milk inspector shall, at least once a day, after a careful inspection of all meat, fish, oysters, and other articles in the city market, and at such times as the commissioner of public safety may direct, in all the other markets, give to the occupants a certificate that the articles in their stalls have been found good for food, which said certificate shall be dated and shall be good for only one day in the city market and for the date fixed on said certificate in other markets, and he shall make a daily report to the commissioner of public safety, giving the names of occupants of stalls as well as the condition of the stalls and articles of food offered for sale therein.

SEC. 377. It shall be the duty of the meat and milk inspector, at the time other inspections are made, to carefully examine all refrigerators, ice boxes, fish boxes, scoops, counters, meat blocks, meat racks, cutting tools and all other articles that come in contact with the articles sold in said stall or markets or used in connection therewith, or about the said stalls or premises, and to see that the same are at all times kept in a clean, sanitary condition and make daily report of such inspection to the commissioner of public safety as hereinbefore provided. Whenever any tools or fixtures or other articles hereinbefore enumerated shall be found in an unsanitary condition it shall be the duty of the meat and milk inspector to post in some conspicuous place in or on said stall or place a card on which shall be printed in bold type the words: "This place condemned and closed," which said card shall remain posted and

all sale of goods prohibited until the occupant of said stall or market place shall cleanse or remove as directed by said inspector such articles as may be condemned.

SEC. 378. That the occupants of the stalls or markets shall not hang or expose any meat or other products in such a way as that they will touch the floors or walls of the building or be exposed to flies or dirt or other sources of contamination, and no meat or other articles of food shall be placed on any counter, block or rack without being properly screened or protected from dirt, flies, and other sources of contamination; provided, this shall not apply to meat or other food products while being cut for sale or while being actually shown to a customer.

SEC. 379. That no person shall take into the city market, or any market owned, rented or leased by the city, any wheelbarrow or other vehicle or thing calculated to obstruct the free passage therein or on the pavements thereof, except such trucks as may be furnished by the city.

No occupant shall place or allow to remain in any stall in the city market, or in any market owned, rented or leased by the city, any fixtures, furniture, or tools unless same have been approved by the commissioner of public safety and it shall be unlawful for any occupant or employee to carry into or allow to remain in any stall in the city market, or any market owned, rented or leased by the city, any article except such fixtures, furniture and tools as have been approved by the commissioner of public safety and such articles of food as are kept for sale in said stalls.

That no rugs, racks, slats or carpets or floor covering of any description shall be allowed on the floor of any stall or market owned, leased or rented by the city, except fresh, clean sawdust, which shall be removed and replaced with fresh, clean sawdust at least once per week, and at such other times as the market keeper may direct.

SEC. 380. That the market keeper shall daily cleanse all passageways and vacant spaces in the city market, and shall, at such times as the commissioner of public safety may direct, cleanse all walls, posts, windows, ceilings and other places in said city market and pavements inside and around same.

That it shall be the duty of the market keeper to prevent all riotous and boisterous talking in the city market or on the walks or pavements around same, and he shall allow no idlers, loungers, peddlers, or disorderly persons to remain in, around, or about the premises.

SEC. 381. Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall be subject to a penalty of $50, and if any occupant of any stall in the city market or any other market owned, rented, or leased by the city shall violate any provision of this chapter the commissioner of public safety may at once eject him from such market and declare his contract of rental canceled. All contracts of rental shall be made subject to the provisions of this chapter.

[Ordinance adopted July 11, 1911, to replace secs. 369 to 382a, inclusive, of the city ordinances.]

HOLLAND, MICH.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION AND SALE.

RULE 9. It shall not be lawful for any vender of meats, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, candy, or confectionery to expose the same on the outside of markets, stalls, or streets, or in open windows or doorways, unless constantly protected from dirt, dust, filth, flies, and any injurious substance; it is also required that all fish and poultry intended for sale in the city of Holland shall be drawn and properly cleaned immediately after being killed.

RULE 10. It shall be unlawful for anyone to sell or offer for sale any tainted, unwholesome, or diseased meats, fish, poultry, or products of the same, nor shall such or other meats, fish, or poultry be treated chemically or otherwise to disguise or overcome signs or appearance of taint.

The health officer and city inspector, or any member of the board of health, may seize and confiscate any such tainted, unwholesome, or diseased meats, fish, poultry, or products of the same, or any meats, fish, or poultry which have been so treated.

The health officer, city inspector, or any member of the board of health may affix or cause to be affixed to such meats, fish, or poultry which is tainted, diseased, or unwholesome, or to any receptacle or package containing the same, a card or tag, stating that same has been condemned and the reason therefor.

RULE 11. Every butcher and market man shall keep the floor, blocks, counters, locker, utensils, and every part of his market and premises clean and free from all filth and dirt and flies.

RULE 12. Every baker and confectioner, and every dealer in baked goods and confectionery, shall keep his cases, counters, tables, and utensils, shelves, and every part of his place of business clean; and shall protect all such baked goods and confectionery from dust, dirt, flies, and all manner of filth until delivered to the customer.

[Regulations board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

PROTECTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND INSPECTION, SLAUGHTERING, HANDLING, CARE, AND SALE OF MEAT.

SEC. 1. That within 30 days after the passage of this ordinance, the mayor shall appoint a chief food inspector, who shall have power, and whose duty it is declared to be, to inspect all meat, milk, and other articles sold or offered for sale in the city of Little Rock. And the mayor shall also appoint such other inspectors as may be necessary, by and with the consent of the city council. Said inspectors shall be required to pass either the United States Government examination for food inspector or such other examination as the board of health may require, same to be conducted by the board of health.

SEC. 2. The term of office of the inspectors shall be one year, except that the same shall expire with the appointing mayor. The chief food inspector shall receive a salary of $100 per month, and the other inspectors shall receive $85 per month, payable monthly, out of the inspection fund hereinafter provided for, upon voucher properly drawn. Said inspectors may be discontinued by the mayor at any time, for insufficiency of inspection fund or other cause. All vacancies are to be filled by appointment by the mayor. Said inspectors shall enter into bond to the city of Little Rock, to be approved by the mayor and board of health, in the sum of $1,000 each, conditioned upon the faithful performance of duty.

SEC. 3. The board of health shall have general supervision over the inspections provided for in this ordinance, prescribing such regulations as will, in its judgment, most effectively carry out the objects of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. The board of health shall have power to provide a place or places for inspection of all cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and other animals, the locations of same to be subject to the approval of the city council, and, in the name of the city, to enter into a contract for the necessary premises where such inspection may be done: *Provided*, Said contract shall not be for a longer time than one year, and shall be approved by the board of public affairs: *Provided further*, That the city shall exercise such supervision over such place or places as may be necessary to secure sanitary conditions: *Provided further*, That all persons, for the purpose of purchasing meats, hides, offal, or other products of the animals inspected, shall have free access to said premises at all times.

SEC. 5. For such inspection said inspectors shall collect the following fees: For grown cattle and yearlings, 25 cents each; for calves, hogs, sheep, goats, and other small animals, 15 cents each; and shall pay all funds derived therefrom over to the city collector, who shall place the same to the credit of the inspection fund. The inspector shall keep a record of all animals inspected by him, giving description, marks of identifications, and owner, and file same at the end of each month with the city collector.

SEC. 6. Warrants may be drawn on said inspection fund by order of the board of health for incidental expenses involved in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. Said inspectors shall have power to enter any butcher shop, dairy, bakery, grocery store, fruit stand, cold-storage plant, hotel, restaurant, or any other premises for the purpose of inspection, and upon finding any article or articles which is in any way contaminated or unfit for consumption shall seize and destroy the same.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance the inspectors are empowered to make arrests and perform other duties of police officers, and shall wear police uniform and badges.

SEC. 9. Any person, firm, or corporation selling, offering for sale, or having in his, her, or its possession, with the intention of selling, as food, any uninspected meats, required by this ordinance or the order of the board of health to be inspected, or any person, firm, or corporation knowingly buying uninspected meats shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in police court shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $25 for each and every offense. Any person, firm, or corporation selling, offering for sale, or having in his, her, or its possession for the purpose of selling any contaminated article of food shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in police court shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $25.

SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and all ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict.

[Ordinance No. 1706, adopted July 25, 1911.]

Regulations of board of health provided for in foregoing ordinance.

Regulation No. 1.

SEC. 1. *Establishments.*—This term shall mean any slaughtering, meat canning, salting, rendering, or any place where inspection is conducted or where meats or other foodstuffs are sold or offered for sale.

SEC. 2. *Little Rock inspected and passed.*—This phrase or any authorized abbreviation thereof shall mean that the carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat, or meat-food products so marked have been inspected and passed for food under ordinance 1706 and these regulations.

SEC. 3. *Little Rock inspected and condemned.*—This phrase shall mean that the carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat, or meat-food product so marked are unfit for human food and must be destroyed, as provided in regulation 5, section 1 and section 2.

SEC. 4. *Carcass.*—This word shall apply to the carcass of an animal that has been killed under these regulations and shall include all parts that are to be used as food.

SEC. 5. *Primal parts of carcasses.*—This phrase shall mean the usual sections or cuts of the dressed carcass commonly known as sides, shoulders, hams, backs, bellies, quarters, tongues, livers, tails, etc., before they have been subdivided preliminary to use in the manufacture of meat food products.

SEC. 6. *Meat food products.*—A meat food product, within the meaning of these regulations, is considered to be any article of food intended for human use which is derived or prepared in whole or in part from any edible portion of the carcass of cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats, if the said edible portion so used is considerable and definite portion of the finished food.

SEC. 7. *Foodstuffs.*—This term shall mean any article or articles sold or offered for sale as human food.

Regulation No. 2.

SEC. 1. An ante mortem inspection and examination shall be made at place or places where slaughtering is done, of all cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats about to be slaughtered for sale in Little Rock. (This shall not be construed to prevent producers from butchering at home stock raised by them, provided that the places and manner of slaughter by producers shall be subject to inspection and regulation.)

SEC. 2. Any animal showing symptoms of being affected with any disease or condition which would cause its condemnation, if disease is of an incurable or contagious nature, shall be slaughtered at once. And, if post-mortem examination shall prove the diseased condition, such carcass shall be destroyed as provided in regulation 5, section 1. But the chief food and meat inspector shall have the discretion of permitting the owner to refrain from slaughtering such animal. Should the owner be dissatisfied with the ante mortem inspection, he shall have the right to call a competent veterinarian, who, together with the inspector, shall select a third veterinarian, and the majority opinion of these three shall control as to the disposition of such animal. The third veterinarian called in shall be paid by the owner if condemnation is upheld; otherwise by the city.

Regulation No. 3.

SEC. 1. A careful post-mortem inspection and examination shall be made, at the place or places established by the city for inspection of all carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats intended for use as food in the city of Little Rock, and the owner of such carcass shall present the same at such place or places at the time and during the hours when the inspector shall be making inspections thereat.

SEC. 2. Carcasses will not be inspected and marked as provided in regulation 3, section 3, unless the head, hide (attached to the nose), heart, liver, lungs, and kidneys are held by their natural attachments. The spleen may be detached from the stomach, but must be brought in with the carcass from which it was taken, attached by some artificial means, as a skewer.

SEC. 3. Upon all carcasses, parts of carcasses, free from disease and sound, wholesome, and fit for human food, there shall be placed by the inspector, or his assistants, the words "Little Rock inspected and passed," or an abbreviation thereof, and such other matter as may be required by the board of health.

SEC. 4. Should any lesion of disease be found at post-mortem examination the carcass, parts of carcass, or organ shall be marked by the inspector, or his assistants with the words "Little Rock inspected and condemned," or an authorized abbreviation thereof, and the same shall be destroyed for food purposes as provided in regulation 5, section 1. Carcasses, parts, or meats so marked shall not be washed or trimmed unless such washing and trimming is authorized by the inspector.

Regulation No. 4.

SEC. 1. Any animal rejected by milk and dairy inspector on account of reacting on tuberculin test, or for other disease, may be brought to place or places where inspection is conducted, and if lesions are slight, or its use as meat is not injurious to the public health, carcass may be passed for food and the same may be disposed of as meat by the owner.

Regulation No. 5.

SEC. 1. All carcasses and parts of carcasses condemned by the inspector, or his assistants, will remain the property of the owner, but will be saturated with such agent (chemical) as will prevent such condemned carcass or part of carcass from being used or sold as food; and said owner shall immediately remove such condemned carcass, parts, or organ, from within the city limits and at once destroy same. If the owner of a carcass shall be dissatisfied with the inspection he shall have the right to call a veterinarian, who, together with the inspector, shall select a third person, who is a veterinarian, and the three shall reexamine said carcass, and if a majority find that said carcass shall be condemned, then the owner shall bear the expense of the examination; but if such previous condemnation is held erroneous, then the city shall bear said expense.

SEC. 2. When any meat or other foodstuffs is condemned by the inspector, or his assistants, when condemned in a butcher shop, grocery, bakery, restaurant, lunch stand, or any other place where meat or other foodstuffs are sold, offered for sale, or stored, the same shall be removed from such place immediately upon the order of the inspector or his assistants, and shall, at his discretion, by him be saturated with such agent (chemical) as will prevent such condemned meat or other foodstuffs being sold for food.

Regulation No. 6.

SEC. 1. Ceilings, walls, pillars of establishments shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and when deemed necessary by the inspector, or his assistant, they shall be washed, scraped, painted, or otherwise treated as required. When floors or other parts of a building or tables, or other part of the equipment, are so old, or in such poor condition that they can not be readily made sanitary, they shall be removed and shall be replaced by suitable materials. All floors upon which meat or other foodstuffs are piled shall be so constructed that they can be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and all meats, or other foodstuffs, piled upon floors shall be suitably protected from trucks, etc. Walks and platforms and approaches leading into establishments shall be kept clean to prevent tracking dirt into the same.

SEC. 2. All trucks, trays, and other receptacles, all chutes, platforms, racks, tables, etc., and all knives, saws, cleavers, and other tools, and all utensils, machinery, and vehicles used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, or other processing shall be thoroughly cleaned before using.

SEC. 3. All wagons, vehicles, or other means of transporting meat shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and when in use shall be kept covered with clean tarpaulins, or sheets, so that dust, flies, and all foreign matter shall be excluded therefrom, and the meat or foodstuffs kept free from infection.

SEC. 4. All slaughtering of animals within 1 mile of the city limits must be done at the places designated by the board of health, and plans and locations of places intended to be built in the future must be approved by the board of health before any slaughtering is done thereat.

SEC. 5. Managers or owners of establishments must require employees to be cleanly. The aprons, frocks, smocks, or other outer clothing worn by employees who handle meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs shall be of a material that is readily cleansed and made sanitary, and only clean garments shall be worn. Persons who handle meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs shall be required to keep their hands clean and they shall be required to pay attention to the cleanliness of their boots and shoes.

SEC. 6. Persons affected with tuberculosis or any other communicable disease shall not be employed in any of the departments of any establishment where carcasses are dressed, meat is handled, meat food products or other foodstuffs are prepared or offered for sale, and any employee of such establishment who may be suspected of being so affected shall be reported by the chief food and meat inspector to the board of health.

SEC. 7. All water-closets, toilet rooms, and dressing rooms shall be entirely separated from compartments in which carcasses are dressed, meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs are cured, stored, packed, handled, prepared, or offered for sale. Where

such rooms open into compartments in which meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs are handled or offered for sale, they must, when this is deemed necessary by the inspector, be provided with properly ventilated vestibules with doors which can be kept closed. They shall be conveniently located, sufficient in number, ample in size, and be kept in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 8. Rooms or compartments in which meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs are prepared, stored, packed, handled, or offered for sale shall be free from odors from toilets, catch basins, casing departments, tank rooms, hide cellars, etc., and shall be kept free from flies and other vermin by screening or other suitable methods. All rooms or compartments shall be provided with cuspidors of such shape as not to be readily overturned or upset and of such construction and material as to be readily disinfected, and employees who expectorate shall be required to use them.

SEC. 9. The feeding of hogs or other animals intended to be slaughtered for food to be sold in the city of Little Rock on the refuse or offal of slaughterhouses shall not be permitted.

SEC. 10. All yards, fences, pens, chutes, alleys, etc., belonging to the premises where inspection is conducted or where meats or other foodstuffs are offered for sale, whether they are used or not, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 11. Butchers or others who dress or handle diseased carcasses or parts shall cleanse their hands and tools of all grease and then immerse them in a prescribed disinfectant and rinse them in clear water before dressing or handling healthy carcasses. Facilities for such cleansing and disinfection, approved by the board of health or chief food and meat inspector, shall be provided by the owner of establishments where slaughtering is conducted.

SEC. 12. Due care must be taken to prevent meat or other foodstuffs from falling on floor, and in the event of having so fallen, they must be condemned, or the soiled portion removed and condemned.

SEC. 13. Carcasses shall not be inflated with air from the mouth, and no inflation of carcasses except by mechanical means shall be allowed. All inflation of carcasses must be done in the presence of the inspector, otherwise he shall not be permitted to mark same as "inspected and passed." Carcasses shall not be dressed with skewers, knives, etc., that have been held in the mouth. Spitting on whetstones or steels shall not be allowed.

SEC. 14. Only good, clean, and wholesome water shall be used in the preparation of carcasses, parts, meats, or other foodstuffs. Whenever there is any doubt regarding the sanitary condition of the water used the inspector shall take sample of same and submit it to the city bacteriologist.

SEC. 15. Wagon yards, or other similar places, where carcasses are held during the day or night, shall provide a closed room in which carcasses, or parts of carcasses, must be placed so as to protect same from dust, flies, or other foreign matter, said room or rooms to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF.

SECTION 1. That all owners or proprietors of markets, restaurants, lunch wagons, stands, or counters, grocers, truckmen, vendors or peddlers in the city of Little Rock, selling or offering for sale, fruit or vegetables, cheese, ham, hamburger, sausage, chicken, fish, fowls, tamales, chili concarne, pie, cake, bread, or other food shall be, and they are hereby, required to have the same covered and protected at all times by glass, wood, or screens, and to preserve the same at all times free from exposure to flies and all other pests: *Provided*, That all vegetables, fruits, and foods before named exhibited in buildings properly screened and protected from flies and dust shall not be required to screen for each case or display stand.

SEC. 2. No article of food mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance shall be deposited or allowed to remain within 2½ feet of the surface of any sidewalk, street or alley, or floor of the building where exhibited, unless the same shall be contained in boxes or other receptacles so as to be protected from dogs and other animals and their excretions.

SEC. 3. All meat markets or butcher shops or stalls shall be provided with tight hardwood, tile, or cement floors, and with running water and sewer connections where water mains and sewer pipes have been laid in the street in front or the alley to the rear, and all windows and doors therein shall be properly screened so as to exclude flies. All such places, and all tools, implements, and fixtures used therein shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition; and all employees, when handling provisions therein, shall wear clean linen or rubber aprons. All delivery wagons used by such places shall be covered so as to conceal the provisions or food therein from view, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. All food or provisions sold from such places shall be carefully wrapped with and entirely covered by clean paper or material.

SEC. 4. All packers or packing companies, peddlers, venders, or others handling and delivering meat, mutton, pork or veal, of all kinds, shall keep their delivery wagons in a clean and sanitary condition; that fresh meat be wrapped and delivered in covered wagons; and said food or provisions, in delivering, shall be securely wrapped and entirely covered, protected from, and kept free from exposure to flies or dirt.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in police court, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $25, and each day's violation shall be treated as a separate offense and punished accordingly.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

[Ordinance No. 1710, adopted Aug. 7, 1911.]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOODSTUFFS—RAILROAD COMPANIES AND OTHER CARRIERS TO GIVE NOTIFICATION OF SHIPMENTS INTO CITY OF FRESH OR COLD-STORAGE MEATS OR FISH.

SECTION 1. That all railroad companies and other carriers be required to notify the health department of the city of Louisville upon bringing into the limits of the city of Louisville for delivery any fresh or cold-storage meats or fish intended for human consumption; and it shall be unlawful for any such railroad company or carrier to permit any consignee, or other person, to take possession or control of any such meats or fish until such railroad company or carrier has first notified said health department of the city of Louisville as herein required, and given the health department three hours time between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. within which to inspect said meats or fish.

SEC. 2. Should said meat or fish be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, then the health officer shall take the proper steps to have same destroyed. Should said meat or fish be found to be wholesome and fit for human consumption, then said health officer may in his discretion place a stamp thereon indicating such to be the case.

SEC. 3. Any railroad company or other carrier violating section 1 of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each offense.

[Ordinance adopted Aug. 8, 1911.]

MANKATO, MINN.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF.

SEC. 1. Within the corporate limits of the city of Mankato, all fruits, berries, cherries, dates, figs, and candies exposed for sale in any store, shop, or building shall be protected from flies, and all fruits, berries, and candies exposed for sale outside of a building, or in any wagon or cart, shall be protected from both flies and dust.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the municipal court of said city be punished by a fine not exceeding $25, and in default of payment of the same be imprisoned in the city prison or county jail of Blue Earth County for a term not exceeding 10 days.

[Ordinance adopted Aug. 28, 1911.]

ORANGE, N. J.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF, FROM FLIES, DOGS, ETC.

1. The term "food" as used in this ordinance and the ordinance to which this is a supplement and in any ordinances amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto shall be construed to include every article used as food by man, and every ingredient in such article and milk and all milk products and all kinds of confectionery.

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8. All public dining rooms, restaurants, and lunch rooms, and kitchens connected therewith, bakeries, confectioneries, ice-cream factories and saloons, meat and fish markets, delicatessens, soda fountains, and places where milk is bottled or exposed, shall, during the season when flies are prevalent, be screened so as to exclude flies therefrom; provided, however, that any other method by which the foods intended for consumption may be properly protected against flies may, by written permit of the health officer. be used in such places in lieu of screens.

9. All fruit, vegetables, and other food stored or exposed for sale upon any sidewalk or outside of any building in the city of Orange shall be placed upon stands, tables, or other structures having a height of at least 2 feet above the sidewalk or ground, unless said food is covered or inclosed in a manner approved by this board so as to be inaccessible to dogs.

10. Apples, peaches, pears, apricots, plums, grapes, cherries, figs, dates, cut melons, coconut meat, confectionery, bakery products, fish and meat, and all foods which are usually eaten raw and without the removal of the skin, rind, husk, or other natural external coverings, shall while in process of preparation, transportation, storage, or exposure for sale, be thoroughly protected against flies, either by proper coverings, containers, or cases, or by being kept within a store, booth, or other place free from flies. All beverages and the glasses, cups or vessels from which they are drunk shall be similarly protected from flies.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the Sanitary and Plumbing Code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF.

SECTION 1. The manufacture, production, preparation, compounding, packing, selling, offering for sale, or keeping for sale within the city of Sacramento, or the introduction into this city from any other town, city, or county of any article of food, liquor, drugs, or medicines which is adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance is hereby prohibited. Any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall import or receive from any other town, city, or county, or, having so received, shall deliver for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any article of food, liquor, drugs, or medicines, adulterated, misbranded, or mislabeled within the meaning of this ordinance, or any person who shall manufacture or produce, prepare or compound, or pack or sell, or keep for sale in the city of Sacramento any such adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded food, liquor, drugs, or medicines, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. The term "food," as used in this ordinance, shall include all articles used for food, drink, liquor, confectionery, or condiment by men or other animals, whether simple or compound or mixed.

SEC. 3. The standard of purity of food and liquor (except as hereafter provided) shall be that proclaimed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 4. Food shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this ordinance in any of the following cases:

ARTICLE 1. If any substance has been mixed or packed, or mixed and packed with the food, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, purity, strength, or food value.

ART. 2. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article of food.

ART. 3. If any essential or valuable constituent or ingredient of the article of food has been wholly or in part abstracted.

ART. 4. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in any manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

ART. 5. If it contain any added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient and, except in the case of butter, analine colors.

ART. 6. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal or vegetable unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter: *Provided*, that an article of liquor shall not be deemed adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded if it be blended or mixed with like substances, so as not to injuriously reduce or injuriously lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength or purity.

ART. 7. In the case of confectionery: If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, aniline colors, or other poisonous colors or flavor or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug, or if it be polished, powdered, or coated or in any manner treated whereby damage is concealed, or if it is made to appear better or of greater value than it is.

(*a*) All candies, figs, prunes, dates, popcorn, shelled nuts, dried and evaporated fruits, dried or evaporated berries shall be inclosed so as to protect them from the dust and dirt.

(*b*) All fruits, vegetables, and berries must be placed not less than 14 inches from sidewalk or floor.

ART. 8. In the case of pickles and fruit sauces: If they contain other sweetening matter than pure sugar.

ART. 9. In the case of vinegar: If it be artificially colored.

ART. 10. If it does not conform with the standard of purity as proclaimed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

ART. 11. In the case of meats, manufactured or otherwise: If they contain preservatives other than pure spices, sugar, vinegar, salt, wood smoke, and, pending further inquiry, saltpeter.

ART. 12. Cream shall be termed adulterated when it contains less than 20 per cent of butter fat or when antiseptics or any substance or substances have been added.

ART. 13. That no meats shall be transported in open wagons or vehicles without being covered or otherwise perfectly protected from dust, dirt, and flies.

SEC. 5. The term "drug," as used in this ordinance, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary and the regulations and definitions adopted for the enforcement of the national food and drug act of June 30, 1906, shall be adopted by the city board of health for the enforcement of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. Drugs shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this ordinance in any of the following cases:

(*a*) If when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of the investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the package thereof, together with the standard of strength, quality, or purity recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, although it differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

(*b*) If the strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

SEC. 7. That the term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all articles of food or articles which enter into the composition of food, or to all drugs and medicines the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article of food, or drugs, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the city, city and county, county, town, State, Territory, District of Columbia, or foreign country in which it is manufactured or produced.

SEC. 8. Food, liquor, and drugs shall be deemed mislabeled or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance in any of the following cases:

(*a*) If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article of food or drug.

(*b*) If it be labeled or branded or colored so as to deceive or mislead, or tend to deceive or mislead, the purchaser, or if it be falsely labeled in any respect, or if it purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package.

(*c*) If in the case of drugs and medicines the package as offered for sale at retail or wholesale fail to bear a statement on the label of the per cent of volume of alcohol or the quantity of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha, or betaeucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilid, or any derivatives or any preparation of these substances contained therein, except when prescribed by a licensed physician, licensed dentist, or licensed veterinary surgeon.

(*d*) If in the case of food and drugs in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of such package.

(*e*) All packages of food must bear the true name of the manufacturer.

If, having no label, it is an imitation or adulteration or is sold or offered for sale under a name, designation, description, or representation which is false or misleading in any particular whatever; and, in the case of eggs and poultry, if they have been kept or packed in cold storage or otherwise preserved, they must be so indicated by written or printed label or placard plainly designating such a fact when offered or exposed for sale.

SEC. 9. The term "package" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to include any wrapper, phial, bottle, jar, demijohn, carton, bag, case, box, or barrel, or any receptacle, vessel, or container, of whatsoever material or nature, which may be used by a manufacturer, producer, jobber, packer, or dealer for inclosing any article of food or drugs.

SEC. 10. The possession, sale, or offering for sale of any adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded food, liquor, or drug by any manufacturer, producer, jobber, wholesaler, packer, dealer, or broker, commission merchant, or agent, or employee, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 11. Milk is the fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and 10 days after calving, and containing not less than 8½ per cent of solids not fat and not less than 3½ per cent of butter fat and containing not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

(*a*) No person, persons, firm, or corporation shall have for sale, or offer for sale, or keep for use, or give away, any milk or milk product or compound in which milk or a product is used, which is obtained from any cow or cows which, after being tested for tuberculosis, are found to be affected with this disease, inspection for tuberculosis being conducted in the usual manner and at any time deemed necessary by the city board of health.

(*b*) Ice cream is a frozen product, made from cream, milk, and sugar, with or without natural flavoring, containing not less than 14 per cent of butter fat; and if thickening is used it must be of a harmless vegetable substance, and such fact must be clearly stated on the label.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance, the Sacramento city board of health shall cause to be made by the analyst, food and market inspector and deputies, inspections, examinations, and analyses of food and drugs suspected of being adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance, the food and market inspector, city analyst, and deputies shall qualify as special police.

SEC. 14. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to refuse to sell any deputy, the food and market inspector, or analyst any sample of food, liquor, or drugs upon tender of the market price thereof, or to withhold from him information where such food, liquor, or drug is kept; or withholding such information from such officer shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided in section 19 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the city attorney of the city of Sacramento to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 16. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $500, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Food, liquors, and drugs found to be adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance may, by order of any court or judge, be seized and destroyed.

SEC. 17. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this ordinance when he can establish a guaranty, signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States from whom he purchased such article, to the effect that the same is not adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance, designating it. Said guaranty to afford protection must contain the name and address of the party making the sale of such article to said dealer, and an itemized statement showing the articles purchased, or a general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture by the wholesaler, manufacturer, or jobber, or any other party in the United States, and be given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty with the words "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906."

[Ordinance No. 11, adopted Dec. 4, 1911.]

TORRINGTON, CONN.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION AND SALE.

SECTION 1. No meat, fish, birds or fowl, fruit or vegetables, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, and safe for human food, nor any meat or fish that died by disease, or accident, and no veal less than 4 weeks old, shall be brought within said borough or offered or held for sale, in any public or private market as such food anywhere in said borough. [Ordinance effective July 1, 1911.]

Regulations.

SECTION 1. The conveying through the streets of Torrington or the exposing in front of stores or other places meat, fowl, or fish, intended for human consumption, unless so covered that the same can not be contaminated by dust, mud, or filth, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. The exposing of fruits, vegetables, or other foodstuffs, intended for human consumption, outside of stores, markets, or places of sale, is hereby prohibited, unless the stand or bottom of the container is at least 2 feet above the sidewalk.

SEC. 3. No meat or dead animals above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market to be sold for human food until the same shall have been fully cooled after killing, nor until the entrails, head, and feet (except of poultry and game, and except the heads and feet of swine) shall have been removed.

SEC. 4. No person shall expose, sell, or offer for sale for human consumption any breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confectionery, dried fruits, or shelled nuts, outside of any building, or in any open window or doorway, or any alley, street, sidewalk, or thoroughfare, unless such food is properly protected from insects, dust, dirt, and other foreign or unwholesome material by suitable coverings.

SEC. 5. Every person violating these regulations, on conviction, shall forfeit or pay a penalty of not more than $50.

[Regulations effective July 1, 1911.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF.

SEC. 21. That every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall, or place where meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruits, nuts, or vegetables, designed or held for human food, shall be stored or kept, or shall be held or offered for sale, shall put and keep such room, stall, or place, and its appurtenances in a cleanly and wholesome condition; and every person having charge of or interested, or engaged, whether as a principal or agent, in the care of or in respect to, the custody or sale of any meat, fish, bird, fowl, fruit, nuts, or vegetables, designed for human food, shall put and preserve the same in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same, or any part thereof, to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food. Any person or persons or corporations failing to comply with or violating or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $25.

SEC. 22. That upon any cattle, meat, fish, bird, fowl, fruit, nuts, or vegetables being found by any inspector or other officer of the board of health in a condition which renders the same unsafe or unwholesome for human food, it shall be the duty of said inspector or officer to affix to the said article or articles a label on which shall be written or printed the words "Condemned by direction of the board of health of the township of Union, N. J.," and when anything included within the provisions of this section shall be found in numbers, quantity, or bulk it shall only be necessary for said officer or inspector to affix one such label to a conspicuous part of the box, tin, basket, compartment, or other place or thing containing the same, and he shall report every such condemnation at the office of the board. And no person or persons shall destroy, deface, conceal, interfere with, or remove any label affixed by any inspector or officer of this board as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any matter or substances that have been condemned to immediately remove the same from any market, street, or place, and convey the same to such place as may be designated by the inspector or officer, and such article shall not be sold or offered for sale, nor in any way disposed of, and in case the owner or person in charge shall fail or neglect, or refuse to remove said articles within three hours after having been notified to do so, the same may be removed by the inspector or other officer of this board, the owner or person in charge paying all the expenses therefor.

SEC. 23. That whenever this board shall have satisfactory evidence that any well, the water of which is used for domestic purposes, has become polluted and rendered unsafe for potable use, notice to discontinue the use of said polluted water shall be sent to the owner, agent, lessee, or party in charge of said well, and at the discretion of this board, the owner, agent, lessee, or party in charge of said well may be ordered in writing to close or fill up said well. If said order is not complied with within the time therein specified, this section shall be deemed violated, and this board may proceed to cause the said well to be closed or filled up. Every well which is used for domestic purposes shall be at least as many feet from every privy vault, catch basin, cesspool, manure vault, or stable, as the said board may by resolution direct.

SEC. 24. That whatever is dangerous to human health, or whatever renders the ground, the water, the air, or food a hazard or an injury to human health is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons creating or maintaining any such nuisance shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

SEC. 25. That the sale of any meat or vegetable food or drink that is unwholesome or unfit for food is hereby prohibited; any person or persons making any such sale as aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SOFT DRINKS—PREPARATION AND SALE.

SECTION 1. The water used for filling soda-water tanks, making bottled soft drinks, or for mixing any and all soft drinks to be sold at public vending places of all sorts, must be supplied from deep-bored wells which have been subjected to the supervision of the department of health, sterile bottled water or water that has been boiled for more than twenty minutes.

SEC. 2. Water used for washing glasses, bottles, or other vessels in which soft drinks are dispensed, must be from some source which is known to be uncontaminated by the health department, or boiled water, or a flowing stream from a tap. No tank, tub, or other vessel shall be used for washing these vessels in any case. No water shall be used the second time for washing these vessels.

SEC. 3. Glasses, bottles, and other vessels in which drinks are served must be allowed to drain thoroughly before using again.

SEC. 4. All surfaces on the fountain and counter, draining board, ice box, and wherever the drinks served may become contaminated must be kept scrupulously clean at all times.

SEC. 5. Twice each week all tanks and pipe coils shall be flushed out with a solution of hypochlorite of lime of the strength of 1 teaspoonful to 5 gallons of water. This solution to be washed out of the tanks and coils with a quantity of the water used in dispensing drinks.

SEC. 6. Fruits, sirups, cream, and ice cream used in preparing soft drinks shall be kept in containers which are washed with boiling water each time before filling, and kept in such place as to avoid possible contamination of their contents at all times.

SEC. 7. Spoons must be washed immediately after use and wiped dry. They must be kept in a clean, dry receptacle until used again.

SEC. 8. Flies must be excluded from all places where soft drinks are sold. Every substance in which flies can breed and upon which flies may feed must be protected from them. All refuse must be kept in a tightly covered metal receptacle, the contents of which must be removed daily.

[Ordinance adopted July 1, 1911.]

ICE.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

ICE—REGULATION OF THE SALE OF.

SECTION 1. No person, or persons, firm, or corporation shall sell or deliver ice within the limits of the city of East Orange without a permit first had and obtained from the board of health of the city of East Orange. Such permit shall be granted by the board of health if in its judgment conditions warrant it, on application thereof, signed by the party applying, and in case of a corporation, by some officer thereof, which application shall state the name under which, and the place or places where, the ice business is to be conducted, the character of such business, whether wholesale or retail, the name of the party or parties from whom the ice is secured, and all places where such ice is cut or manufactured, provided, at the time of such application, the applicant shall pay to the board of health a fee of $2 for each permit and shall fully comply with the provisions of this ordinance. Every such permit, unless sooner forfeited or revoked, shall expire on the 31st day of December next succeeding the date when it was granted.

SEC. 2. No impure ice or ice cut within or outside of the city of East Orange from a polluted pond, lake, stream, or other source, and no ice manufactured from impure water shall be used, sold, or manufactured within said city. No such ice shall be brought into the city for the purpose of use or sale.

SEC. 3. Upon request of the board of health, any person, persons, partnership or corporation to whom any such permit shall be granted shall, at any time during the period thereof, furnish any further information in writing which said board may demand, concerning any matters covered in this ordinance. If such information is not furnished to said board within five days after the request therefor, said permit may be revoked and thereafter no person or corporation shall be protected thereby in any manner whatsoever. Nothing herein shall prohibit the party whose permit is forfeited for making an application for a new permit.

SEC. 4. Any permit granted hereunder may be revoked by the board of health whenever in its judgment the use of any ice sold or delivered under said permit is or would be detrimental to the public health. Pending investigation said board may in its discretion order said permit to be suspended, and all transactions thereunder to be discontinued under the penalties herein provided for sales of ice without a permit.

SEC. 5. No wagon, cart, or vehicle of any kind shall be used or run at any time for the sale or delivery of ice in this city unless there shall be displayed on each side thereof a tag or plate furnished by the board of health, showing that said vehicle is owned, controlled or used by a party to whom a permit has been granted, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, and for each tag or plate so furnished said board may collect a fee of 25 cents to cover the cost thereof. No such tag or plate shall be used after the forfeiture, revocation, suspension, or expiration of the permit, the existence of which it indicates, and is intended to show. Each office, store, station, depot, house, or other place used for the distribution or sale of ice in this city shall require a permit as provided herein, and when such permit shall have been granted as provided in this ordinance shall likewise exhibit such tag or plate.

SEC. 6. Any person, persons, partnership, or corporation who shall violate, suffer or authorize a violation of any provision of this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding $50 and not less than $10 for each offense.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed, and this ordinance shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1912.

[Supplement to sanitary code adopted Nov. 16, 1911.]

ELYRIA, OHIO.

ICE—PRODUCTION AND SALE.

SEC. 1. No person shall manufacture or bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale, any ice, without a permit from the board of health.

SEC. 2. No person shall throw, place, or allow to run or pass into any pond, canal, lake, creek, or hole, or other body of water from which ice is cut, any sewage, refuse, garbage, ashes, or other substance tending to render the water thereof unhealthful or unwholesome.

SEC. 3. No person shall manufacture or shall bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale any ice—

(*a*) Containing more than five-tenths part nitrogen as nitrates in 1,000,000.
(*b*) Containing more than two parts chloride in 1,000,000.
(*c*) Containing more than five-tenths part albumenoid ammonia in 1,000,000.
(*d*) Containing any pathogenic bacteria.
(*e*) Containing bacteria of the colon bacillus group.
(*f*) Having a loss of ignition at red heat of a volume greater than one-half of the total volume of solids.
(*g*) Containing any nitrogen as nitrates.

SEC. 4. Provided that the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this resolution shall not apply to any ice cut or sold under the name of "ice for cooling purposes only," as provided in section 5 of this resolution.

SEC. 5. No person shall manufacture or shall bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale, any ice failing to comply with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this resolution, unless said ice is sold for cooling purposes only, and unless on both sides of the vehicle from which such ice is sold, in letters not less than 6 inches in height, or if said ice is not sold from a vehicle, in a conspicuous place in the ice house, manufactory, or other place from which said ice is sold, there be displayed in plain and legible manner the words "ice for cooling purposes only."

SEC. 6. Whoever violates any provision of the above resolution, or obstructs or interferes with the execution thereof, or willfully or illegally omits to obey any provision of said resolution, shall be fined not to exceed $100, or imprisoned not to exceed 90 days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned hereunder for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SEC. 7. This resolution shall be in force and effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

[Ordinance adopted July 28, 1911.]

OIL CITY, PA.

ICE.

RULE 25. It shall be unlawful to cut or use ice cut from the Allegheny River or Oil Creek for drinking purposes or for cooling purposes where it comes into contact with meats, fish, vegetables, or other eatables or beverages. The use of ice cut from any other point or place for the above-enumerated purposes may be forbidden if in the opinion of the board of health such ice is unfit for such uses.

[Regulation board of health, adopted Oct. 18, 1911.]

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

BEAUMONT, TEX.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SECTION 1. That from and after this ordinance becomes operative, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, either as principal or through agents, servants, or employees, to maintain or operate a dairy or dairy farm, or to give, sell, exchange, barter, or have in his possession for gift, sale, exchange, delivery, use, or consumption as food for human beings in the city of Beaumont any milk or cream without having first obtained from the health department of the city of Beaumont a permit so to do as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. To obtain such permit the applicant shall present to the said health department a written application, upon a form to be prescribed by the said health department, and shall state therein the name, business, and resident address of said applicant, the dairy or dairy farm where he produces or from which he procures supplies of milk and cream, the number of cows, if any, in the possession of such applicant, the daily average quantity of milk produced or procured, and the average quantity of milk disposed of by said applicant, and the manner and character of such disposition, and, if an itinerant distributor, the usual route pursued in such disposition, or if located at a stand or in any place or store, the usual hours when milk or other dairy products are received, and, in general, the manner in which said applicant complies with the regulations adopted in this ordinance governing dairies, dairy farms, and the traffic and the distribution of milk and cream. Said applicant shall further state the specific brand or business name, if any, under which said milk or cream is to be sold, exchanged, bartered, given, or distributed. Said written application shall be recorded in a register to be provided by the said health department and kept for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That if, upon investigation, the said health department shall conclude that the said applicant has conformed, and will conform to, and comply with, the requirements of this ordinance, it shall issue the permit herein provided, without cost to said applicant. Such permit shall be written upon a form to be prescribed by the said health department.

SEC. 4. A permit shall be required for each dairy or dairy farm, and for each place where milk or cream is sold, exchanged, bartered, given, stored, or distributed as food for human beings, either alone or together with other food or merchandise. Such permits shall be issued only in the name of the owner or distributor of such milk or other dairy product and shall be personal and nontransferable. Said permit shall be subject at all times to revocation by the said health department for cause, provided the applicant shall have five days' notice to show wherein his license should not be revoked.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the person, firm, or corporation having a permit under this ordinance to exhibit the same conspicuously in the dairy or in the place where the milk or cream is kept for sale, exchange, barter, use, or distribution. All vehicles used for such sale or distribution shall display on both sides thereof either painted or metallic figures, not less than 3 inches in height, which number shall correspond with the permit number. All distributors of milk and cream on foot shall carry on their person, ready for exhibition to any sanitary officer or customer, the permit issued to him under this ordinance.

SEC. 6. Milk and cream kept for sale, use, consumption, distribution, exchange, barter, or other disposition as food for human beings, in any store, shop, restaurant, market, bakery, hotel, or other establishment shall always be kept in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator, which shall be substantially constructed, lined with metal or tiles and elevated at least 6 inches above the floor. Said cooler, box, or refrigerator shall be ventilated and properly drained.

SEC. 7. No cow shall be used in any dairy or dairy farm which is known to be suffering with splenic fever, anthrax, or any local or general disease which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome, and as soon as any contagious or infectious disease is detected in any cow or cows in any dairy herd said cow or cows shall be isolated and the surface of the inclosure where said cattle are isolated shall be disinfected each day and all droppings burned. In the case of charbon or anthrax the same precaution shall be exercised as in other contagious or infectious diseases and the entire herd shall be vaccinated immediately. Where infectious or contagious disease is detected in any dairy herd no milk shall be sold from that diary for a period of 10 days after the beginning of the last case infected.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person or firm or corporation to carry on any wagon or vehicle upon or from which milk or cream is being or is brought, carried, stored, deposited, sold, exchanged, delivered, or distributed, or offered for sale or exposed for sale or distribution as food for any human being, any swill, garbage, refuse, or any decaying or fermenting, putrefying, foul, unwholesome, noxious or filthy matter, or any cans or receptacles containing any material or substance with which cream or milk might be diluted, adulterated, or rendered impure, unwholesome, or unhealthy.

SEC. 9. No person, firm, or corporation shall within the city of Beaumont manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or sell or exchange any milk or cream which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, either by himself or agent, to sell or expose for sale or exchange any unwholesome, watered, adulterated, or impure milk, or swill milk or colostrum, or milk from cows kept upon garbage, swill, or any other substances in the state of putrefaction or other deleterious substance, or from cows kept in connection with any family in which there are infectious diseases, or from sick or diseased cows; provided, "skim milk" may be sold if on the can or package from which such milk is sold, the words "skim milk" are distinctly printed in letters not less than 1 inch in length.

SEC. 11. That for the purpose of this act milk or cream shall be deemed to be adulterated:

(1) If any substance has mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

(2) If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part.

(3) If any valuable constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted, or if the product be below that standard of quality, quantity, strength, or purity represented to the purchaser or consumer.

(4) If it be mixed, colored, or stained in any manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

(5) If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health.

(6) If it contain any filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance. For the purpose of this act the term "filthy" shall be deemed to apply to milk and cream not securely protected against flies, dust, dirt, and, as far as may be necessary by all reasonable means, from all foreign or injurous contaminations.

SEC. 12. The standard for whole milk sold or exposed for sale or exchange and intended for use and human consumption in the city of Beaumont shall be that adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the dairy, food, and drug department of the State of Texas; it shall be whole milk, neither watered nor skimmed in any degree, and must contain of fat not less than 3.25 per cent, of nonfatty solids not less than 8.5 per cent, and of total solids not less than 11.75 per cent.

SEC. 13. The standard for cream shall be the fat contained in 4 gallons of standard whole milk, and standard cream shall contain of fat not less than 13 per cent.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the health officer to cause all dairies, dairy farms, and other establishments from which milk or cream is sold, offered for sale, exchange, or distribution for human consumption in the city of Beaumont, to be inspected from time to time to satisfy such health officer that the provisions and requirements of this ordinance are constantly complied with.

SEC. 15. The said health officer, his officers, agents, and employees shall have the right and it shall be his duty to enter and have full access, egress, and ingress to all places where milk or cream is stored, sold, or kept for sale, and to all wagons, carriages, or other vehicles, railroad cars, steamboats, or other conveyances of every kind used for the conveyance or delivery or distribution of milk or cream for the purpose of human consumption in the city of Beaumont.

SEC. 16. The health officer and his agents and employees shall have the right any time and it shall be his duty to take a sample of milk or cream from any person, persons, or concern selling or exposing for sale, or exchange, or delivering or distributing milk or cream in the city of Beaumont; not exceeding, however, 1 pint thereof, such samples to be taken and sealed in full view and in the presence of the person from

whom said sample is taken, and shall then and there furnish to the person from whom such milk or cream is taken one-half of such sample, hermetically sealed, and shall retain the sample so taken hermetically sealed; such sample shall have written thereon the number of the dealer's permit, the date on which the sample was obtained, the name of the person by whom it was taken, and a memorandum thereof shall be made by the person obtaining such sample in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the health department, showing the name of the owner or driver from whom the sample was taken, the date the same was taken, and the number of the dealer's permit.

SEC. 17. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $200.

[Ordinance adopted Oct. 3, 1911.]

BROOKLINE, MASS.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

ARTICLE V. *Milk.*—SEC. 1. All animals kept in the town of Brookline for the production of milk shall, at all times, be kept in a clean condition; the udders shall be washed or wiped with a clean, damp cloth before milking; the milker's hands shall be clean, and the animals shall not be fed upon swill or fermented brewery grains.

SEC. 2. Any person having any infectious disease (the board considers tuberculosis to come within the meaning of the statutes in regard to infectious diseases), or having recently been in contact with any such person, shall not be allowed to milk cows or handle cans, measures, or other vessels used for milk intended for sale, or in any way take part or assist in the sale of the same, until the board of health is satisfied that all danger of communicating such disease is passed.

SEC. 3. Milk cans or jars of milk dealers shall not be left at any house in which there is a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or smallpox, but the milk shall be poured into receptacles furnished by the customer.

SEC. 4. No person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall in the town of Brookline sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk, skimmed milk, or cream which contains more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or which has a temperature higher than 50° F.

SEC. 5. All milk sold in the town of Brookline other than from wagons shall be delivered to the purchaser in original sealed jars, or from a milk cooler which has been approved by the board of health.

SEC. 6. All premises, vehicles, compartments, or rooms used for the storage and sale of milk in the town of Brookline shall be kept cleansed in a manner satisfactory to the board of health.

SEC. 7. No person by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall in the town of Brookline sell, exchange, or deliver milk, skimmed milk, or cream produced upon premises where there is a case of contagious disease without the written consent of the board of health.

SEC. 8. All utensils used in the handling and selling of milk shall be washed and sterilized with steam or boiling water each day before being used, and all milk vessels (bottles and cans) which are to be returned, shall be cleansed as soon as emptied by the person who pours out the milk.

SEC. 9. Premises, compartments, rooms, receptacles, or ice chests used for the storage or sale of milk shall be kept cleansed in a manner satisfactory to the board of health. [Ordinance, board of health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

MILK—APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO SELL.

SEC. 3. (Application for permits.) All applications for permits shall be signed by the applicant, and when received by the dairy inspector shall be placed on file, and the name of such applicant shall be entered in a book of registration kept for such purpose. As soon as possible after an application is received at the health office for a permit to sell milk, the dairy inspector shall visit the dairy or place of business of such applicant, and make such observation and gather such information as will enable the board to properly consider such application. Should the dairy or place of business of such applicant be located more than 80 miles from the city of Columbus he shall either furnish a certificate of qualification of all dairies from which it is proposed

milk be obtained, according to the requirements of the sanitary code, made by some State or municipal sanitary authority, acceptable to the board, or pay the cost and expense of making such inspection by the health department; and for such purpose there shall be deposited by said applicant with the clerk of the board an amount sufficient to cover the estimated cost of such inspection, based upon a compensation to the inspector of $4 per day and the necessary expenses of the inspector in going to and from the place of inspection and while engaged therein; any surplus of said deposit not required for said purposes to be returned to the applicant when the permit is issued; and any deficiency in such amount to be paid by said applicant when the permit is issued.

[Sec 3, Part III, title 1 of the sanitary code as amended Nov. 14, 1911.]

DALLAS, TEX.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of promoting and obtaining for the people of the city of Dallas the production of pure and wholesome milk, and for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a standard of sanitary conditions governing dairies inside and outside of the city of Dallas, doing business within the city of Dallas, and establishing and maintaining a standard of quality of all dairy products sold in the city of Dallas, the following rules and regulations are hereby adopted:

1. Every building used for the purpose of stabling dairy cattle shall be well lighted and ventilated, and said buildings shall be provided with a floor which can be readily cleaned and drained, and shall contain not less than 400 cubic feet for each cow.

2. No water-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal shall be located within any building, shed, or room which is used for stabling any cow or cows for dairy purposes, or which is used for the storage of milk or cream, nor shall any hog, horse, sheep, or goat be kept in any room used for such purposes.

3. Every building, shed, or room in which any cow or cows are kept for dairy purposes shall be kept clean and in good repair and shall be painted at least once in every two years, or shall be whitewashed once every year.

4. All manure shall be removed from the building, room, or stable in which any cow or cows are kept for dairy purposes, twice each day, and the same shall not be deposited where odors therefrom can be noticed at such buildings, rooms, or stables.

5. Every person who shall use any premises for the keeping of any cow or cows for dairy purposes shall cause the yard in connection therewith to be provided with proper receptacles for drinking water for such cow or cows, and such receptacles shall be kept supplied with fresh, clean, pure water, and such receptacles shall be cleaned at least twice each week, and such yard shall be graded or drained in such manner as to keep the same dry and prevent the accumulation of water thereon, and no garbage, urine, fecal matter, or similar substance shall be placed or allowed to remain in such inclosure.

6. Every person who shall keep a cow or cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause the udder of such cow or cows to be thoroughly washed and cleansed each time before said cow or cows are milked.

Every person who shall keep a cow or cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of pails, cans, or other receptacles, made of glass, stoneware, or tin, for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall cause all milk to be immediately removed, after milking, from the building, shed, or room in which such cow or cows are kept to a separate milk room.

* * * * * * *

8. The room in which the milk is kept shall be thoroughly screened with not coarser than 14-mesh wire screen and shall be thoroughly protected against flies and shall be kept clean and free from dust and dirt. It shall not be used as a sleeping room, and shall be separate and apart from the building, shed, or room in which the cow or cows are kept. It shall be constantly supplied with pure water and suitable facilities for straining, cooling, and storing milk, and washing and sterilizing all utensils in which milk is received, stored, or delivered.

9. All cans, measures, bottles, and other receptacles or utensils of any sort used in the handling, conveying, or sale of milk shall be sterilized (scalded with boiling water or live steam) daily.

10. All milk shall be strained through cloth or wire strainers and cooled to a temperature of 55 to 60° F., and if stored in the milk room for longer than three hours it shall be stored in a cooler or refrigerator.

11. If any person who is engaged in the production, transportation, delivery, or distribution of milk, or any member of the family, or any of the employees of such person,

or any of their immediate associates, or any person residing in any building where milk is stored, sold, or distributed, shall contract any contagious or infectious disease, such person shall immediately notify the city health officer thereof.

12. No person having any infectious disease, or having been recently exposed to such disease, shall milk or handle any utensil used in handling milk intended for sale until in the opinion of the city health officer all danger of communicating such disease shall have passed.

13. No bottle, can, or receptacle used for the reception or storage of milk shall be removed from a private house, apartment, or tenement where any person has an infectious disease within such house, apartment, or tenement without the approval of the city health officer of the city of Dallas.

14. It shall be unlawful for any person to take milk from any cow which has a calf less than 9 days old and sell or offer for sale such milk.

15. All privies, dry closets, cesspools, or urinals located on any premises on which cows are kept for dairy purposes shall be thoroughly screened with not coarser than 14-mesh wire screen.

16. That it shall be unlawful for any person, either by himself or agent, to sell or expose for sale or exchange any unwholesome, watered, adulterated, or impure milk or swill milk or colestrum, or milk from cows kept upon garbage, swill, or any other substance in a state of putrefaction, or other deleterious substances, or from cows kept in connection with any family in which there are infectious diseases, or from sick or diseased cows: *Provided*, "Skim milk" may be sold if on the can or package from which such milk is sold the words "Skim milk" are distinctly painted in letters not less than 1 inch in length.

SEC. 2. That should any person who owns or maintains or who has charge of any dairy, or any person who shall be employed at any dairy, or any person employed on any dairy wagon, or any other person who shall violate any of the terms of this ordinance, shall upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding $200.

SEC. 3. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. Whereas, on account of the unsanitary manner in which dairies are being kept, and the manner in which the cows thereon are permitted to be fed and kept, greatly affects the purity of the milk sold to the inhabitants of the city of Dallas from such dairies, and thereby creates an emergency and an urgency for the immediate preservation of the public health, that this ordinance be in effect from and after its passage, as in the charter in such cases made and provided; and it is accordingly so ordained that this ordinance be, and the same is hereby, declared to be in effect, in accordance with the charter in such cases made and provided.

[Ordinance adopted Oct. 16, 1911.]

ELYRIA, OHIO.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SEC. 1. No person shall bring into the city of Elyria for sale or shall sell or offer for sale any milk or cream without a permit from the board of health.

SEC. 2. No person shall bring into the city of Elyria for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale, any milk which has been obtained from any milk dealer, dairyman, or other person not having a permit issued by the board of health.

SEC. 3. A fee of 50 cents shall be charged for each permit and the same shall be credited to the sanitary fund.

SEC. 4. Permits shall be renewed annually in January. The applicant must state his name, residence, post-office address, and location of his business place or places.

SEC. 5. The applicant must state the number of cows from which milk is obtained for sale, and the number of quarts (estimated) sold daily.

SEC. 6. If the applicant buys part or all of his milk supply, the names and addresses of all persons from whom he obtains milk or cream, and the quantity (estimated) shall be stated.

SEC. 7. If the applicant be a shipper of milk or cream into the city, he shall, in addition to the above, state the route of his shipments.

SEC. 8. Any dairyman, milk dealer, or other person, upon application to the health office for a permit to sell or deliver milk, shall file a sworn statement giving his name and address, the number of cows he owns or has charge of, the average amount of milk (estimated) which he sells each day, the names, addresses, and license numbers of all persons from whom he buys milk, the average amount of milk (estimated) which he buys from them each day.

SEC. 9. The board will not issue any permit unless it is satisfied after inspection with the cleanly and sanitary conditions of the stables, cows, wagons, store or place of

business of the applicant therefor, and with all the utensils used by him from which his milk or cream is obtained; and that the food given the cows is pure and wholesome, and that all persons engaged in the care and handling of the milk are free from any contagious diseases and that said persons use due cleanliness in their work.

SEC. 10. All permits must be signed by the applicant, and when received by the food inspector shall be placed on file and the name of such applicant shall be entered in a book of registration kept for such purpose. As soon as possible within 60 days after an application is received at the health office for a permit to sell milk the sanitary police or food inspector shall visit the dairy or place of business of such applicant and make such observation and gather such information as to enable the board to satisfy themselves of the sanitary condition of his dairy.

Should the applicant live at such distance from the city of Elyria as to make it impracticable for the food inspector to visit such dairy premises, such applicant shall furnish evidence to the board of the sanitary condition of his dairy.

SEC. 11. If after issuing a permit to sell milk and cream the board of health shall become satisfied that the provisions of the sanitary code are being violated, it will at once revoke the permit issued to such person or persons and no new permit issued until all insanitary conditions have been rectified and all other provisions of the sanitary code are complied with.

Anyone doing business under a permit from the board of health who shall change the location of such business without notifying the health office of such change shall have such permit revoked at the option of the health board or food inspector.

Milk tickets.

SEC. 12. If dairymen or other persons offering milk for sale use tickets as representations of value, these tickets must be in coupon form and must be destroyed after once using.

The stable and surroundings.

SEC. 13. The surroundings to the stable must be kept in a sanitary condition. Cows must not be allowed to stand in manure and filth.

SEC. 13A. All parts of stable except floors and windows must be painted in some light color, or whitewashed at least twice a year. Stables must be kept free from dirt, dust, cobwebs, and odor. Manure and urine must be removed from stable at least once daily, and, if not taken to field daily, must be removed at least 30 feet from stable and placed where cows can not get into it.

Manure must not be thrown out through stable windows. No other animals or fowls will be allowed in the cow stables. Floors must not be laid less than 1 foot higher than outside surface level, so that good drainage can be procured. Floors must be constructed of asphalt, concrete, brick, with surface flushed with cement, or of wood, water-tight. They must be kept in good repair at all times and also constructed with a gutter not less than 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep; a 4-foot walk back of cows and not less than a 20-inch manger in front.

Ceiling must be dust tight and kept free from cobwebs.

Light.

At least 3 square feet of unobstructed window glass must be provided per cow and equally distributed; at least 500 cubic feet of space must be provided per cow; windows must be left partially open if no other method of ventilation is provided for.

Stable yard must be well drained and kept clean.

Cows.

SEC. 14. Cows must be kept clean. Manure, litter, etc., must not be allowed to become caked and dried on them; they must not be allowed to stand in nor wade through filth and manure.

The bedding must be kept sweet and clean at all times and of sufficient quantity to protect the animals from filth.

Feed and water.

SEC. 15. Cows must be fed on clean dry feed, neither decayed, mouldy, dusty, distillery waste nor starch waste. If malt is fed it must not be fed when sour.

Pure running spring water or ordinary well water, free from contamination, pumped into clean tanks must be provided.

Milkers.

SEC. 16. The milkers must thoroughly wash and wipe their hands and the cows' udders before they begin milking. They must not use pails, cans, strainers, etc., unless they have been thoroughly washed in hot water and soap, or hot water and soda and afterwards sterilized with boiling water or steam. Care must be taken that the seams of the vessels are thoroughly cleaned with a brush. They must refrain from milk or handling milk in any way when in themselves or their families there is even a suspicion of any contagious or infectious disease, such as smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, tuberculosis, or the like.

Handling the milk.

SEC. 17. Immediately after milking the milk shall be removed from the stable into a milk room, screened from flies and other insects, aerated and cooled to at least 60° temperature, and put into perfectly clean bottles and cans. Dairymen who use both bottles and cans in delivering milk shall not fill bottles while on their delivery route.

SEC. 17a. The milk house or milk room must not be attached by doorway to any other building, and must be at least 25 feet from any cesspool or vault. Must be provided with a tight floor, either concrete or wood, laid so as to provide drainage. It must be kept clean at all times and free from any odor.

Care of cans and bottles.

SEC. 18. All cans or bottles used in the distribution of milk must be thoroughly cleaned either by hot water and soap or hot water and soda or other alkalies, rinsed and sterilized by boiling water or steam before they are again used as receptacles for milk.

Extreme care must be exercised in cleaning the faucets to cans by use of a brush.

Milk cans must be washed and cleaned immediately after the milk or cream is emptied therefrom, and in no case shall the washing be later than 24 hours after the receipt of can.

No person shall use a milk bottle for other than milk purposes.

SEC. 19. No person shall bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale, any milk—

(*a*) Containing less than 12 per cent of milk solids.
(*b*) Containing more than 88 per cent of water or fluids.
(*c*) Containing less than 3 per cent of milk fats.
(*d*) Having a specific gravity of less than 1.029.
(*e*) Containing any dirt, foreign matter, or sediment.
(*f*) Containing any boracic or salicylic acid, formalin, or other foreign chemicals.
(*g*) Containing any pathogenic bacteria.
(*h*) Containing bacteria of any kind more than 500,000 per cubic centimeter.
(*i*) Drawn from any cow having a communicable disease or showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis, or from a herd which contains any diseased cattle, or are afflicted with or have been exposed to any communicable disease.
(*j*) Drawn from any cow within 15 days before and 12 days after parturition.
(*k*) Drawn from any cow which has been fed on garbage, refuse, swill, moist distillery waste, or other improper food.
(*l*) Having a temperature or which has been kept at a temperature higher than 55° F.
(*m*) Which has existed or has been kept under conditions contrary to the provisions of this code.
(*n*) No milk shall be kept, sold, or offered for sale drawn from cows suffering with sore and inflamed udders and teats, or from cows diseased.

Provided, that the subdivisions (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) of this section shall not apply to milk sold under the name of skimmed milk.

Skimmed milk.

SEC. 20. (*a*) No person shall bring into the city of Elyria for sale or sell or offer for sale milk from which the cream has been removed, either in part or in whole, unless sold as skimmed milk and unless plainly marked "Skimmed milk."

(*b*) No person shall bring into the city for sale or sell or offer for sale any so-called skimmed milk containing less than 9.3 per cent of milk solids.

Milk delivery wagons.

SEC. 21. (*a*) No one shall use any vehicle for the delivery of milk in the city of Elyria which has not painted thereon in legible Roman letters and on both sides of the vehicle in a conspicuous place the name and location of his dairy and the number of his permit.

(*b*) Every person using in the sale or distribution of milk a delivery wagon or other vehicle shall keep the same at all times in a cleanly condition and free from any substance to contaminate or injure the purity of the milk, and from May 1 to October 1 shall have and keep over such delivery wagon or other vehicle a covering of canvas or other material so arranged as to thoroughly protect the contents thereof from the rays and heat of the sun.

Original container.

SEC. 22. No person or milk dealer shall sell, deliver, sell or offer to sell, or keep for sale in stores milk or cream in quantities less than 1 gallon unless delivered and kept in the original package or container. (Exception—Original packages of not greater capacity than 1 quart may be broken for sale if the unsold portion is kept in the original package, properly closed.) The compartment where milk or cream is kept shall be separated by an impervious water and odor proof partition from all other compartments of any ice box or refrigerator. Neither milk nor cream shall be kept in the same compartment with any other foodstuffs except butter and cheese.

Contagious diseases.

SEC. 23. (*a*) Should scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis or other dangerous or infectious disease occur in the family of any dairyman or among any of his employees, or in any house in which milk is kept for sale, or in the family or among the employees of any person who ships milk into the city of Elyria for sale, such dairyman, such venders, or shippers of milk shall immediately notify the health officer of the facts of the case, and the health officer shall at once investigate and order the sale of such milk stopped, or sold under such regulations as he thinks proper.

(*b*) Should dairymen, venders, or shippers of milk fail to notify the health officer when contagious diseases exist in their families or in the families of their employees, or who, after such information is given the health officer, fail to obey his directions, the milk and dairy inspector shall seize and destroy all milk sent into the city by such persons, and he shall, when acting in good faith, be held harmless in damages therefor, in any suit or demands made.

(*c*) In delivering milk to families in which there exists any of the above named contagious or infectious diseases the dairyman shall not enter, neither shall he permit any of his milk bottles or vessels to be taken into such houses, but shall pour such milk as each family wishes into vessels furnished by such family, or if bottles are left must remain until quarantine has been raised, then sterilized by order of sanitary policeman.

Milk inspectors.

SEC. 24. The milk or dairy inspector, the health officer, or any person authorized by the board of health, may examine all dairy herds, utensils for handling milk, of all dairymen or other persons engaged in selling or shipping for sale milk or cream to the city of Elyria. These inspectors shall have power to open any can, vessel, or package containing milk or cream, whether sealed (locked) or otherwise, and take samples of the milk or cream for testing or analysis; and if, upon inspection, the milk or cream is found to be filthy, or the can or other containers are in an unclean condition, the said inspector may then and there condemn the milk or cream as deemed by him to be filthy, and pour the contents of such bottles, vessels, or packages upon the ground forthwith, and he shall, if done in good faith, be held harmless in damages therefor, in any suit or demand made.

Cream.

SEC. 25. No person shall bring into the city of Elyria for sale or shall sell or offer for sale any cream unless such cream is produced from milk which must conform to all rules and regulations of this code, relating to milk, nor unless such cream be kept at or below 50° F., free from foreign substances, and shall not contain more than 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and shall not contain less than 16 per cent of milk fat.

Rules governing the inspection of milk by the dairy inspectors in connection with score card.

SEC. 26. Rule 1. The dairies of all persons shipping milk for sale in Elyria will be inspected and rated according to the following provisions:

(*a*) *Cows.*—Condition and healthfulness: Perfect score, 10. (Two points will be deducted if cows are in poor flesh, and 8 points if not tuberculosis tested.)

Cleanliness: Perfect score, 5. (All cows clean, 5; good, 4; fair, 3; medium, 2; poor, 1; bad, 0.)

(*b*) *Stables.*—Construction of floors: Perfect score, 5. (If the floor is of cement or stone flag in good repair, 5; brick or matched boards in good repair, 4; ordinary wooden floor in good repair, 3; one-half wood and one-half cement, 3; half wood, cement, or other material and half dirt, 2; any material in poor repair, 1; if no floor, allow 0.)

Cleanliness: Perfect score, 5. (If stables are perfectly clean, including windows, walls, and ceiling, 5; deduction will be in proportion to dirt, cobwebs, etc.)

Light: Perfect score, 5. (For 4 square feet per cow, 5 points will be given; 3 square feet per cow, 4; 2 square feet per cow, 3; 1 square foot per cow, 2; 6 square inches per cow, 1; less than 6 square inches per cow, 0.)

Ventilation: Perfect score, 4. (If ventilation is good, 4 points will be given; deductions will be made in proportion to lack of ventilation; if all windows are closed and no attempt at ventilation is made, 0 will be allowed.)

Cubic space per cow: Perfect score, 3. (If 500 cubic feet per cow, 3 points will be allowed; less than 500 and over 400 cubic feet per cow, 2; less than 400 and over 300 cubic feet per cow, 1; less than 300 cubic feet per cow, 0 will be allowed.)

Removal of manure: Perfect score, 2. (If manure is hauled to the fields daily, 2 points will be allowed; removed 30 feet from stable, 1; otherwise, 0.)

Stable yard: Perfect score, 1. (If stable yard is in good condition and well drained, 1 point will be allowed; otherwise, 0.)

(*c*) *Water supply.*—For cows: Perfect score, 5. (If cows are supplied with pure running water, 5 points will be allowed; running well water from windmill or otherwise, 4; ordinary well water, 3; pond or other muddy water, 0.)

For milk house: Perfect score, 5. (If milk house is supplied with pure, clean running water, 5 points will be allowed; pure well water, 3; otherwise, 0.)

(*d*) ***Milk house.***—Construction: Perfect score, 5. (If the floor is of cement or tight boards well drained, if the walls and ceiling are sound, and the milk house is well lighted and ventilated and not attached by doorway to any other building, 5 points will be given; if the milk house is in a barn or house, 2 points will be deducted, and deductions will be made in proportion to deficiency in construction, light, and repair. If there is no milk house, 0 will be allowed.)

Equipment: Perfect score, 5. (If hot water is installed for cleaning utensils, 1 point will be given; proper pails used for no other purpose, 1; proper strainers, 1; aerator, 1; soda or washing powder for utensils, 1; 1 point will be deducted for absence of any.)

Cleanliness of interior: Perfect score, 5. (If the interior is absolutely clean, including windows, 5 points will be allowed; good condition, 4; medium, 3; fair, 2; poor, 1; bad, 0.)

Care and cleanliness of utensils: Perfect score, 5. (If all utensils are thoroughly clean and kept on suitable racks, 5 points will be allowed; 2 points will be deducted for absence of rack; deductions will be made for rusty utensils or careless washing. The lighting and ventilation of the milk house, together with its location in regard to other buildings, will be taken into consideration.)

(*e*) *Milkers and milking.*—Health of attendants: Perfect score, 5. (If attendants are all in a healthy condition, 5 points will be allowed; if any of the attendants are sick or a contagious disease exists in the family, 0 will be allowed.)

Cleanliness of milking: Perfect score, 10. (If milking is done in special suits for milking, with clean, dry hands and with special attention to cleanliness of udders and teats before milking, 10 points will be given; all of the above except special suits, 7; in addition 4 points will be deducted for unclean teats or udder and 3 points for dirty hands; if wet milking will be done, 0 will be allowed.)

(*f*) *Handling the milk.*—Prompt cooling: Perfect score, 5. (If milk is poured from pail into cool receptacles as soon as milked, 5 points will be given; if poured into can and can is put into cold water as soon as filled, 2; otherwise, 0.)

Efficient cooling: Perfect score, 5. (If milk reaches a temperature of 60° before being shipped, 5 points will be given; a temperature of 65°, 3; a temperature of 70°, 1; above 70°, 0 will be allowed.)

Storing at low temperature: Perfect score, 5. (If milk is stored at a temperature of 60°, 5 points will be given; a temperature of 70°, 1; above 70°, 0 will be allowed.)

Rule 2. All dairies will be scored by the inspector upon a card in the following form:

Owner or lessee of farm ———.
Town ———. State ———.
Number of cows ———.
Quarts of milk produced daily ———.
Is product sold at wholesale or retail? ———.
If shipped to dealer give name and address ———.
Permit No. ———. Date of inspection ———. 191—.

	Perfect score.
Cows:	
Condition (2), health (8)	10
Cleanliness	5
Stables:	
Construction of floors	5
Cleanliness	5
Light	5
Ventilation	4
Cubic space per cow	3
Removal of manure (2), cleanliness and drainage, stable yard (1)	3
Water supply:	
For cows	5
For milk house	5
Milk house:	
Construction	5
Equipment	5
Cleanliness	5
Care and cleanliness of utensils	5
Is house detached? ———. Lighted? ———. Ventilated? ———.	
Milkers and milking:	
Health of attendants	5
Cleanliness of milking	10
Handling the milk:	
Prompt cooling	5
Efficient cooling	5
Storing at low temperature	5
Total score	100

Sanitary conditions are excellent ———. Good ———. Medium ———. Poor ———.

Suggestions by inspector ———.

Milk or cream from dairies falling below 45 in the rating as indicated above will be excluded from sale in Elyria during 1911–12; milk or cream from dairies falling below 50 will be excluded from sale in Elyria during 1913, and thereafter.

Penalty.

SEC. 27. Whoever violates any provision of the above resolution, or obstructs or interferes with the execution thereof, or willfully or illegally omits to obey any provisions of said resolution, shall be fined not to exceed $100, or imprisoned for not to exceed 90 days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned hereunder for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SEC. 28. This resolution to be in force and effect from and after October 1, 1911.

[Ordinance adopted July 28, 1911.]

JACKSON, TENN.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall produce for sale, sell, offer for sale, or have in his or their charge, custody, or control for sale or distribution within the city of Jackson any milk, cream, or buttermilk without first obtaining a permit from the board of health to conduct such business or distribution, under penalty as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All persons, firms, corporations, or others offering for sale milk, cream, or buttermilk shall apply for and obtain from the board of health a permit for such purpose, and shall at all times keep such permit conspicuously displayed in their place of business.

SEC. 3. All permits for the sale of milk, cream, or buttermilk shall be renewed on or before the 20th day of January of each year, and for each milk permit thus issued the board of health shall collect before issuing such permit a fee of $1, acknowledgment of the receipt of which shall appear upon the face of said permit when issued.

All permits thus issued or renewed shall be good and in force until the 20th day of January next ensuing. Permits thus issued are not transferable by reason of sale or transfer of business nor is any of the said fee to be refunded by reason of cessation of sale of milk or of any of its products prior to termination of period for which said permit is issued.

All fees thus collected by the board of health for the issuance of such permits shall be paid monthly by the said board of health to the city recorder, and his receipt for same shall be a voucher for the payment of such to the city.

SEC. 4. All milk wagons or other vehicles used for the purpose of vending milk shall have painted thereon legibly the name of the owner in letters not less than 3 inches in height and shall have placed on each side of wagon or other vehicle used for the purpose of vending milk the license plate of the board of health.

SEC. 5. *Revoking of permit.*—If at any time after the granting of a permit as above provided, the holder fails to comply with the sanitary requirements of the board of health or repeatedly sells or offers for sale milk below standard or otherwise adulterated within the meaning of the ordinances of the city of Jackson or in violation of this ordinance or any of the provisions thereof, the board of health shall revoke his or their permit, with or without notice, and no liability shall attach to the city of Jackson or to any officer of the board of health by reason of such revocation nor shall the city be required to refund any money for the unexpired term of any such permit. The president of the board of health may grant the defendant a hearing if he deems this necessary.

SEC. 6. *Reissuing of revoked permit.*—If, after the revocation of a permit, the defendant complies with the requirements of the board of health and makes manifest his intention to meet them in the future, the president of the board of health may, at his discretion, recommend that the permit be reissued.

SEC. 7. *Publishing standing of dairymen and milk dealers.*—It shall be the duty of the board of health to publish from time to time in the daily newspapers of the city of Jackson the names, score condition of equipment, methods, sanitary condition, and such other data as they may think proper to inform the consuming public of the standing and efficiency of every dealer in milk in the city of Jackson.

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall have for sale, sell, offer for sale, or have in his or their charge, custody, or control for sale or distribution within the city of Jackson any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk which has been transported or stored in an unclean manner, or milk which contains preservatives or coloring matter, or milk which is produced from cows which are kept or stabled under unhealthy conditions, or which may be diseased, or when drawn from animals three weeks before or after parturition.

SEC. 9. All milk sold or offered for sale in this city shall be the pure, unadulterated product of healthy milch cows, and all milk sold or offered for sale in this city shall contain not less than 3½ per cent of milk fats nor less than 12½ per cent of natural milk solids, viz, fat, casein, milk sugar, and ash, and not more than 87½ per cent of water, and the specific gravity at 60° F. shall not be lower than 1.029 or higher than 1.034. All milk which shall be below such standard shall be deemed and conclusively held to be impure and adulterated, and if any person shall sell or have for sale milk of a quality below the standard herein established, they shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each offense, and upon a second conviction the board of health is hereby empowered to cancel permit held by person or persons thus convicted.

It is further provided that the foregoing shall not be construed to prohibit the sale of buttermilk or skim milk as such, but it is hereby provided that any person or persons selling or having for sale "skim milk" (milk deprived of all or a part of its cream) shall have the can or vessel containing the same labeled prominently and conspicuously, in plain letters not less than 3 inches in height, with the words "skim milk."

SEC. 10. Any person engaged in the sale of milk shall furnish forthwith, when requested to do so by the board of health or any officer or inspector thereof, a true statement in writing, upon blanks to be provided by the board of health, setting forth the locality from which the milk was procured, also a complete and full list of the persons from which said milk was purchased. Said written statement shall be signed by the person or persons selling the said milk.

SEC. 11. No milk, cream, or butter milk shall be sold or exposed for sale in the city of Jackson except from cows stabled under light, dry, and well-ventilated conditions, and in all other respects conforming to the requirements set forth in the following rules:

RULE 1. *Milk depots and dairies.*—By a "milk depot" is meant any place, house, or room where milk is received from the dairy or dairies, and includes all ice-cream factories, and prepared for distribution. By a "dairy" is meant any place where cattle are kept for the production of milk.

RULE 2. *Where to be established.*—No milk depot shall be established or maintained in a room or rooms which communicate directly with any living rooms, kitchen, toilet, laundry, or stable or places where animals are kept or slaughtered. No milk depot shall be maintained which communicates in any way with a horse or cow barn, and shall be separated therefrom by an air and odor proof partition or wall. The immediate vicinity of the milk depot, especially within 25 fee 1of the doors and windows thereof, shall be kept free from accumulations of rubbish, garbage, manure, and any other putrefying, decomposing, infectious, and bad-smelling substances.

No dairy shall be established or maintained in insanitary surroundings where it is designed to offer such milk to the citizens of Jackson. Insanitary conditions will be deemed to exist whenever and wherever properly constructed barns, milk rooms, and utensils are not provided; where the cattle are dirty, unhealthy, crowded, fed distillery waste, slop, or other food forbidden by the ordinances of the city of Jackson; where the utensils are not kept clean; where the premises are not kept clean; where the udders of all cows are not washed in clean water and dried with clean cloths prior to milking; where the attendants do not wash and put on a clean outer garment prior to milking; where the milk is not immediately removed from the barn to the milk room immediately after milking each cow, and there promptly cooled; where floors of impervious material are not provided in milk rooms and stables; where screens are not provided; and where the owner refuses to permit an inspection of his premises, or who refuses to cooperate with the board of health.

RULE 3. *Construction.*—The floors in dairies, stables, milk rooms, and milk depots shall be smooth, free from crevice and defects, and water-tight and constructed of some impervious material. The walls and ceilings shall be smooth, tight, and free from unnecessary projections, niches, etc., and kept well painted or whitewashed. The milk room shall be provided with glass windows, proper cooling tanks for the milk, smooth and tight walls and ceilings, and must be screened between April 1 and November 15 each year, as must be all milk depots.

RULE 4. *Ventilation.*—All milk depots and milk rooms shall be provided with adequate ventilation by means of windows, air shafts, air ducts, and other mechanical apparatus, if required, so as to insure free circulation of fresh air at all times.

RULE 5. *Refrigerator and ice boxes.*—The inner wall of the compartment of the refrigerator and ice boxes where milk is kept shall be smooth and metal, or porcelain lined. The milk department shall be kept clean and free from any odor. Nothing but milk and milk products shall be stored in the ice box. This applies to all groceries and meat markets handling milk, as well as to depots and dairies.

RULE 6. *Drying racks.*—Drying racks shall be provided on which bottles and cans can be placed in an inverted position for proper drainage.

RULE 7. *Pasteurizers and separators.*—Pasteurizers and separators shall be so constructed that all parts, including pipes, can be readily cleansed and sterilized. These appliances must be kept scrupulously clean, inside and out, at all times.

RULE 8. *Utensils.*—All shipping cans, bottles, dippers, skimmers, measures, strainers, stirrers, and other utensils must be so constructed that all parts are absolutely free from spaces where milk can accumulate or soak in, so that it can not be removed by simple washing. The surface coming in contact with milk, cream, or buttermilk must be smooth and free from excessive rust. All utensils must be kept scrupulously clean, inside and out, at all times. All utensils before use must be thoroughly sterilized by boiling water or live steam. Utensils must be kept in good repair and free from rough surfaces of any kind. When not in use, they shall be kept dry, inverted, and on racks or hooks where flies can not reach them. Bottle caps must be kept in clean, covered, dry, and dust-proof receptacles.

RULE 9. *Maintenance and care.*—The floors shall be kept clean and scrubbed. The walls, ceiling, shelves, windows, and other surfaces must be clean and free from dust by washing or wiping with damp cloth. Unnecessary articles, such as boxes, old utensils, harness, lanterns, and other articles not required in the milk business shall not be kept in a milk depot or milk room, or in the cow stables.

RULE 10. *Attendants.*—Every person in charge of such milk depot or dairy shall keep himself and his employees in a clean condition and cleanly clothed while engaged in the bottling, pouring, or other handling of milk, including milking of the cows.

RULE 11. *Communicable diseases.*—No person with tuberculosis, any venereal disease, or any communicable disease shall work in any milk depot, dairy, or in any other place where milk or its products are handled. When typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, tuberculosis, measles, or chicken pox occur in the house or families of anyone engaged in the handling of milk it shall be the duty of the owner or manager to notify the board of health at once of this fact, so that the necessary regulations can be enforced, in cooperation with the board of health, to prevent the spread of the disease. No one afflicted with or convalescent from typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, measles, or any other communicable disease shall engage in the handling of milk, cream, or buttermilk, nor enter a depot or dairy during such period. When any of the above-enumerated or any other communicable diseases exist in the house or family of anyone engaged in the handling of milk, he shall at once discontinue his work in the milk depot, dairy, or on their vehicles. The depot, dairy, or wagon shall be declared infected if anyone with or convalescent from any of the above-enumerated diseases or any other communicable disease has worked therein or thereon, together with all milk, cream, or buttermilk with which any such party may have come in contact. No person convalescent from any communicable disease or living in any house or on any premises where any communicable disease exists shall reengage in the handling of milk unless the board of health has enforced suitable quarantine regulations and the necessary disinfection has been done under the supervision and direction of the board of health. No milk dealer or his or her employees shall take from a quarantined house any money, tickets, cans, containers, etc.

RULE 12. *Operation.*—All milk shall be stored at a temperature not above 50° F. Sour milk must not be allowed to stand in the dairyman's cans. Nothing except milk, cream, or buttermilk shall be permitted in the milk vats, ice boxes, and coolers. Returned empty bottles and other utensils must be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized before being conveyed into the milk room.

SEC. 12. The board of health may through its duly authorized officers or inspectors visit, view, and inspect all vessels, cans, receptacles, refrigerators, buildings, platforms, establishments, or places of any kind containing milk or its products and examine the conditions thereof with reference to cleanliness and sanitation and cause the removal and abatement of any unfit, unclean, or injurious condition attending the keeping, storing or possession, care, custody or control of milk or its products at any and in all places; and said board of health through its authorized officers or inspectors shall have the right and power to enter and have full access to any building or premises where any milk or its products are stored or kept for sale, and to all wagons, railroads, cars, or vehicles used for the purpose of delivering milk or its products, and shall have the right to remove samples of such milk or its products therefrom for the purpose of inspecting, testing, or analyzing same.

SEC. 13. That any person or persons violating any of the sections of this ordinance or section or part thereof of the rules and regulations of the board of health, shall upon conviction be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each offense.

SEC. 14. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 15. That this ordinance take effect from and after its passage, the welfare of the city requiring it.

[Ordinance passed Dec. 14, 1911.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SECTION 1. The mayor of the city of Little Rock shall appoint, and the city council confirm, a milk and dairy inspector, who shall hold office for a period of two years, or until his successor is appointed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the milk and dairy inspector to see that all of the laws relating to the inspection of milk and dairies are enforced, and shall perform all the duties required of him by the laws of this city and the orders of the board of health. He shall make monthly written reports of the work done in his department to the board of health.

SEC. 3. The mayor shall appoint, and the city council confirm, from time to time as may be required, assistants to the milk and dairy inspector.

Application for and issuance of permit. Amount of fee.

SEC. 4. Each person, firm, or corporation desiring to sell, or in any manner to dispose of, milk within the city of Little Rock shall, before engaging in such business, make application to the office of the milk and dairy inspector for a permit for that purpose, and shall furnish him a certificate in writing of the number of cows used in the production of such milk, and the location of the barns, sheds, stalls, and premises in which said cows are kept, fed, and milked. And it shall be the duty thereupon of the inspector to inspect the barns, sheds, stalls, and premises so reported, and to examine, inspect, and test said cows for disease; and, if it be ascertained by said inspector, or his assistants, that said barns, sheds, stalls, and premises are properly constructed and sanitary, and as hereinafter provided, and that said cows are free from injury or disease, it shall be the duty of said inspector to issue a permit to the applicant to sell milk in the city. Said applicant shall immediately notify the inspector, in writing, when any additional cows are added to his, her, or its herd. To cover the cost of inspecting said barns, sheds, stalls, and premises for one year the applicant, upon being granted a permit, shall pay to the city collector, or his agent, the sum of $5, which is to be credited to the "Inspection fund" and used for no other purpose. And the inspector is to inspect said barns, sheds, stalls, and premises as often within the said year as conditions necessitate, but no further charge is to be made of same.

Procedure where cows are not owned by dairyman. Also provides for additional permit.

SEC. 5. Each person, firm, or corporation who desires to sell or dispose of any milk in any way in the city of Little Rock, where said milk is not produced from cows owned by him, her, or it, shall before engaging in such business, make application at the office of the milk and dairy inspector for a permit for that purpose, and shall furnish him a certificate in writing from a qualified veterinarian, sworn to and subscribed before any person qualified to administer oaths, showing that said cows producing said milk are free from all injury or disease that would affect the milk, especially any disease that is communicable to man or which produces elevation of systematic temperature, such as tuberculosis (determined by tuberculin test), anthrax, Texas fever, pneumonia, parturient apoplexy (milk fever), malignant catarrh, and all such diseases; and that the veterinarian has examined, entered, and inspected the dairy from which said milk is supplied and that the barns, sheds, and stalls in which each cow is kept, fed, and milked are properly ventilated, drained, lighted, and cleaned, and that in the dwelling house or houses of the said premise or premises of the persons who milk said cows, or prepare said milk for market, there is no typhoid fever, or other disease that is likely to be communicated to persons using said milk: *Provided*, That when any person, firm, or corporation dealing in milk sold or disposed of in any way to him, her, or it, by any person, firm, or corporation who has obtained a permit under the fourth section of this ordinance as to such milk, a copy of such permit may be presented to the milk and dairy inspector, and shall be by him accepted in lieu of the veterinarian's certificate required above. Any person, firm, or corporation obtaining a permit under this ordinance must obtain additional, new, or fresh certificate or certificates of veterinarian at any time on demand of the milk and dairy inspector, and upon failure within 10 days after demand in writing from the said inspector to furnish said new or fresh certificate the permit provided for in this ordinance shall be ipso facto forfeited.

Permit, license, renouncement by council.

SEC. 6. The issuance of the permit by the milk and dairy inspector shall not create a vested right to do business in the city. The city council hereby reserves the right to revoke the same at any time upon the failure or neglect of the party obtaining the same to comply with the terms, provisions, and requirements of this ordinance. Regulations shall be made from time to time by the inspector and board of health as they may deem advisable.

Penalty for sale without.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, or corporation who sells or disposes of milk in any way in the city of Little Rock produced from cows not included in the permit as provided for in this ordinance, or from cows, whether so included or not, which are not kept, fed, and milked in barns, sheds, stalls, or premises included in a permit as provided for in this ordinance shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Grade of milk.

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, barter, or offer for sale or barter within the city any milk which contains more than 87.5 per cent of water, or less than 3.5 per cent of butter fat, and the specific gravity of which at 60° F. shall be between 1.029 and 1.033; all milk of lower grade and quality than specified by this section shall be taken and condemned as adulterated and impure by the milk and dairy inspector or his assistants, and the vendor thereof punished.

Skimmed milk.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or dispose of in any way, or to have in custody with the intention of selling, or expose or offer for sale, as pure milk any milk from which the cream, or any part thereof, has been removed, and all such milk from which the cream, or any part thereof has been removed shall be plainly labeled and marked "skimmed milk."

Grade of cream.

SEC. 10. No person, firm or corporation shall sell, barter, or offer for sale, within the city any cream which contains less than 18 per cent of butter fat, and all cream of lower grade and quality than that shall be taken and condemned as adulterated and impure by the milk and dairy inspector, or his assistants.

Grade of butter.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful to sell or barter, or offer for sale or barter, within this city any butter that is not made from pure milk or cream; the same shall be free from all chemicals or adulterations, and shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the pure-food laws of the United States of America.

Grade of skimmed milk.

SEC. 12. Skimmed milk, or separated milk, that is sold, bartered, or offered for sale or barter, within this city shall contain not less than 9 per cent of milk solids exclusive of butter fat, and shall be plainly labeled "skimmed milk," and all buttermilk shall contain not less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids exclusive of butter fat, and all such milk of lower grade and quality than specified in this section shall be taken and condemned as adulterated and impure by the milk and dairy inspector, or his assistants.

Adulteration of milk.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful to add to milk intended for sale or barter in this city any chalk, borax, salicylate of soda, or other preservative, ice, water, or other substance or fluid, and it shall be unlawful to sell or barter, or offer for sale or barter, any milk which has been added to or adulterated as aforesaid, or any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, and the milk and dairy inspector shall condemn and destroy such milk.

Tuberculin test.

SEC. 14. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or in any manner dispose of milk or cream in this city produced from cows which has not been tested by the milk and dairy inspector or a qualified veterinarian with tuberculin for tuberculosis, and certificate furnished by such aforesaid veterinarian after December 1, 1911, and such test prescribed shall be made at least once each year, before December 1; provided, that the official test of the United States Government be recognized; that is, where the United States Government has tested an animal such test shall be recognized in the city of Little Rock for a period of one year from the date of such testing.

Inspector's right to enter and make tests.

SEC. 15. The inspector, or his assistant inspectors, shall have the right at any time to enter, examine, and inspect any dairy the owner of which sells or in any manner disposes of milk in the city of Little Rock, and to examine, inspect, and test for disease any cow connected with or belonging to the owner or proprietor of such dairy. For any interference with or hindrance of the said inspector or assistants, by the owner, proprietor, or agents, the permit provided for by this ordinance shall be, upon conviction in police court, ipso facto forfeited; any person so hindering or preventing said inspector or assistants from making such inspection shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Diseased cows.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful to sell, barter, or offer for sale or barter, within this city milk from cows suffering from injury and disease which would affect the milk, especially diseases which are communicable to man or produce elevation of systematic temperature, such as tuberculosis, anthrax, Texas fever, pneumonia, parturient apoplexy (milk fever), malignant catarrh, and all such diseases.

Tagging cows inspected and inspection fees.

SEC. 17. No milk shall be used from a dairy, the owner of which sells or in any manner disposes of milk in this city, unless cows have been tested by the milk and dairy inspector, or his assistants, with tuberculin for tuberculosis, or by some qualified veterinarian satisfactory to the said inspector, provided the Government test shall be recognized as provided for in section 14. All cows so tested shall be marked in the ear with a tag bearing a serial number and the words "Little Rock, Ark.," and such cow may be retested as aforesaid as often as the inspector may deem it necessary. And it shall be unlawful to sell or in any manner dispose of milk in this city from any cow which has not been so tested. The owner of said cow or cows so inspected for tuberculosis shall pay the said inspector the sum of $3 for the first cow inspected and 25 cents for each additional cow at the time of inspection.

Inspector's power to make inspection of dairies.

SEC. 18. The milk and dairy inspector, or his assistants, shall have the right to enter and examine any place within this city where milk is sold, bartered, or offered for sale or barter, and to inspect and examine at any time and any place any of said milk, and said inspector or inspectors are hereby given police power and authority.

Prohibition of certain food for cows.

SEC. 19. Dairy cows producing milk for the Little Rock market shall not be fed distillery waste, "swill," or any substance in a state of putrefaction or rottenness, or any other substance that is unwholesome or that will in any way affect the healthfulness of their milk; and any person, firm, or corporation who sells milk in the city of Little Rock produced from cows fed on the above-described substance shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Cows to run in open air and premises drained, etc.

SEC. 20. Each cow used in the production of milk for sale or disposal in the city of Little Rock shall be allowed free movement in the open air at least six hours each day, and the barns, sheds, stalls, or premises in which the cows are kept, fed, and milked shall be properly drained, lighted, ventilated, and cleaned as per instructions of the inspector.

Procedure where cows have disease.

SEC. 21. If, upon inspection as provided for in this ordinance, it is ascertained that any milk cow kept, owned, or used in any dairy or on the premises of any dairyman who sells or otherwise disposes of milk in this city, has the disease of tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of said inspector or assistants to notify the owner; provided, that the owner of any cow so found to have the disease of tuberculosis shall have the right to call a competent veterinarian, who, together with the said inspector, shall select a third person, and the three shall reexamine said cow or cows, and if a majority of those examining find that said cow or cows is or are so diseased the same shall be disposed of as hereinafter provided. And should a majority not so find, then the said cow or cows shall not be so disposed of.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the owner upon receiving notice from the said inspector that any cow belonging to him or her and used in the dairy, or kept on his or her premises, is diseased with tuberculosis, to immediately stop using the milk from said cow and either kill or quarantine her, and keep her quarantined until said animal shall either be killed or found nontuberculous by the inspector.

SEC. 23. If any owner of a dairy shall fail to kill or quarantine a tuberculous cow upon receipt of notice from the milk and dairy inspector or his assistants, and after receiving said notice sells or offers for sale within this city any milk or butter produced from a cow or cow's owner or used by him or her which are fed or milked in any of the barns, sheds, stalls, or premises in which said tuberculous cow or cows are kept or fed, or the milk of said tuberculous cow or cows, such action shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 24. Upon disposing of any diseased cow the owner shall at once notify the inspector in writing what disposition has been made of said cow.

Conditions of wagons used. No waste hauled, etc.

SEC. 25. Each wagon used in the delivery of milk shall have the name of the owner or proprietor and the number of the permit under which the business is conducted, painted thereon in prominent letters. All such wagons shall be provided with covers and shall be neat and clean, the interior of such wagons being scrubbed with soap and hot water at least twice per week. The wagons shall be kept neatly painted. No vegetable or waste products shall at any time be hauled in any wagon used for the transportation of milk.

Certified milk.

SEC. 26. Dairymen who wish to put a milk of exceptional excellence on the market may be allowed to use the words "certified milk" on their labels, provided that they shall receive from the inspector a certificate of the unusual excellence of said milk, and the inspector shall upon request give such certificate if the conditions respecting such milk hereinafter specified are found to exist. But under no other circumstances shall such or any other label likely to mislead the purchaser appear on packages containing milk. All milk sold as sterilized milk shall at all times prove to be such, and dealers purporting to sell sterilized milk shall be suspended from business should their milk be proven not to be sterile. Certified milk shall not contain over 20,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and shall at no time contain pathogenic germs; it shall contain 4 per cent of butter fat and other customary ingredients in proportion; it shall not be delivered to customers at a higher temperature than 50° F., and shall always be delivered in sealed packages. Barn and milk house shall be provided with a cement floor or floor of sound heart boards laid so as to be water-tight, and there shall be arrangements of water under pressure to flush said barn and milk house. There shall also be arrangements for steam sterilization of all cans and bottles; and the barn and milk house shall be flushed three times a week and the bottles or cans shall be sterilized each time before using. Provided that the results of chemical and bacteriological examinations made and certified by the person designated by the city to make such examinations shall be considered prima facie correct.

License due and payable, when.

SEC. 27. All applications for license to establish and conduct a dairy depot shall be approved by the milk and dairy inspector before such license is issued. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to conduct a dairy depot, restaurant, or other place from which milk is delivered and sold in this city shall apply to the city collector, who shall, upon the approval of the milk and dairy inspector and the payment of $5 by the person, firm, or corporation desiring to conduct such dairy, issue a license. Said license to be due and payable on or before August 1 and to expire July 31 of the following year.

Premises and equipment to be sanitary, etc. Illness of family or employees.

SEC. 28. Any person, firm, or corporation conducting a dairy depot, restaurant, or other place in which milk is sold or otherwise disposed of in this city shall at all times maintain such place in a strictly sanitary condition, to be open for inspection at all times during business hours. All ice boxes and refrigerators in which milk is kept shall be and remain in a sanitary condition, being scrubbed at least once in each week, said boxes or refrigerators to be drained according to the direction of the inspector. There shall be no closets, hogpens, or quarters for animals or fowls closer than 100 feet from such dairy depot or place where milk is sold. *Provided*, This shall not apply to a water closet properly connected with the city sewerage system, and maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

Any person conducting a dairy depot or restaurant shall report within 24 hours to the city physician any illness of any kind whatsoever occurring in his family or among his employees, or any person connected with the business in any way, giving name and address of the attending physician. The city physician shall have the power to suspend temporarily the business of any such place if he deems such action necessary to protect the public health against infection from such case of illness.

Rules governing.

SEC. 29. In addition to the rules and regulations hereinbefore set out, all persons, firms, or corporations selling or offering to sell milk in this city shall observe and comply with the following requirements:

Temperature of milk.

First. No milk shall be delivered to customers or any milk depot at a higher temperature than 65° F.

Place of bottling milk, etc.

Second. No milk shall be bottled except at a dairy or properly equipped dairy depot, and all milk receptacles shall be kept when not in use free from dirt and flies.

Must not strain milk in barn, etc.

Third. No milk shall be strained in a barn or any other place where the milk will be liable to become contaminated.

Aerator.

Fourth. Every dairy shall be provided with an aerator of approved type, over which milk shall be poured as it is strained, said aerator to be filled with cold water or ice.

Ponds contaminated with sewage.

Fifth. Dairy cattle shall be prohibited from running on pastures that contain streams, ponds, or other water that shall be found contaminated with sewage.

Clean teats of cows and clean clothes of milkers.

Sixth. Every cow shall have the teats and udder well cleaned before each milking, and all milkers shall wear at each milking overalls or clothing that is clean; each milker shall clean his or her hands thoroughly with soap and water immediately before milking.

Percentage of bacteria. Pasteurized milk.

Seventh. No milk shall be sold which contains more than 400,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and dairymen whose milk shall be found continually contaminated with pathogenic germs shall be suspended from selling milk in the city and not licensed to sell milk without permission of the inspector. No milk shall be sold which has been pasteurized that contains more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and such pasteurized milk shall not be repasteurized for the purpose of lowering the number of bacteria or for preserving purposes, but shall be kept at a temperature of not more than 65° F. after leaving the pasteurizer until reaching its destination.

Cement or water-tight floors and whitewashed barns.

Eighth. All dairy barns shall be properly floored with cement or sound-heart boards, water tight, and the interior of every barn shall be given a coat of whitewash within 60 days after the passage of this ordinance and in the month of May of each year thereafter.

Premises free from manure, filth, etc. Springs, cisterns.

Ninth. Every dairyman shall be required to keep his barn and lot where same is located free from manure, droppings from the cows being gathered once daily, piled in an inclosure not closer than 100 feet to the dairy barn, milk house, or source of water supply, and said lot and barn shall also be kept free from stagnant water and other objectionable material. All fresh manure placed on the above-mentioned heap to be properly limed. All wells, springs, cisterns supplying water to the cows shall be so constructed or situated as to satisfy the inspector that they are reasonably free from any source of possible infection. Each dairy farm shall be provided with a water-closet or privy of sanitary type, approved by the inspector, where the discharge shall be thoroughly protected from the flies. It shall be unlawful for any human excrement to be deposited on such premises in such manner as to make possible the contamination of the water supply or milk.

Construction and location of milk house.

Tenth. Each dairy shall be provided with a properly constructed milk house, provided with wire screens for doors and windows and ample arrangements for heating water, and shall not be used for any purpose other than handling milk or milk products; said house shall have a properly constructed sink, at which bottles, cans, and other utensils used in handling milk may be washed, and shall be provided with a drain-pipe carrying all waste water at least 100 feet from the milk house, water supply, and barn. Said milk house shall be at least 50 feet from any cow stall or stable.

Milk to be bottled, and bottles stoppered—exception.

SEC. 30. It shall be unlawful on and after September 1, 1911, for any retail dairyman or merchant to sell milk, when delivering the same in wagons over the city, in any way whatsoever except in glass bottles, well and securely stoppered when it leaves the dairy and not removed from them until delivered. *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and bakeries, so far as purchasing milk in bulk is concerned. *Provided further*, this section shall not apply where milk is being delivered to houses where there are infectious diseases, and all persons receiving milk on any such premises shall furnish proper receptacles into which the milk shall be poured.

Salary of inspector and assistants.

SEC. 31. The salary of the milk and dairy inspector shall be $125 per month, and the salary of all assistant inspectors shall be $75 per month, each.

What constitutes a dairy or dairy depot.

SEC. 32. All persons, firms, or corporations owning or using more than one cow, who sell or barter, or offer for sale or barter, any milk within this city, shall under the provisions of this ordinance be considered and be a dairy; and all persons, firms, or corporations retailing milk by wagon or other vehicle shall under the provisions of this ordinance be considered and be held a dairy or dairy depot, and fall within the scope and meanings of this ordinance.

Sale of milk cows prohibited until inspected.

SEC. 32. No milk cow shall be sold or offered for sale within this city, or be brought within to be used within the city limits as a milk cow, until said cow or cows have been inspected by the milk and dairy inspectors, and the vendor shall furnish a certificate from said inspector with each cow sold.

Bond of inspector and assistants.

SEC. 33. The milk and dairy inspector shall, before entering upon his duties, give a good and sufficient bond to the city of Little Rock, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties; and every assistant inspector shall give bond in the sum of $500. The inspectors shall deposit with the city collector the money collected at the end of each month, with a statement showing from whom and for what collected.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 34. Every person, firm, or corporation violating any provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in police court, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50 for each offense, and the license of such convicted person, firm, or corporation may be revoked.

Date effective.

SEC. 35. This ordinance is for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety of the city of Little Rock, and shall, therefore, take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and all ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict.

[Ordinance No. 1711, adopted Oct. 9, 1911.]

MILK—NO MILK TO BE SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE EXCEPTING THAT COMING FROM COWS WHICH HAVE GIVEN A SATISFACTORY NEGATIVE TUBERCULIN TEST.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring or receive, or to cause or permit to be brought or received into the city of Los Angeles for sale, or to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, unless such milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk be obtained from cows that have given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test, as hereinafter provided: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to condensed or evaporated milk or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk which is sterilized and is contained in hermetically sealed packages labeled with the name of the article and with the name of the person, firm, or corporation by whom the same is prepared.

SEC. 2. Every cow or bull and all young stock shall be considered tubercular if following an injection of tuberculin any such cow, bull, or young stock shall exhibit a temperature, within 24 hours after such injection, of or exceeding 103.8° by the Fahrenheit thermometer, or which shall exhibit a temperature, within 24 hours after such injection, of or exceeding 2° by the Fahrenheit thermometer higher than the temperature of such cow, bull, or young stock recorded prior to the injection of such tuberculin. Said tuberculin test shall be made in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

SEC. 3. Until January 1, 1915, milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk obtained from cows which have not given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test, may be sold within the city of Los Angeles under the following conditions and not otherwise, to wit:

No milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk from cows which have not given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test, shall be sold or offered for sale, exchanged, given away, or delivered within the city of Los Angeles unless such milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk shall first have been pasteurized in a pasteurizer that is equipped with a self-regulating flowing device and self-recording thermometer, and unless all such milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk shall have exhibited a temperature of not less than 145° by the Fahrenheit thermometer, and shall have been maintained at such temperature for not less than 20 minutes.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring or receive, or to cause or permit to be brought or received, into the city of Los Angeles for sale, or to give away, sell, or offer for sale or to cause or permit to be sold or offered for sale, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery therein, any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk obtained from any cows which have given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test which are permitted to associate or come in contact with any cattle which have exhibited a reaction to the tuberculin test, or to fail, neglect, or refuse to immediately separate and keep separated all cattle which have given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test from cattle which have exhibited a reaction to the tuberculin test.

It shall be unlawful for any such person, firm, or corporation to fail, neglect, or refuse to disinfect any premises where cattle which have exhibited a reaction to the tuberculin test have been kept or from which such cattle have been removed, in such manner and within such time as the health commissioner shall direct.

It shall be unlawful for any such person, firm, or corporation to handle the milk of any cow which has exhibited a reaction to the tuberculin test in any utensils used for the handling of milk of cows which have given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test.

SEC. 5. Every person, firm, or corporation supplying milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk to the city of Los Angeles, or any inhabitant thereof, produced from or by any dairy cattle owned or controlled by such person, firm, or corporation, shall, within 10 days after this ordinance becomes effective, make written application to the health commissioner for the tuberculin test to be applied to such dairy cattle. Such application shall be made annually and shall set forth the number

and kind of dairy cattle in possession of or under the control of the applicant. On premises where tubercular cattle have been found and have been removed the remaining cattle shall be subjected to a retest within the period of six months from the time the last test was applied. Dairy cattle to which the tuberculin test has not been applied shall be kept separate from nonreacting dairy cattle until such cattle shall have given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test.

SEC. 6. The tuberculin test required to be made under the provisions of this ordinance shall be made under the direction of the health commissioner and shall be made free of charge.

SEC. 7. All dairy cattle found free from tuberculosis as determined by the tuberculin test shall be marked by placing a metal tag in the right ear; such tag shall bear the following inscription, L. A. T. T. No.——. All dairy cattle affected with tuberculosis as determined by a reaction to the tuberculin test shall be marked by punching out of the right ear the letter T, such letter to be not less than 1½ inches in height and 1¼ inches in width, or by branding with a branding iron such letter T in the middle of the forehead.

SEC. 8. The health commissioner shall designate the time and place where herds of 10 dairy cattle or less shall be presented to have the tuberculin test applied.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person other than the health commissioner or his regularly appointed assistants, deputies, or inspectors, or inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or the State veterinarian or his assistants, deputies, or inspectors to place, attach, or apply any tag or brand of the kind or character described in section 7 of this ordinance.

SEC 10. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be deemed to prevent the health commissioner from applying the ophthalmo test in addition to the subcutaneous test.

SEC. 11. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 12. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published once in the Los Angeles Daily Journal.

[Ordinance adopted Nov. 28, 1911.]

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

MILK, CREAM, AND ICE CREAM—BACTERIAL CONTENT, INSPECTION, AND SALE.

SEC. 35 (*a*) The word "person" refers to any and all individuals, owners, agents, corporations, officers, and other parties who may offer milk, cream, or ice cream for sale.

(*b*) No person shall bring into this city for sale or shall sell or offer for sale any milk or cream containing bacteria of any kind, more than 500,000 per cubic centimeter.

(*c*) No person shall bring into this city for sale or shall sell or offer for sale any ice cream containing bacteria of any kind, more than 1,500,000 per cubic centimeter.

(*d*) The dairy and food inspector shall take sample of milk, cream, and ice cream from every person who sells or offers for sale any milk, cream, or ice cream, and shall subject such samples to suitable tests and analyses.

(*e*) The board of health shall revoke the permit of any person who neglects or refuses to comply with the regulations of the board of health relating to milk, cream, or ice cream; and the sale of the same must stop upon receipt of written notice from the dairy and food inspector, who is hereby empowered to order the discontinuance of sale of milk, cream, or ice cream by any person, pending investigation and action of the board of health.

(*f*) The foregoing are all declared to be orders and regulations of the board of health made pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of Ohio, and whoever violates, or obstructs, or interferes with the execution of any of the foregoing orders, or willfully, or illegally omits to obey such orders, shall be fined any sum not exceeding $100, or imprisoned for any time not exceeding 90 days or both, but no person shall be imprisoned for any such violation or failure to obey any of the foregoing orders and regulations for the first offense and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense, all of which is in accordance with section 4414 of the General Code of Ohio, in such case made and provided.

(*g*) That section 35 of subdivision 3 of the regulations of the board of health in the codified ordinances of the city of Mansfield, Ohio, be amended by adding the foregoing subsections.

(*h*) This regulation shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

[Regulation, board of health, adopted July 7, 1911.]

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SECTION 1. The board of health of the city of Newport or its agents may enter at any time, and no person shall hinder or prevent them from so entering, any place in the city of Newport where milk or milk products from cows or dairies is kept or held for sale for human food.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring into or receive into the city of Newport for sale, or offer for sale therein, or have on hand for purpose of sale, any milk or cream or products from cows or dairies, without first having obtained from the board of health of the city of Newport a permit to do so, said permit to be obtained as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. To procure the permit provided for in section 2 hereof, the applicant therefor shall file with the board of health of the city of Newport a written statement setting forth his residence and place of business, the number of cows owned by him, the name and address of any and all persons from whom he is purchasing or obtaining milk, cream, buttermilk, sour milk, butter, or other dairy product, and the quantity of such products sold by him daily. It shall be the duty of the holder of such permit to notify the board of health in writing of any change in the name or address of the person or persons from whom he obtained his supply of milk, cream, buttermilk, sour milk, or other dairy product.

SEC. 4. Upon the board of health of the city of Newport being satisfied that the place or places where the milk or milk products are to be kept or offered for sale, or from which they are obtained, are sanitary, or that the cows from which said milk is obtained are free from disease and kept in a sanitary place and manner, said board of health shall grant a permit to the applicant conditioned upon his compliance with the terms of this ordinance and the rules and regulations of the State board of health and the board of health of the city of Newport. Said permit may be revoked at any time by the board of health of Newport, Ky., should the holder thereof fail or refuse to comply with the provision of the ordinance.

SEC. 5. No person or persons shall keep a cow in the city of Newport without a permit from the board of health.

SEC. 6. All permits shall be renewed during the month of May of each year to be valid. Renewals of permits may be granted at the discretion of said board of health in the same manner as the original permits are granted.

SEC. 7. There shall be no charge for the permits provided for in sections 2 and 5 hereof, but the applicant therefor must agree to furnish free of charge such samples of milk or products from cows or dairies as may be necessary for the purpose of analysis. The applicant must further agree to allow the inspection by said board or its agents of his premises, cows, dairy utensils, or anything pertaining to the business of operating a dairy or milk depot at all times.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or have on hand for sale in this city any milk or butter, who fails or neglects by himself or agents to comply with all the terms of this ordinance, or who sells or offers for sale, or has on hand for sale, products from cows or dairies which are not maintained or kept as required by the terms of this ordinance.

SEC. 9. No building shall be used for stabling milk cows which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained, and constructed in such manner as to render same sanitary.

SEC. 10. All stalls or places where the cows are milked shall be provided with clean floors. The accumulation of urine, manure, stagnant water, or any other filth shall not be permitted in the stable or barnyard or other place where milk cows are kept, the products from which are for sale within the city of Newport.

SEC. 11. No water-closet, cesspool, urinal, habited room, or workshop shall be located within any building or shed used for stabling cows used for dairy purposes, nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, or goat be kept in any room used for such purposes.

SEC. 12. Every building or shed for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall be kept clean and in good repair and well painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 13. Milk from cows suffering with tuberculosis, actinomycosis, Texas fever, abscesses, or any other contagious or infectious diseases, and milk from cows that will calve within 15 days or that have calves within 10 days, shall not be sold or kept for sale in the city of Newport.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the board of health of the existence of any contagious diseases or recurring inflammation or abscess of the udder immediately upon the discovery thereof, and to immediately isolate such cow or cows and keep same apart from the herd until permission is granted in writing by the board of health to permit such cow or cows to return to the herd.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful for any dairyman to feed milk cows or have in his possession with intention to feed milk cows, any garbage, swill, refuse, or any other food prohibited by the statutes of the State of Kentucky.

SEC. 16. All milkers or other attendants who handle the milk or cream, buttermilk, or sour milk which is offered for sale or delivered in the city of Newport shall be personally clean, and all such persons before entering upon their duties shall thoroughly wash their hands with soap and water, and no milker shall be permitted to wash the teats of the cows with milk or water in the milk bucket or to milk the cow with wet or moist hands.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of any person having charge of or control of any premises upon which milk or cream, buttermilk or sour milk is produced, handled, stored, or distributed to notify the board of health immediately upon the discovery of diphtheria, measles, membraneous croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, or any other contagious or infectious diseases upon such premises.

SEC. 18. Any person who attends to cows, or milks them, or who has the care of handling of vessels used for the sale, storage, or distribution of milk, cream, buttermilk, or sour milk, shall not enter any place or premises wherein exists any of the diseases mentioned herein nor shall any person have any communication, direct or indirect, with any person who resides in or is an occupant of such infected place.

SEC. 19. All vehicles used for hauling or distributing milk or cream, buttermilk, or sour milk must be kept in a sanitary condition and must not be used for hauling manure, slops, or anything else of any insanitary character.

SEC. 20. Each vehicle used for hauling or distributing milk or cream, buttermilk, or sour milk shall have printed on each side thereof the letters not less than 3 inches high the name of the dairy, the name of the person to whom such permit was granted, and the number of such permit.

SEC. 21. All milk depots and places for handling milk, cream, buttermilk, or sour milk must be kept thoroughly clean throughout and must be screened so as to exclude all flies. The floors of such milk depots must be of cement or tiling or other impervious flooring. The room in which the milk is to be handled or kept shall be screened or protected in such manner as to be free from flies and bugs.

SEC. 22. No person or persons shall bring into or receive into the city of Newport for sale or offer for sale therein, or have on hand for purpose of sale, any milk, buttermilk, cream, or products from cows or dairies which are stored or kept in any basement, cellar, refrigerator, milk house, dairy, or other place which communicates directly with any insanitary closet or room or any horse or cow stable.

SEC. 23. All milk shall be cooled, strained, and stored in rooms outside of the cattle barns, and there shall be no communications between it and any barn or other building. Said cooling rooms must have cement, concrete, or other impervious floors, must be kept whitewashed and clean at all times, and must be screened in such a way as to exclude all flies and vermin.

SEC. 24. No pasteurized or sterilized milk shall be sold in the city of Newport unless it is conspicuously labeled "pasteurized" or "sterilized." Said label shall state the degree (temperature and length of exposure at that temperature) and date of pasteurization or sterilization.

SEC. 25. All milk shall be marketed as soon as possible after milking.

SEC. 26. All milk brought into the city or sold or offered for sale in the city must not contain more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 27. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to bring into the city of Newport for sale or to sell any milk which contains any manure or dirt (that is, in quantities sufficient to be detected with the naked eye, after the milk has been standing one hour or more).

SEC. 28. No milk shall be kept in ice boxes or refrigerators which are in any way connected with sewers or cesspools nor shall any milk be kept in the same compartment of any ice box or refrigerator in which meats or other articles of food are kept.

SEC. 29. It shall be unlawful for any dealer in milk or cream or other dairy products, or his agents, for the purpose of serving milk, cream, or other dairy products, to enter any building that has in it any contagious disease, or that is placarded by the board of health for contagious disease, until such placard has been removed by the proper authorities. This section is not intended to prevent the delivery of milk or other products to such dwellings.

SEC. 30. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove from such dwelling any bottles or receptacles which have been or are to be used for the purpose of receiving or storing milk or cream, buttermilk or sour milk, without a written permit from the board of health or its agents.

SEC. 31. It shall be unlawful for any dealer in milk or cream, or his agents, to bottle or cause to be bottled or to be placed in jars or cans or any open container any part of his milk or cream supply while upon the wagon or at any other place than the dairy or milk depot.

SEC. 32. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale, or have on hand for sale, in the city of Newport any milk, cream, buttermilk or sour milk containing any preservatives of any kind, or which is adulterated or unwholesome.

SEC. 33. The words "adulterated or unwholesome milk" as used in this ordinance mean: (1) Milk offered or kept for sale as whole milk or sold as such, which contains less than 8½ per cent of solids not fat, and less than 3¼ per cent of milk fat. (2) Milk which has been diluted with water or fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever. (3) Milk drawn from animals fed on any substance which does not comply with the general laws of the State of Kentucky. (4) Milk drawn from cows kept in crowded or unhealthy condition. (5) Milk, the temperature of which is higher than 60° F. (6) Milk which contains more than 500,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. (7) Milk containing more than two-tenths of 1 per cent of lactic acid.

SEC. 34. Skimmed milk, for sale as such, shall not contain less than 9¼ per cent of milk solids. All vessels, packages, cans, etc., containing skimmed milk, shall have the whole exterior of the can, including the lid, painted a bright red color, and shall have painted in black letters on the exterior of the body of the can not more than 6 inches from the neck of the can the words "Skimmed milk," in letters at least 3 inches high; such cans to be kept well painted at all times.

SEC. 35. All buttermilk sold or offered or kept for sale in milk depots, groceries, hotels, restaurants, lunchrooms, etc., shall be kept at a temperature not higher than 60° F., the same sanitary rules to govern the production or keeping for sale of buttermilk which control the sale or production of sweet milk.

SEC. 36. All buttermilk offered for sale in the city of Newport as buttermilk, or sold as such, must not contain more than 93 per cent of watery fluid and not less than 7 per cent of solids. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale or have on hand for sale in the city of Newport any adulterated or unwholesome buttermilk.

SEC. 37. The words "adulterated or unwholesome buttermilk" as used in this ordinance mean: (1) Buttermilk containing more than 93 per cent of watery fluid or less than 7 per cent of milk solids; (2) buttermilk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever; (3) buttermilk kept in stores, lunchrooms, restaurants, etc., and offered for sale shall not be kept in metallic containers; (4) buttermilk the result of milk or cream obtained from cows fed on any substance not complying with the general laws of the State of Kentucky; (5) buttermilk from products of cows kept in a crowded or insanitary condition.

SEC. 38. All vessels containing buttermilk which is held or offered for sale in the city of Newport must be labeled in such a manner as to plainly show the age of the buttermilk.

SEC. 39. Cream sold or kept for sale as such must contain at least 18 per cent butter fats and must not contain any foreign substance or coloring matter.

SEC. 40. Ice cream sold or kept for sale in the city of Newport shall be: (1) Ice cream shall be a frozen product made from cream and sugar with or without natural flavoring and shall contain not less than 14 per cent of milk fat. (2) Fruit ice cream shall be a frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruits and shall contain not less than 12 per cent of milk fat. (3) Nut ice cream shall be a frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, nonrancid nuts and shall contain not less than 12 per cent of milk fat. All ice cream factories or any other place where ice cream or any substance having the resemblance of ice cream is manufactured or offered for sale must be kept in a sanitary condition, and all utensils, apparatus, etc., used in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of ice cream or other frozen products must be kept in a sanitary condition at all times.

SEC. 41. All cans, bottles, or vessels of any kind used for holding milk or cream must be cleaned at least once a day with soap or soda or other cleansing preparation made for the purpose and then rinsed with boiling water. They should always be cleaned as soon as empty.

SEC. 42. If any provision of any section of this ordinance shall conflict with the rules of the State pure food commission, the rules of the latter shall govern.

SEC. 43. Copies of this ordinance shall be printed and a copy of the same delivered with each permit or renewal of same, and said copy must be posted in a conspicuous place in the dairy or milk depot of the party holding such permit.

SEC. 44. Any person, firm, or corporation, their agent or employees, who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and, upon conviction in the police court of the city of Newport, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100, or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both so fined and imprisoned. (Section as amended by ordinance, approved September 1, 1911.)

SEC. 45. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

[Ordinance adopted July 13, 1911.]

OIL CITY, PA.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

RULE 27. At least once in each and every year the board of health shall cause an inspection to be made of every source of supply of milk or cream or both, which may be offered for sale or exchange, or sold or exchanged in the city or for use in the city of Oil City. The inspector and the method of inspection shall be selected by the board of health.

RULE 28. The inspector selected by the board shall have the power and authority to inspect all dairies, cows, utensils, appointments, water supply and methods, and anything which may in any way pertain to the proper producing and handling of milk or cream sold or consumed in the city of Oil City. He shall make a report in writing, on blanks provided for that purpose, of each dairy to the board of health as soon as possible after the inspection is made. Said report shall show the number of points allowed for each item appearing on the blanks, together with any recommendations which he may see fit to make in order to improve the methods employed.

If any cow or cows in any dairy do not come up to the standard as regards the health of the herd, the inspector shall specify the exact condition of such cow or cows and if in his opinion a tuberculin test should be made. If the inspector recommends a tuberculin test the board shall have the test made under the supervision of the State live-stock sanitary board.

RULE 29. No person, persons, or corporation shall sell, exchange, or furnish or offer to sell, exchange, or furnish milk or cream, or either or both, in the city or for use in the city of Oil City, without first procuring from the board of health a permit so to do. All dairies selling milk or cream or either or both for use in the city of Oil City shall procure permits from the board of health before the 1st day of June in each and every year.

RULE 30. The board shall by resolution fix a minimum score for dairies to be entitled to secure a permit to sell milk or cream or both in the city of Oil City. All dairies having the minimum score or a higher score shall be entitled to a permit to sell milk or cream or both in the city of Oil City. However, the board may on recommendation of the inspector of dairies issue a "probationary" permit to any dairy or dairies which shall not reach the minimum score, but which may be making improvements in the condition of their dairy surroundings or methods. The board may at any time revoke for just cause any permit or permits which may have been issued: *Provided*, That the holder of such revoked permits shall be entitled to a hearing on the same before the board, if the permit holder so desires. Should the reasons for revoking a permit be disproved at such hearing then the holder shall be entitled to a return of said permit.

RULE 31. Every vender of milk or cream or both shall have his or her name or the name of the dairy plainly marked, together with the number of the permit, in a conspicuous place on the vehicle or vehicles from which delivery of milk or cream is made.

RULE 32. Any addition of noninspected cows to herds already inspected shall be reported in writing to the board of health immediately, and any failure so to do shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $1 and not more than $5 for each such cow for each day while milk or cream or both is sold or offered for sale from said noninspected cow or cows: *Provided*, That the board of health may grant temporary permission for the sale of milk from uninspected cows until an inspection may be made.

RULE 33. No person, persons, or corporation shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in their custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place above the center upon the outside of every vessel, can, or package, from which such milk is sold, the words "skimmed milk" are distinctly painted in letters of not less than 1 inch in length.

RULE 34. No person, persons, or corporation shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or offer to sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his or her possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, for use in the city of Oil City, any unwholesome, diluted, or adulterated milk or cream, or milk or cream to which has been added any foreign substance (see sec. 1, act of assembly, approved June 26, 1895), or milk known as "swill milk," or milk containing less than 3 per cent of butter fats, or the specific gravity of which, at 60° F., shall be between 1.029 and 1.031, or which upon analysis is shown to contain more than 87½ per cent of watery fluid, or less than 12½ per cent of milk solids; or milk from cows that, for the most part, are kept tied up in the stalls during suitable weather when they should be out of doors and have exercise, or milk from cows that are fed on swill, still slops, or other like food.

RULE 35. As soon as any case of typhoid or typhus fever, scarlet fever, scarlet rash or scarlatina, smallpox, variola, or varioloid, measles, diphtheria, diphtheric croup, diphtheric sore throat, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic) (cerebrospinal fever,

spotted fever), chickenpox, erysipelas, German measles, tetanus, or tuberculosis in any form shall occur on any dairy premises from which milk or cream or both are sold, exchanged, or supplied in the city of Oil City, the owner, lessee, manager, or superintendent or other person in charge of such dairy premises shall immediately report the same to this board of health, giving full particulars, and refrain from selling, exchanging, or supplying in or for use in the city of Oil City, milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other dairy products from such dairy until authorized to again do so by the Oil City Board of Health.

RULE 36. No person having a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or having been recently in contact with or exposed to any person having a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall milk any cow or cows, or handle any cans, measures, or other vessels or utensils used for milk or cream, or their products, intended for sale or exchange or use or that may be sold, exchanged or used in the city of Oil City until after the time of quarantine prescribed in the rules and regulations of the board of health shall have expired.

RULE 37. No milk or cream or their products intended for sale, exchange, or use in the city of Oil City shall be kept in any manner in any house or cellar thereof in which there is or has been any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease until said dwelling or part thereof shall have been fully and properly disinfected by the board of health or representative thereof and also until authorized by the Oil City Board of Health.

RULE 38. All bottles used for the delivery of milk or cream shall be properly cleansed and sterilized each time before being used again. No bottles shall be collected from premises under quarantine until after such quarantine shall have been lifted and the premises properly disinfected by the board of health.

RULE 39. Every person, persons, or corporation conducting or intending to conduct a depot for distributing or bottling milk or cream, or both, for use in the city of Oil City shall make application in writing to the board of health for permission so to do. Said application shall state the location of the depot and the name or names and addresses of dairies from whom milk or cream or both is to be received. No milk or cream shall be received by any depot from any dairy or dairies which have not been inspected and approved by the Oil City Board of Health.

RULE 40. Any change in the source of supply of milk or cream, or both, by dairy depots shall be promptly reported to the board of health in writing, and no milk or cream shall be received by such dairy depot until after such proposed change shall have been reported to the Oil City Board of Health and the said dairy or dairies have been properly inspected and approved. Immediately upon the discontinuance of supply of milk or cream from any dairy or dairies by a dairy depot, said change must be reported to the board of health in writing.

RULE 41. No milk or dairy depot or bottling room for milk or cream or both shall be conducted within the limits of the city, nor outside of the city when the milk or cream therefrom is intended for sale or use in the city of Oil City, unless said depot shall have been first approved by the board of health. All dairy depots or bottling rooms shall have the name of the depot or the owner or owners thereof plainly marked on the front of such place of business, together with the number of their permit issued by the Oil City Board of Health.

RULE 42. The following rules shall govern the condition of the storage or bottling room of all dairy depots:

(1) The floors shall be water-tight and the drainage therefrom shall be connected to properly trapped sewers, and no water shall be permitted to stand or accumulate under the floor.

(2) The room shall be properly ventilated and lighted.

(3) The locality shall be free from noxious odors.

(4) Nothing else, except butter or eggs, shall be kept or stored in said room with milk or cream or both.

(5) All windows and doors shall be properly and securely screened.

RULE 43. When it is not possible to have an inspection made of a dairy which desires to sell or ship milk into Oil City, the board of health may issue a temporary permit to such dairy or dairies, which permit shall remain in force until an inspection of such dairy or dairies can be made.

[Regulations board of health adopted Oct. 18, 1911.]

ORANGE, N. J.

MILK AND ICE CREAM—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

2. No milk shall be sold, delivered, stored, or transported at a temperature exceeding 50° F.

3. Every license required under section 27 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement shall, when said license applies to the sale of milk from a store or booth, be plainly displayed at all times in or upon said store or booth.

4. No milk shall hereafter be sold or offered for sale or delivered within the city of Orange which shall be produced in dairies having a rating below 60 per cent, as based on the score card adopted by the board of health of the State of New Jersey, or which contains an excessive number of bacteria.

5. No person shall issue, circulate, or use milk tickets or coupons that have been previously used, and no person having custody of a milk can, bottle, or other vessel used as a container for milk intended for sale or distribution, shall place or permit to be placed therein any milk ticket or any other article or substances other than milk or its products or water or other agent used for cleansing such bottle, can, or vessel.

6. No cream shall be sold or offered for sale or delivered within the city of Orange unless it shall be produced and handled in accordance with the requirements set forth in the ordinances and regulations of this board in relation to the production and handling of milk.

7. No ice cream shall be manufactured, sold, or offered for sale in the city of Orange unless the milk and cream entering into the composition of the same shall comply with all requirements set forth in the ordinances and regulations of this board and of the board of health of the State of New Jersey.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the sanitary and plumbing code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

PIQUA, OHIO.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

Permits.—No one shall engage in the sale of milk or cream in the city of Piqua, Ohio, ship the same into the city for sale, or supply to others for use in the city, unless he shall first obtain a permit from the board of health so to do.

A fee of 50 cents will be charged for each permit, and the same shall be credited to the sanitary fund. Permits shall be renewed every six months.

On or before the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year hereafter, permits will be issued by the board of health for the ensuing half year, to all applicants who comply with the provisions of these rules and regulations, regulating the sale of milk or cream in the city of Piqua, but before the issuance of any permit every vendor or shipper of milk or cream shall make application therefor upon a printed form provided by the board for the purpose, on which shall be stated:

1. The name, residence, postoffice address, and location of the business place or places of the applicant.

2. The number of cows from which milk is obtained for sale, and the kind of food which the cows are given.

3. If the applicant buys part or all his milk supply, the names and addresses of all persons from whom he obtains milk or cream.

4. If the applicant be a shipper of milk or cream into the city he shall, in addition to the above, state the route of his shipments.

If any person engage in the sale of milk or cream after the said 1st day of January or July in any year, he shall forthwith make application for a permit for the remainder of the half year, complying with the above regulations.

The board will not issue any permit unless it is satisfied, after inspection, with the cleanly and sanitary condition of the stables, cows, wagons, store, or place of business of the applicant therefor, and with all the utensils used by him from which his milk or cream is obtained; and that the food given the cows is pure and wholesome, and that all persons engaged in the care and handling of the milk are free from any contagious diseases, and that said persons use due cleanliness in their work.

All applications for permits shall be signed by the applicant, and when received by the milk and dairy inspector shall be placed on file and the name of such applicant shall be entered in a book of registration kept for such purpose. The filing of such application shall authorize such applicant to continue the prosecution of his business until the board of health takes official action thereon, and either issues a permit to such applicant for the sale of milk or cream or refuses to do so. The permit fee shall accompany the application.

As soon as possible after an application is received at the health office for a permit to sell milk, the milk and dairy inspector shall visit the dairy or place of business of such applicant and make such observation and gather such information as will enable the board to properly consider such application.

If, after issuing a permit to sell milk or cream, the board of health shall become satisfied that the provisions of this subdivision of the sanitary code are being violated, it will at once revoke the permit issued to such person or persons, and no new permit will be issued until all insanitary conditions have been rectified, and all other provisions of this subdivision of the sanitary code are complied with.

Quality of milk.—No person shall bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale any milk—

a. Containing more than 88 per cent of water or fluids.
b. Containing less than 12 per cent of milk solids.
c. Containing less than 3 per cent of milk fats.
d. From which any part of the cream has been removed.
e. Having a specific gravity of less than 1.029.
f. Containing any dirt, foreign matter, or sediment.
g. Containing any boracic or salicylic acid, formaldehyde, or other foreign chemicals.
h. Containing any pathogenic bacteria.
i. Containing bacteria of any kind, more than 500,000 per cubic centimeter.
j. Drawn from any cow having a communicable disease or showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis, or from a herd which contains any diseased cattle or are afflicted with or exposed to any communicable disease.
k. Drawn from any cow which has been fed on garbage, refuse, swill, moist distillery waste, or other improper food.
l. Which has existed or has been kept under conditions contrary to the provisions of this code.
m. No milk shall be kept, sold, offered for sale, or drawn from cows suffering with sore and inflamed udders and teats, or from cows diseased.
n. Drawn from any cow within fifteen days before or twelve days after parturition.
o. No milk in partially filled bottles shall be sold or offered for sale, and no bottles shall be filled, capped, or recapped outside of the dairy building regularly used for this purpose.

Provided that the subdivisions a, b, c, and d shall not apply to milk sold under the title of "skimmed milk."

Retailers.—All grocers, bakers, or other persons having or offering for sale milk or cream shall at all times keep the names and addresses of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale was obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or offered for sale. If skimmed milk is kept or offered for sale, each and every container of such milk shall be plainly marked with the words "skimmed milk."

No person shall bring into the city for sale or sell or offer for sale milk from which the cream has been removed, either in part or in whole, unless plainly marked on the container "skimmed milk."

Milk tickets.—If dairymen or other persons offering milk for sale use tickets as representatives of value, these tickets must be in coupon form and must be destroyed after once using.

The stable and surroundings.—The stable shall be so constructed that the cows have plenty of air space and light, and should be painted in some light color or whitewashed twice a year.

The stables must be kept free from dirt, dust, cobwebs, and odor.

The urine and manure shall be twice daily removed from the stable, and must be moved at least 30 feet from the stable and placed where cows can not get into it. Manure must not be thrown out of stable windows. The bedding shall be kept sweet and clean; the food and water ample and well chosen. No dairyman shall feed his cows on swill, garbage, or other like substances. If malt is used, it must not be fed when sour. The surroundings to the stable must be kept in a sanitary condition. Cows must not be allowed to stand in manure and filth. Cows must be kept clean. Manure, litter, etc., must not be allowed to become caked or dried on them.

The milkers.—The milkers must thoroughly wash and wipe their hands and the cows' udders before they begin milking. Their outer garments must be clean. They must not use pails, cans, strainers, etc., unless they have been thoroughly washed in hot water and soap, or hot water and soda, and afterwards sterilized with boiling water or steam. Care must be taken that the seams of the vessels are thoroughly cleaned with a brush. They must refrain from milking or handling milk in any way when in themselves or their families there is even a suspicion of any contagious or infectious disease, such as smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, or the like.

Handling the milk.—Immediately after milking the milk shall be removed from the stable into a milk room screened from flies and other insects, aerated and cooled to at least 60° temperature, and put into perfectly clean bottles or cans. The milk house or milk room must be located at least 20 feet from any other building. Dairy.

men who use both bottles and cans in delivering milk shall not fill bottles while on their delivery route. All milk and cream sold in the city shall be delivered with a temperature not to exceed 65° F.

Care of cans or bottles.—All cans or bottles used in the distribution of milk must be thoroughly cleaned, either by hot water and soap or hot water and soda, or other alkalies, rinsed and sterilized by boiling water or steam before they are again used as receptacles for milk. Extreme care must be exercised in cleaning the faucets to cans by use of a brush. No person shall use a milk bottle for other than milk purposes.

Contagious diseases.—Should scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, or other dangerous or infectious diseases occur in the family of any dairyman or among any of his employees, or in any house in which milk is kept for sale, or in the family or among the employees of any person who ships milk into the city for sale, such dairyman, venders, or shippers of milk shall immediately notify the health officer of the facts of the case, and the health officer shall at once investigate and order the sale of such milk stopped, or sold under such regulations as he thinks proper.

Should dairymen, venders, or shippers of milk fail to notify the health officer when contagious diseases exist in their families or in the families of their employees, or who, after such information is given the health officer, fail to obey his directions, the milk and dairy inspector shall sieze and destroy all milk sent into the city by such persons, and he shall, when acting in good faith, be held harmless in damages therefor in any suit or demands made.

In delivering milk to families in which there exists any of the above-named contagious or infectious diseases, the dairyman shall not enter, neither shall he permit any of his milk bottles or vessels to be taken into such houses, but shall pour such milk as each family wishes into vessels furnished by such family.

Adulterations.—No person shall offer for sale any milk that is impure, adulterated, or unwholesome.

Milk delivery wagons.—No one shall use any vehicle for the delivery of milk in the city of Piqua which has not painted thereon in legible roman letters not less than 3 inches in height, and on both sides of the vehicle in a conspicuous place, the name and location of his dairy and the number of his permit, and if such vender sells skimmed milk, each and every container of skimmed milk shall have the words "Skimmed milk" thereon in plain letters not less than 1 inch in height.

The milk delivery wagons shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition and free from any substance liable to contaminate or injure the purity of the milk.

Certificate of veterinarian.—The board may require a certificate from a licensed veterinarian, showing the cows furnishing milk brought for sale within its jurisdiction are free from tuberculosis or other dangerous disease.

Milk inspectors.—The milk or dairy inspector, the health officer, or any other person authorized by the board of health may examine all dairy herds, utensils for handling milk of all dairymen or other persons engaged in selling or shipping for sale milk or cream to the city of Piqua. These inspectors shall have power to open any can, vessel, or package containing milk or cream, whether sealed (locked) or otherwise, or whether in transit or otherwise, and take samples of the milk or cream for testing or analysis; and if, upon inspection, the milk or cream is found to be filthy, or the cans or other containers are in an unclean condition, the said inspector may then and there condemn the milk or cream as deemed by him to be filthy and pour the contents of such bottles, vessels, or packages upon the ground forthwith, and he shall, if done in good faith, be held harmless in damages therefor in any suit or demand made.

Penalty for violation.—Whoever violates any provision of this subdivision of the sanitary code of the city of Piqua shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100, or imprisoned for any time not exceeding 90 days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned under this section for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be and for such first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense. (Sec. 2119, O. L., V. 85, p. 424.)

[Regulations, board of health, adopted July 31, 1911.]

ROCKFORD, ILL.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

All samples of milk and cream collected shall be tested for the addition of water and preservatives, the removal of cream, the presence of dirt, and the percentage of butter fat, and total solids. Samples showing the presence of dirt when run through

a sediment tester shall at once be condemned as dangerous to the public health, even though the percentage of butter fat and solids be above standard. The farmer from whom this dirty milk is received shall be forbidden to bring his milk to the city for sale until all rules of the dairy inspection are complied with and his milk meets the approval of the health commissioner.

Ice cream shall be collected from time to time from the various dealers and ice cream cone wagons, and tested for the percentage of butter fat. At irregular intervals the ice cream factories shall be given a thorough inspection.

Milk wagons shall be stopped on the streets whenever seen by the inspector, and the contents of the cans, the floor of wagon, ice tank, and the general conditions carefully scrutinized and reported to the department of health; if found defective, a letter of instruction shall be sent to the owner, with time specified to comply with same.

Milk bottling plants shall be inspected from time to time and the condition of utensils, employees, and the general method of handling milk carefully investigated and reported to the commissioner of health.

Dairies supplying milk to the city of Rockford are subject to inspections of cows, stables, milk room, handling of milk, condition of water tank, storage, and method of transportation. A detailed score card as recommended by the Government is used in the inspection of dairies and the score of each farmer or dairyman shall be kept on record at the office of the department of health open to public examination.

Milkmen are forbidden to receive milk or cream from farms or dairies whose score is below 49 on the health department's records. While the scoring is being done, instructions shall be given the owner of the dairies so that he may improve the score of his dairy. Any dairy refusing to comply with the rules of the dairy inspector shall have his milk taken off the market and condemned as unsanitary, or any milkman who, after having been notified of the condemned dairy farm, shall persist in purchasing milk or cream from a condemned dairy farm shall at once have all such milk or cream dumped by reason of its being unsafe for the public to use.

[Regulation, Department of Health, adopted Sept., 1911.]

SAGINAW, MICH.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SEC. 1. No person, copartnership, firm, or corporation shall engage in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk, cream, buttermilk, sour milk, skimmed milk, or separated milk within the corporate limits of the city of Saginaw without first having obtained a license therefor from the city clerk of the city of Saginaw, as hereinafter more particularly provided, and for the purposes of this ordinance the word "person" shall hereafter mean individual, copartnership, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 2. Every person desiring to engage in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk, cream, buttermilk, sour milk, skimmed milk, or separated milk within the corporate limits of the city of Saginaw, before doing so shall make application in writing upon blanks provided by the board of health to the common council of the city of Saginaw for a license for that purpose, and in such application he shall state the number or location of the place where he proposes to conduct such business, the names of the person or persons from whom he proposes to obtain milk or cream, their location, the number of cows in such herds, the average quantity of milk which he expects to obtain from each herd; and such written application shall also contain an agreement on the part of such applicant that he will accept a license, if granted to him, upon the condition that it may be revoked at the will of the common council.

Said applicant shall also at the time he makes application for a license as herein mentioned present a written consent from each person from whom he obtains milk, granting permission to the health officer of the city of Saginaw, his representative, or any member of the board of health of said city, free and open access to his or her dairy or premises for the purpose of making an inspection of the premises or herd, and upon the consent of the owner of said herd to apply the tuberculin test as hereinafter provided, said producers' permit shall be in the following form:

Producers' permit.

"Date ———.

"I, ——— ———, a producer of milk sold in the city of Saginaw, Mich., grant permission to the health officer of said city, his representative, or any member of the board of health of the city of Saginaw, Mich., free and open access to my dairy, premises, utensils, wagons, and conveyances for the purpose of making inspection of the same so long or while milk of my production shall be sold in said city.

"Dated ———.

"Signed ——— ———."

And such applicant shall, before receiving his license, pay to the city treasurer the sum of $1 as an annual license fee, and take therefor the treasurer's receipt, which receipt he shall deliver to the city clerk with the application for the license. Such license, if issued, shall state the number or location of the applicant's place of business, shall not be transferable, and shall not extend beyond the 30th day of April next after the date of issue of the same.

SEC. 3. In the event that a license is granted and he thereafter changes the source from which he obtains milk or cream, he shall immediately notify the inspector of foods and measures of the names of the parties from whom he proposes to obtain milk or cream, their location, the number of cows in the herd, and when each cow was last tested for tuberculosis.

SEC. 4. When any person makes application for a license under the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the board of health and of the inspector of foods and measures, or other persons duly authorized by the common council or board of health to investigate and report to the common council promptly upon the cows and the premises from which the applicant proposes to take and supply milk and to report upon the methods which the applicant proposes to use and employ in handling, storing, and distributing milk, cream, buttermilk or sour milk, skimmed milk or separated milk. A record of this examination and investigation shall be kept by said board and said inspector, on the score card used by the Dairy Division of the United States Government, the board of health to furnish such score cards and all other written records or blanks used by the applicant.

SEC. 5. No applicant shall be granted a license whose total scores do not reach 40 marks or more. The score card properly filled out and extended shall be attached by the city clerk to the application for license and filed by the clerk.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the board of health and the inspector of foods and measures to ascertain that the cows from which the applicant proposes to obtain milk for sale or distribution are free from tuberculosis and other infection or contagious diseases. No cow shall be considered free from tuberculosis except after showing no response to the tuberculin test, as applied by a duly licensed veterinary. The cows from which the applicant proposes to obtain milk for sale and distribution shall be examined by a licensed veterinary before the common council shall grant the application for a license, and an examination of each of the cows in the herd from which milk is obtained for sale and distribution shall be made at least once a year thereafter, and each animal tagged in a manner to afford a permanent record of the examination, and no license shall be granted to any applicant until the cows from which he proposes to obtain milk for sale or distribution are shown to be free from tuberculosis and other infection and contagious diseases.

No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale within the corporate limits of the city of Saginaw from any cow added to a herd until such cow has been examined by a licensed veterinary, and upon such examination found free from tuberculosis and other infection or contagious disease, and such examination shall have taken place within six months from the time it is proposed to add said cow to the herd from which any milk dealer or vendor obtains milk sold or offered for sale within the corporate limits of the city of Saginaw.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of instructing dairy men, the board of health shall publish in April and September of each year, and at such other times as they deem advisable, in the official newspaper of the common council, instructions concerning the source from which the milk is obtained, straining, cooling, storage, keeping, handling, conveying, temperature, and other treatment and condition of milk, and the sanitary condition of dairy men, of cows, dairies, ice, stables, wagons, pasture, buildings, rooms, utensils, and other apparatus, appliances and methods used in handling milk and cows.

The city clerk shall within thirty days after publication mail copies of said instructions to each and every person holding a license to sell milk in Saginaw and to those furnishing milk to such licensees; and shall forthwith make a report to the common council of having complied with this provision.

SEC. 8. Each licensee shall have his name, place of business, and number of license placed in plain, large letters on the outside of each vehicle used in distribution of milk, and in a conspicuous place in the room where it is sold; provided that in case the licensee distributes milk, etc., in any manner without the use of a vehicle, then said licensee making such delivery shall carry upon his person a card showing the name of said licensee, place of business, and the number of his license.

SEC. 9. No milk or cream shall be offered for sale in the city of Saginaw, which—

(*a*) Contains any preservative whatever;

(*b*) Has had any part of the cream removed;

(*c*) Has had any water or foreign substance added;

(*d*) Has not been maintained at a temperature of 50° Fahrenheit, or less, since one hour after time of milking;

(*e*) Has (if milk) less than 3 per cent butterfat;
(*f*) Has (if cream) less than 20 per cent fat;
(*g*) Contains more than 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

SEC. 10. "Skimmed milk," "sour milk," "buttermilk," and separated milk may be sold if plainly labeled pure and unadulterated and without drugs or other deleterious substances and obtained from cows that have stood the tuberculin test.

SEC. 11. No milk or cream shall be offered for sale except in suitably capped bottles or sealed cans that may be of any standard size. Bottles and cans may be filled only at the dairies and such other places as have been approved by the board of health.

The board of health shall devise the method of cleaning and sterilizing of all bottles, and see that the same is carried into effect by the properly designated official.

SEC. 12. Only detachable tickets that can be used but once shall be permitted.

SEC. 13. No milk shall be sold or used coming from any place where there has been contagious or infectious disease, until after disinfection by the health officer, and written permission from the board of health.

Bottles or cans left at a house placarded for a contagious disease shall not be used until they shall have been sterilized under supervision of the board of health.

SEC. 14. Any person receiving from any milk dealer, milk or cream in bottles, cans, or other receptacles, upon emptying the bottles, cans, or receptacles, and before returning them to the dealer, shall thoroughly wash, scald, and clean the same. No person shall use any bottle, can, or other receptacle which is the property of any milk dealer for any other purpose.

SEC. 15. Any person holding a milk license from the city of Saginaw, shall furnish samples of milk and cream to the inspector of foods and measures or board of health for expert analysis, when requested by said board or inspector.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the board of health and inspector of foods and measures to see that all the provisions of this ordinance are fully complied with, and at their discretion, to have samples of milk and cream subjected to expert bacteriological test, the expense of such test shall be borne by the city.

SEC. 17. In order to carry out the provisions and purposes of this ordinance, the board of health and inspector of foods and measures shall have the right at all times to enter the premises of any person licensed under this ordinance; to examine and inspect the dairy and herd, and to appropriate a reasonable amount of milk or any milk product for samples, inspection, or test. And they shall have equal rights upon the premises of anyone from whom a licensee procures, or had given notice of his intention to procure milk, cream, skimmed milk, sour milk, buttermilk, or separated milk, and said inspector of foods and measures shall enforce the provisions of this ordinance and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the board of health, and shall make monthly reports to the board of health of his doings pertaining to the enforcement of this ordinance, and upon such other matters as may be requested by said board.

SEC. 18. Any person selling milk, cream, buttermilk, sour milk, skimmed milk, or separated milk without a license or violating any provision of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and each such act shall constitute a separate offense, which, upon conviction, may be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 and costs.

In the imposition of such fine and costs, the court may make a further order that in default of payment thereof, such offender be imprisoned for a period not exceeding 90 days in the city prison of said city or county jail of the county of Saginaw. Also, the license of said person may be revoked temporarily or permanently by the common council on recommendation of the board of health.

SEC. 19. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. Milk dealers shall have 30 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance to comply with all its provisions.

[Ordinance No. 145, adopted, Dec. 11, 1911.]

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

Be it ordained by the common council of the city of St. Joseph as follows:

SEC. 1. Every person or firm selling milk or cream within the city of St. Joseph shall obtain from the board of health, on the 1st day of November of each year, a certificate of registration; such certificate to be nontransferable, and may be revoked for the violation of milk ordinances of the city of St. Joseph or any rule of the board of health. Also every person or firm who may desire to engage in the sale of milk or cream at any time shall obtain a certificate of registration, as above stated, before engaging in such

business. Every person on making application for a certificate of registration shall be required to give his name and address and the location of his dairy and the number of cows in his herd from which the milk or cream is obtained; or, if such person is not a producer, but buys milk from another party, he shall give the name and address of the other party, together with the location of the dairy of such party, if any, and the number of cows in the herd. Said certificates shall be serially numbered, and every dealer shall have his certificate number legibly painted on both sides of each vehicle which is used by him in the delivery of milk or cream. When milk or cream is sold in any place of business the certificate itself shall be conspicuously posted. Any dealer desiring to change his supply of milk shall notify the board of health of his intention, and if such source of supply is found to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law, the dealer may make such change.

SEC. 2. Every person or firm controlling or having in possession any dairy or cows supplying milk or cream to anyone within the city of St. Joseph shall provide and maintain a suitable milk house for the purpose of cooling, mixing, storing, canning or bottling the same. Said milk house or room shall not be located in or be a part of any residence, dwelling house, or barn. Milk or cream shall not be cooled, stored, mixed, or kept in any room or place occupied by any person or persons for sleeping or living apartments, or occupied by horses, cows, or other animals or fowls of any kind. Cooling, bottling, mixing, or store rooms for milk or cream shall be used for no other purpose whatever. All rooms or houses in which milk or cream is cooled, stored, mixed, or bottled shall be provided with such walls as can be kept clean, and will exclude flies and other insects, and the floors of said rooms shall be made of such material as may be kept clean and sanitary. Furthermore, such walls and floors must be kept clean and sanitary at all times, and flies and other insects must be excluded from said room. All doors and windows in said rooms must be properly screened.

SEC. 3. All cans or other receptacles containing milk or cream, either on wagons or in places where same is offered for sale, shall be clean and in good condition.

SEC. 4. The collection of milk vessels, milk cans, or any other container used in the delivery of milk or cream from houses in which are located cases of any contagious disease is forbidden. Such vessels must be left at the house until they have been disinfected under the supervision of the board of health, after which they may be collected by the owner.

SEC. 5. No person, firm, or corporation engaged in the sale or the delivery of milk or cream shall use any milk checks, tickets, or coupons except aluminum, a second time in exchange for any milk or cream, and all tickets or coupons shall have the name and address of the person or firm selling such milk or cream plainly printed thereon, and such checks, tickets, or coupons should be numbered consecutively.

SEC. 6. Every wagon or other vehicle used in the sale or the delivery for sale of milk or cream shall have painted on both sides thereof, in a conspicuous manner and in legible Roman letters not less than five inches in height the name of the person, firm, or corporation owning or operating such vehicle.

SEC. 7. No milk or cream shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale within the city of St. Joseph which shall have been sterilized or pasteurized without the can, bottle, or other container being marked in plain Gothic letters with the word "sterilized" or "pasteurized."

SEC. 8. All milk or cream subjected to the process of pasteurization for sale within the city of St. Joseph shall be pasteurized in accordance with one of the following processes, so that said milk or cream will have been heated below boiling but sufficiently to kill most of the active organisms present:

A uniform heating at 140° maintained for 20 minutes.
150° F. maintained for 15 minutes.
155° F. maintained for 5 minutes.
160° F. maintained for 1½ minutes.
165° F. maintained for 1 minute.

This time shall be calculated from the period the entire quantity reaches the required temperature. The pasteurized product shall be cooled at once to a temperature of 5° F. or lower. This cooling shall be so conducted that the pasteurized product is not exposed to the air or other contamination. The apparatus shall be so constructed that it can readily be cleaned and sterilized.

SEC. 9. No milk or cream shall be sold, offered or exposed or kept with the intention of selling the same within the city of St. Joseph after November 1, 1911, unless such milk or cream shall have been obtained from cows that have given a satisfactory tuberculin test within one year from the date of such sale, or offer for sale, of such milk or cream. All cows that have been satisfactorily tested and that have given a negative reaction shall be marked "tuberculin tested" in a manner satisfactory to the board of health, and shall be numbered, and a certificate shall be filed with the health department of the city of St. Joseph by the person making such test upon

forms furnished by the said health department, giving the number of the animal, the date of taking said test, name of the owner and the result of the test made, together with a brief description of the animal tested, said certificate shall be signed by the person making such test. All tests so made shall be by the State veterinarian or his duly authorized deputy.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any milkman, dairyman, veterinarian or any other person except the State veterinarian or one of his assistants or a United States veterinarian working under the direction of the State veterinarian or the United States Government, to test by using in the eyes or injecting any tuberculin or any product of tuberculin into any milk cow or cows, the milk of which is sold or offered for sale within the city of St. Joseph.

SEC. 11. Any person, firm, or corporation having milk in his or its possession and offering the same for sale the temperature of which is higher than 60° F., the milk inspector or other officer of the board of health who shall be authorized by the board of health to inspect the same may add aniline to such milk to change its color so as to make it unsalable for domestic purposes and not make it unfit for other purposes.

SEC. 12. Whenever the word "milk" or term "milk or cream" are used in this ordinance it shall be construed to include milk, cream, skim milk, and milk modified in any form, but nothing in the ordinance shall be so construed as to prohibit the sale of sour milk, or what is known as buttermilk, provided the same is sold as such and is produced from pure and wholesome milk.

SEC. 13. No milk sold, kept, or offered for sale within the city of St. Joseph shall contain more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 14. The following rules shall be complied with:

RULE 1. Barn must not leak, must have tight floor with well-drained gutter, and have a sufficient number of windows for proper light and ventilation.

RULE 2. Barn must be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day, and manure must be removed not less than 25 feet from barn.

RULE 3. Feed troughs and mangers must be kept clean and sanitary at all times.

RULE 4. Cows must be supplied with clean, fresh well, spring, or hydrant water, and the watering troughs must be kept clean and sanitary.

RULE 5. Barn must be whitewashed on inside at least once a year.

RULE 6. The udders and the surrounding parts must be wiped with a clean damp cloth immediately before milking, and milking must be done with dry hands. Tobacco should not be used while milking.

RULE 8. Milk must be strained in milkhouse through four thicknesses of clean, recently sterilized cloths, free from holes.

RULE 9. All cans, bottles, and other utensils must be thoroughly cleaned with salsoda, soap, or any reliable cleansing powder, after which they must be thoroughly sterilized with boiling water or live steam and placed in an inverted position in pure air to drain.

RULE 10. All milk must be cooled to a temperature of 60° F., or lower, immediately after milking, and kept at such temperature until delivered to the customer.

RULE 11. The United States Government score-card system shall be used in scoring all dairies, and any person whose dairy scores lower than 40 shall be notified and given 30 days in which to make necessary improvements, at the end of which time, if such improvements shall not have been made, the sale of all milk or cream from such dairy shall be prohibited within the city and the certificate of such person shall be revoked.

RULE 12. All milk wagons, ice chests, or ice containers therein must be kept at all times clean and free from all odor, and it is hereby declared unlawful for any garbage or refuse of any form or kind to be allowed on any milk wagon.

SEC. 15. No provisions of this ordinance except sections 4 and 5 shall apply to any resident of the city of St. Joseph who may sell milk or cream from not to exceed 2 cows: *Provided*, That that portion of section 9 which pertains to the tuberculin test shall apply to all dealers.

SEC. 16. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed and any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 and not more than $50. [Ordinance adopted Sept. 13, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SEC. 48. No person, corporation, or association of persons shall sell or expose for sale milk or cream in the city of Yonkers without first making application to the health bureau of said city in writing on blanks furnished by said health bureau nor

thereafter until said application shall have been approved and a permit issued by said health bureau for such sale or exposure for sale. Milk supplies found to contain over 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter on two or more different days shall not be used or offered for sale nor handled in the city of Yonkers until satisfactory evidence is shown that the milk may be reasonably expected to contain less than this number of bacteria. A violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $150.

SEC. 49. No milk, cream, buttermilk, or skimmed milk which has been watered adulterated, reduced, or changed in any respect by the addition of water or other substance, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows or other animals that feed on swill, beet-sugar refuse, garbage, or other similar substances, and no cream, butter, or cheese made from any such milk or any unwholesome butter or cheese shall be brought into, held, kept, or offered for sale at any place in the city of Yonkers; and no person shall keep, have, or offer for sale in the said city any such cream, milk, butter, or cheese.

SEC. 50. No person or persons, corporation, or corporations shall sell or offer for sale or expose for sale within the limits of the city of Yonkers, nor have in possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver any milk or cream taken from diseased or sick cows.

SEC. 51. No person or persons, corporation or corporations shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, or have in his, their, or its possession for the purpose of sale or exchange any milk from which the cream, or any part of such cream has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place, about the center and on the outside of every vessel, can, or package from which or in which such milk is sold or kept, the words "skimmed milk" are distinctly marked in visible gothic letters, such letters to be not less than 2 inches in height, and in case of cans, such letters are to be securely soldered thereto; if such sale is made from wagons, such wagons shall be marked "skimmed milk" in plain gothic letters not less than 3 inches in height on both sides of said wagon. If such sale is made from store, there shall be exposed in plain sight of anyone entering a sign, "skimmed milk," and vessels marked as hereinbefore stated also there shall be affixed to the vessels of the customer a sticker 1 inch by 2 inches marked "skimmed milk."

SEC. 52. No person or persons, corporation or corporations shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, within the limits of the city of Yonkers, milk from any wagon or vehicle, unless such wagon or vehicle shall have exposed on both sides of such wagon or vehicle the license number of the person, persons, or corporation selling or offering for sale such milk; such license number shall be painted on such wagon or vehicle in numbers not less than 2 inches in height, in what is known as gothic characters, and the words "Health bureau permit No. —" in letters at least 2 inches in height shall be placed on such wagon or vehicle under the direction of the health bureau or its milk inspector; and in case milk is sold from cans or vessels where no wagon or other vehicle is used, then the license number of the person, persons, or corporation selling or offering for sale such milk shall be placed in a conspicuous place on such can or vessel, in such a manner as to style of number and method of fastening the same on such can or vessel as to meet the approval of the health board or its milk inspector; or if such milk is sold or exposed for sale within a store or house, then such license number shall be exposed in some conspicuous place in said store or house.

SEC. 53. Every person, persons, corporation or association of persons who shall sell or expose for sale milk or cream, such place of sale being a store or depot, shall have provided an ice box or tub with tight-fitting cover, into which the vessel containing said milk or cream shall be placed at once when received at said store or depot, and at no time shall said milk or cream be permitted to reach a temperature exceeding 50° F. Said ice box, if stationary, shall have outlet, and in no case shall water be allowed to stand therein, but be discharged as fast as ice shall melt. When movable tub is used, water shall be discharged therefrom at close of business each day and said ice box or tub shall be used for no other purpose than that of keeping milk or cream, and closed at all times, excepting when milk or cream is being sold, and top and inside of said ice box or tub shall be kept scrupulously clean at all times.

SEC. 54. All licenses for the sale of milk or cream will be furnished gratuitously by the health bureau but will be granted subject to such conditions as may seem best to the commissioner of public safety for the preservation of health within the limits of said city, and shall be subject at all times to revocation by said commissioner in his discretion. On or before July 1 each year, after a license is issued, the person or persons, corporation or corporations to whom the same is issued shall register with the milk inspector of the health bureau his or their names and license numbers, and shall make a statement to said inspector covering the subjects hereinbefore required to be made by applicants for licenses. Such statements to be registered in a register to be supplied by the health bureau and kept for that purpose.

SEC. 55. Inspections of milk in all dairies and of all mill venders, shall be made under the direction of the health bureau by the milk inspector, and any person or persons, corporation or corporations having for sale or exchange or offering or exposing for sale or exchange any milk or cream shall at all times permit the said inspector to inspect or test the same.

SEC. 56. Any person or persons, corporation or corporations, selling or having in possession for sale, delivery or exchange, either on their own account or for any other person or corporation, milk or cream, shall at all times on demand, furnish to the milk inspectors of the health bureau, or permit such inspectors to take from them such samples as said inspectors may require, and such sample shall be given or permitted to be taken, at such time and places as may be demanded by said inspector.

SEC. 57. Every sample of milk or cream delivered to or taken by any of the milk inspectors of the health bureau shall have a label attached to the vessel containing such sample, which shall have written thereon, at the time of the delivery of such sample, the number of the dealer's license, the number of the sample, the date of collection, and the name of the inspector; and a memorandum shall be made by the inspector collecting such sample in a book kept for that purpose, the number of such sample and the name of the owner and driver from whom the same was collected, and a duplicate of such sample, sealed in a bottle or vessel, shall be delivered to the person from whom such sample is taken.

SEC. 58. Each sample shall be analyzed separately by the chemist or milk inspector who shall register the percentage of total solids, butter fats, and water fluids in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 59. In all proceedings under this ordinance for the keeping or sale or offering or exposing for sale or delivering of unclean, impure, unhealthful, adulterated, or unwholesome milk, the test shall be as follows: If the milk be shown to contain more than 88 per cent of water fluids or less than 12 per cent of milk solid, or shall contain less than 3 per cent of butter fat, it shall be declared to be adulterated, and the milk drawn from cows within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition, or from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in the state of putrefaction or fermentation, or upon any unhealthful food whatsoever, shall be declared unhealthful, impure, and unwholesome milk.

SEC. 60. No dealer shall be allowed to refill a bottle with milk for delivery to any person or persons in the city of Yonkers without having first washed the same with boiling water in a manner satisfactory to the health bureau or its milk inspector.

SEC. 61. No dealer shall be allowed to furnish any receptacle for the delivery of milk into any family or apartment in the city of Yonkers where there is a contagious disease during the time of quarantine.

SEC. 62. A. When milk or cream is brought from localities outside of the city of Yonkers, each year at time of registration a detailed statement concerning the condition of each stable and the cows producing said milk shall be filed with the health bureau on blanks furnished by said health bureau by the person or persons selling or exposing for sale said milk or cream within the city of Yonkers.

B. No herd shall be considered as having had the tuberculin test applied unless chart showing the test of each animal thereof in detail shall have been filed with this health bureau, verified by a registered veterinarian, the same to be valid for a period of not more than one year from date of test; a supplementary report to be made for test of each addition to herd.

[Blank referred to in above section.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF STABLE AND COWS AT

Dairy of.....
Town.....
County.....
State.....
Shipping station.....
Railroad.....
Marks on cans.....
Time shipped.....
Cows, number of.....
Cows, condition of.....
Water supply.....
Stables, size of.....
Feed.....
Milk, how cooled.....
Milk, where kept.....
Has tuberculin test been applied to herd?.....
If so, when.....

SEC. 63. All persons engaged in the bottling of milk in the city of Yonkers shall provide a suitable room, having floor of cement connected with a public sewer or properly constructed cesspool; also furnished with hot and cold water, and in no case shall bottles be filled by means of siphons of rubber hose, but either with a bottling machine or tank provided with a faucet, which can be easily taken apart and cleaned.

SEC. 64. The use of milk tickets is prohibited, excepting slip tickets, the same to be used only once.

SEC. 65. All persons, corporations, or associations of persons engaged in the selling of milk or cream at wholesale shall at time of registration each year file with the health bureau a complete list of retailers, together with street and numbers of places of business, and thereafter when a new customer is secured notice shall be given in writing to said health bureau within 24 hours after the first delivery of milk.

SEC. 66. No person, corporation, or association of persons shall leave or permit to be left any milk bottles or case containing milk bottles on any public highway in the city of Yonkers.

SEC. 67. Between May 1 and November 1 of each year it shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale or consumption in the city of Yonkers milk from cows fed upon brewery grains, except kiln dried, which have been kept for a longer period than 48 hours after ejection from the vats of the brewery where the same were produced.

Between each November 1 and the following May 1 it shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale or consumption in said city milk from cows fed upon brewery grains, except kiln dried, which have been kept for a longer period than 96 hours after ejection from the vats of the brewery where the same were produced.

SEC. 68. No person or persons shall sell, offer, or expose for sale milk or cream in the city of Yonkers in any store or room used for domestic or sleeping purposes, or opening directly into any room used as a sleeping room.

SEC. 69. No person or persons shall sell, offer, or expose for sale milk or cream in the city of Yonkers in any butcher market or store where fresh meats are sold, offered, or exposed for sale.

SEC. 70. No adulterated or deleterious coffee, tea, butter, sugar, flour, or other substances used for human food or drink shall knowingly be brought, sold, held, or offered for sale in the city of Yonkers; and no substance used for human food or drink shall knowingly be brought, sold, held, or offered for sale, labeled or represented in said city under a false name or quality, or as being what the same is not, as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety for food or drink.

SEC. 71. No person shall throw or allow to run or pass into any public reservoir, water pipe, or aqueduct, or into or upon any border or margin thereof, or excavation of stream therewith connected, or into any spring or well in the city of Yonkers used for drinking purposes, any animal, vegetable, or mineral substances whatever; nor shall any person allow the same to be done (having power or right to prevent the same); nor shall any person do or permit to be done (having right or power to prevent the same) any act or thing that will impair or imperil the purity or wholesomeness of any water or other fluid used or designed as a drink in any part of said city; nor shall any person bathe any part of his person in any stream, reservoir, or spring in said city containing water used for drinking or culinary purposes.

SEC. 72. Whenever, upon examination, it shall appear that water from a well or spring is contaminated with substances which are injurious to health, or which may become injurious to health, the use of such water shall be discontinued, and the well or spring shall be filled in, unless a permit be obtained from the pubic health officer for such use of the water as will not endanger the public health.

SEC. 73. No person or persons, firm, or corporation shall sell or use or cause to be sold or used or in any manner provide ice for drinking or eating purposes which has been obtained from any polluted or unclean pond, creek, river, lake, or stream.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

WACO, TEX.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS—REGULATION OF THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF.

Be it ordained by the board of commissioners of the city of Waco: That article 17 and article 26 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance providing for the care and management of dairies and the sale of milk," approved July 29, 1910, and recorded in Volume L, page 436, Ordinance Book, be and said article 17 and article 26 of said ordinances are so amended as to respectively read as follows, to wit:

"ART. 17. No person shall engage in the business of selling milk or butter or supplying any of the inhabitants of the city of Waco with milk or butter or milk-food products without first obtaining a license therefor as provided in

this ordinance, said license to be issued to the owner or manager of the dairy producing same. Said license shall run for six months or the unexpired portion thereof, July 1 and January 1 being the terminating date unless sooner revoked by the board of commissioners of the city of Waco, as elsewhere provided for herein. No such license shall be issued to any person, firm, or corporation who has not complied with or is not complying with all of the laws and ordinances regulating the conducting of dairies and the sale of milk, butter, or milk-food products in the city of Waco regardless of whether such dairy be situated within the corporate limits of the city of Waco or outside thereof, the question being the sale of milk and milk products in said city.

"Dairy licenses must be signed by the mayor and city secretary."

"No license shall be issued to any person engaged in such business unless he shall first file the following affidavit with the city secretary, accompanied by a certificate from the city food inspector as to the sanitary condition of the premises, conforming to the city ordinances relating thereto. Also a certificate of good health for each and every cow in his herd from a veterinarian approved by the city commissioners of the city of Waco upon the recommendation of the city's board of health.

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear that I am the owner (or manager) of a dairy situated at ——— and desire to engage in the business of selling milk, butter, and milk-food products to the inhabitants of the city of Waco. That at the time I had the examination, hereinafter referred to, made I had —— head of cows in my dairy herd. That from ——— to ———, 19—, I had said entire herd examined with a tuberculin test by Dr. ——— ———, a veterinarian approved by the city of Waco; that ——— head were found to be free from tuberculosis or other disease, and that —— head reacted under the tuberculin test; and that I immediately caused all of those found so suffering to be branded "T. B." on the left shoulder in letters not less than 4 inches in height, and at once eliminated them from the herd and isolated or killed them.

I promise if granted the license here applied for to, in so far as possible, conduct my dairy and my said business in compliance with the laws of the State of Texas and the ordinances of the city of Waco; and I hereby agree that any officer or authorized agent of the city of Waco may at any time enter upon my premises, whether inside or outside of the corporate limits, and inspect my said dairy and cattle, method of handling the milk, etc., and may require any person in charge of any of my wagons delivering milk, butter, cream, or milk-food products in said city of Waco to furnish such person with samples of milk, butter, cream, or milk-food products to be tested by said city.

I further understand and agree that the license herein applied for may be revoked for any violation of or failure to comply with the laws of the State or the city ordinances governing, and with this understanding I hereby apply to the board of commissioners of the city of Waco for permission to engage in the business of supplying the inhabitants of the city of Waco with milk, butter, and milk-food products.

——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of ———, 19—.

——— ———.

"Any conviction in the corporation court of the city of Waco shall immediately operate as a forfeiture of the license herein referred to, provided that if appeal be had from such conviction to the county court and the person appealing is acquitted in the county court, said forfeiture shall be thereby set aside, but it is intended and declared that said forfeiture shall remain in effect pending such appeal.

"A qualified veterinarian is here defined to be one graduated from a standard veterinary college and having the required qualifications also to make tuberculin tests as required by the city ordinance, and to pass generally on the health condition of dairy cows, having special reference to their milk as food product.

"He shall submit his credentials to the board of health of the city, who, if satisfied with his qualifications, will recommend him for approval to the city commissioners.

"The board of commissioners may, upon presentation to them of the affidavit and credentials herein provided for, grant to the person applying by such affidavit a license to carry on the business at the place and as described in said affidavit for the unexpired part of the current license period as fixed by this ordinance, unless the same is sooner revoked as provided herein. The said license may be granted on motion made and carried in a regular meeting of the board of commissioners, and entered of record upon the minutes of said board, whereupon the city secretary shall issue such license under the seal of the city, and a fee of $1 shall be charged therefor.

"All dairies licensed by the city of Waco shall be numbered and so registered in the city secretary's office.

"Their license shall indicate their number and all reference to them by veterinarians and inspectors shall be by their respective registered number.

"All wagons, cans, bottles, or vessels of any kind used to transport or deliver milk or milk products in the city of Waco shall bear the dairy's registered number, under penalty for noncompliance.

"Any person engaging in the business of selling milk or butter or supplying any of the inhabitants of the city of Waco with milk or butter or milk-food products without first obtaining a license therefor, as provided by this article, or the agent or employee of any such person, or any such person, his agent or employee, who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this article or engage in or aid or assist in conducting such business without having complied with all of the provisions of this article, or who shall violate any of the provisions hereof, shall for each and every offense be fined in any sum not less than $10 nor more than $100, and each day shall constitute a separate offense.

"When any person's license has been revoked by conviction, as herein provided, the board of commissioners shall not again grant such person a license after the first conviction within a period of three months, and after the second conviction shall not grant such license at all.

"ART. 26. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, or any person, his agents or employees, who shall offer for sale or sell milk to any person in the city of Waco without first complying with all the provisions of this ordinance, or which said milk comes from a dairy not conducted or constructed in the manner required by this ordinance, or from any animal the sale of whose milk is not permitted, or is prohibited by the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction fined in any sum not less than $10 nor more than $100, and each day shall constitute a separate offense: *Provided*, That it is not intended by this ordinance to supersede, set aside, or repeal in effect the State law, and it is contemplated and intended, when the facts are sufficient to constitute a breach of the State law, prosecutions shall be had under such State law even though the circumstances might also involve and constitute a violation of this ordinance, it being intended that prosecutions shall be had under this ordinance only when the facts, acts, or circumstances do not constitute a violation of the State law." [Ordinance passed July 14, 1911.]

ICE CREAM.

BEAUMONT, TEX.

ICE CREAM—MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

SECTION 1. That from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1912, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, either as principal or their agents, servants or employees, to manufacture ice cream for the purposes of sale within the city of Beaumont, without having first obtained from the city health officer of the city of Beaumont a permit so to do.

SEC. 2. To obtain such permit, the applicant shall present to the said city health officer a written application, upon a form to be furnished by the said city health officer, and shall fill therein the name and resident address of the said applicant, the place where he intends to manufacture ice cream for the purpose of sale. Before any permit shall be issued by the health officer the premises where the applicant intends to manufacture his ice cream shall be inspected by the health officer or some one under his direction, and unless the parties applying for the permit can show strict compliance with the requirements hereinafter set out, no permit to engage in said business shall be issued.

The said requirements are as follows:

1. The ice-cream plant must be properly screened.
2. The floors, walls, and ceilings must be sanitary.
3. The water-closets and urinals must be separate from the plant.
4. The room used for mixing cream must be close sealed, properly ventilated and screened, and with no unsanitary surroundings or neighborhood.
5. The utensils used in the manufacture or distribution of the cream must be of porcelain or granite ware, and in good condition.
6. All labor employed in or about the said establishment, and all persons engaged in said manufacture, must be cleanly both in person and attire.
7. Every person or employee connected with the business shall wear a suitable garb and be free from disease.
8. The cans must be sterilized at a temperature of 212° F., and for not less than 15 minutes, and a suitable room must be provided where sterilized cans can be kept where their sterility will be maintained.
9. No ice cream shall ever be returned or exchanged after once leaving the plant.
10. Anilin dyes must not be used, nor must same be found in the ice-cream plant.
11. No one, with the exception of employees, shall be permitted in the plant except on official business.
12. The ingredients that are used in manufacture of ice cream must be fresh and properly preserved, and under no circumstances shall decayed or overripe fruit ever be used in the manufacture of the cream.

The permit issued under this section shall be given only for the place named therein, and if at any time the applicant shall move his place of business, he shall secure a new permit.

SEC. 3. In the event any person, firm, or corporation who has complied with the requirements of this ordinance and has received a permit to conduct such business should at any time thereafter violate or disregard any of the requirements above named, the city health officer shall have the right to cancel the permit granted and require said person to discontinue business, and in addition to this remedy, any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing ice cream for the purpose of sale in the city of Beaumont shall at any time neglect or violate any of the requirements or specifications above named, they shall, for each offense, on conviction thereof in the corporation court, be punished by a fine as provided in section 8 of this ordinance; provided, that before the city health officer shall have the right to cancel any permit issued under this ordinance the owner of said permit shall be given written notice that he will be accorded a hearing at any time not sooner than five days, to show cause why his permit should not be canceled.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, or corporation securing a permit to manufacture ice cream for the purpose of sale within the city of Beaumont shall keep said permit posted in a conspicuous place where said ice cream is manufactured.

SEC. 5. Ice cream shall be manufactured from fresh, pure cream, or whole milk and cream, sweetened with clean, high grade, white granulated sugar, flavored with harmless flavors, and if colored, with harmless colors.

1. Plain ice cream shall contain not less than 8 per cent of butter fat and shall contain not more than 0.2 per cent of filler (gelatin or the vegetable gums).

2. Fruit ice cream shall contain not less than 6 per cent of butter fat and not more than 0.2 per cent of filler, and the fruit contained shall be sound, clean, and mature.

3. Nut ice cream shall contain not less than 6 per cent of butter fat, and not more than 0.2 per cent of filler, and the nuts used must be sound and nonrancid.

SEC. 6. This ordinance is intended to be supplemental to any ordinances on the subject matter heretofore passed by the city council.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall go into effect on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1912, provided it has passed the city council, been approved by the mayor, and published as required by the city charter.

SEC. 8. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof in the corporation court of the city of Beaumont, shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $200.

[Ordinance adopted Oct. 17, 1911.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ICE CREAM—PREPARATION AND SALE.

Resolution No. 131.

Be it resolved by the Board of Health of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, that part 5, title 3, of the rules and regulations of said board be supplemented as follows:

SEC. XX. No person, firm, or corporation, or any servant, agent, or employee thereof shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, ice cream adulterated within the meaning of this resolution.

SEC. XXI. Ice cream shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this resolution:

First: If it shall contain boric acid, sodium benzoate, formaldehyde, saccharin, or any other added substance or compound of copper, iron, oxide, ochres, or any coloring substance except the harmless vegetable colors and cochineal, carmin, and the following mineral colors: Red shades, poncean 3 R; arythrosin—orange 1; yellow shade, naphthol—yellow S.; green shade, light green S. F.; blue shade, indigo—diasulpho acid.

Second. If it shall contain any deleterious flavoring matter or flavoring matter not true to name.

Third. If it is an imitation of or offered for sale und r the name of another article.

Fourth. If it be made of condensed milk or cream from sources not inspected by the Cleveland Board of Health.

SEC. XXII. Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prohibit the use of fresh eggs and not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent of pure gelatin, gum tragacanth, or other vegetable gums of quality approved by the board of health of the city of Cleveland.

* * * * * * *

SEC. XXIII. No ice cream shall be sold within the city of Cleveland which contains over 0.25 per cent of acidity.

SEC. XXV. When fruit or nuts are used, the fruit shall be sound, clean, and mature; nuts, when used, shall be sound and nonrancid.

SEC. XXVI. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, or have in their possession with intent to sell any ice cream in any container which is falsely labelled or branded as to the name of the manufacturer of the contents thereof. All utensils used in the handling or sale of ice cream shall be of nonabsorbent material, free from rust or corrosion, and constructed in such a manner as shall be easily cleaned and sterilized.

SEC. XXVII. Any building, room, or premises in which ice cream is manufactured, handled, or stored, shall conform to section 7, title 3, part 5, of the health regulations of the city of Cleveland, except that no vat will be required and in addition to which provisions the building, room, or premises shall not directly connect with any other room, shed, or building whatsoever, by means of any door, window,

passage, or opening; the walls shall be plastered or ceiled and maintained in a sound condition. No building or room in which ice cream is manufactured, handled, or stored shall be within 25 feet of any water closet, privy, chicken coop, stable, or building in which domestic animals are kept.

SEC. XXVIII. It shall be unlawful to refreeze ice cream.

SEC. XXIX. Any person, firm, or corporate body who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted July 8, 1911.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ICE CREAM—PREPARATION OF.

SEC. 2. *Constituents of ice cream.*—That ice cream shall be made only from wholesome milk, or milk products derived from dairies or places of business inspected by, or holding a certificate of qualification (as provided in section 3, as amended, of title I, part 3 of the sanitary code) acceptable to, the board of health, sugar with or without natural flavoring, and with or without not to exceed in the aggregate seven-tenths of 1 per cent of starch, gelatine, gum arabic or tragacanth, and shall contain not less than the per cent of milk fat as hereinafter designated.

[Sec. 2, part III, title 3 of the sanitary code as amended Nov. 14, 1911.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

ICE CREAM—MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

SEC. 1. From and after August 25, 1911, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to manufacture, in the city of Little Rock, ice cream for the purpose of sale unless such person, firm, or corporation shall have the license hereinafter described authorizing the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in the manufacture of ice cream for sale in this city, after August 25, 1911, must apply to the city milk and dairy inspector for an inspection of his, her, or its premises and apparatus, and for a permit to engage in said business. Immediately the said inspector shall inspect said premises and apparatus, and, if satisfied of sanitary conditions, he shall issue a permit to said applicant, upon presentation of which to the city collector, and the payment of $20, as annual license fee, a license shall be issued authorizing the applicant to manufacture ice cream for sale. Said license fee shall be due and payable on or before August 25, and expire August 26 of each year.

SEC. 3. Upon application being made to the milk and dairy inspector an examination of the premises and apparatus shall be made, and the same shall comply with the following specifications in every respect, or the permit to engage in such business shall be denied:

1. The ice-cream plant must be properly screened.
2. The floors, walls, and ceiling must be sanitary.
3. The water-closets and urinals must be separate from the plant.
4. The room used for mixing cream must be close-ceiled, properly ventilated and screened, and with no insanitary surroundings.
5. The utensils used in the manufacture or distribution of the cream must be of porcelain or granite ware, or shall be lined with tin or other noncorrosive material, and must be kept in good condition.
6. All labor employed in or about the said establishment, and all persons engaged in said manufacture or sale, must be cleanly, both in person and attire.
7. Every person or employee connected with the business shall wear a suitable garb and free from disease. Report must be made at once to the city physician of the sickness of any employee connected with such business, giving the name of the attending physician, by the person, firm, or corporation so engaged.
8. The cans must be sterilized at a temperature of 212° F., and for not less than 15 minutes, and a suitable room must be provided where sterilized cans can be kept and their sterility maintained.
9. No ice cream shall ever be returned or exchanged after once leaving the plant.
10. Aniline dyes must not be used, nor must same be found in the ice-cream plant.
11. No one, with the exception of the employees, shall be permitted in the plant, except on official business.
12. The ingredients used in the manufacture of the ice cream must be fresh and properly preserved, and under no circumstances shall decayed or overripe fruit ever be used in the manufacture of the cream.

13. No milk shall be used in the manufacture of ice cream which contains over 400,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 4. The milk and dairy inspector shall make a careful and thorough inspection of every ice-cream plant in the city monthly, and oftener if necessary, and any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance or any of the requirements or specifications named above, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in police court, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50, and each violation shall be considered and treated as a separate offense and punished accordingly, and the license of the offender may be revoked by the police judge.

SEC. 5. All drug stores, confectionery stores, restaurants, and other places of business, selling or offering for sale ice cream, are hereby required to keep their premises and apparatus in a sanitary condition, and their employees and attendants cleanly, both in attire and person, and the cream free from exposure to flies and dirt of every description. The milk and dairy inspector is hereby authorized and instructed to make necessary inspections of such premises, compelling a compliance with this provision. Any person, firm, or corporation violating this section of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of having committed a nuisance, and, upon conviction in police court, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25; and each day's violation shall be considered a separate offense and punished accordingly.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage, and all ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict.

[Ordinance No. 1709, adopted Aug. 7, 1911.]

LYNN, MASS.

ICE CREAM—MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF.

REG. 42—SEC. 2. All cream, milk, or skimmed milk, employed in the manufacture of ice cream, shall before use be kept at a temperature not higher than 50° F.

SEC. 3. No person, by himself or by his servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall in the city of Lynn sell, exchange, or deliver any ice cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 4. No old or melted ice cream, or ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause, shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream. [Regulation, board of health, adopted Aug. 9, 1911.]

MEAT—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

ELYRIA, OHIO.

MEAT—SLAUGHTER, PREPARATION, CARE, AND SALE.

SECTION 1. No one shall kill and offer for food animals affected with the following-named diseases:

(1) Anomalies of the blood (anemia, leucemia, hemoglobinemia, icterus, uremia).
(2) Poisoning from any mineral drug or vegetable.
(3) Purturient paresis (milk fever).
(4) Animal parasitism, the parasite known to be directly or indirectly transmissible to man.
(5) Putrid intoxication (sapremia).
(6) Pyemia.
(7) Septicemia.
(8) Malignant edema.
(9) Anthrax.
(10) Foot-and-mouth disease.
(11) Cowpox, sheep pox when animals show fever.
(12) Rabies.
(13) Glanders.
(14) Tuberculosis.
(15) Actinomycosis.
(16) Contagious pleuropneumonia.
(17) Hemorrhagic septicemia.
(19) Diphtheritis.
(20) Dysentery.
(21) Hog cholera.
(22) Swine plague.
(23) Chicken cholera.
(24) Mycotic gastro-enteritis.
(25) Texas fever.
(26) Tetanus.
(27) Malignant epizootic head catarrh.
(28) Malignant tumors.
(29) Puerperal fever.
(30) Emaciation.
(31) Advanced pregnancy.
(32) Recent parturition (at least 15 days must have elapsed).
(33) Overheated, feverish animals.
(34) Exhausted, fatigued animals should have 8 hours' rest before being slaughtered.
(35) Fractures, bruises, contusions (when fever present).
(36) Advanced stages of mange.
(37) Advanced stages of footrot.
(38) Suppurative or gangrenous inflammation of the udder (when fever is present).
(39) Wounds (when fever is present).
(40) Any disease of the heart, lungs, liver, kidney, spleen, peritoneum, pleura, or any organ which would render the meat unfit for human food.
(41) Animals less than 30 days old. (Calves must dress at least 45 pounds.)
(42) Animals killed or wounded by accident.

SEC. 2. Where an organ or part of a carcass is bruised or injured, the part injured must not be offered for sale; the rest of the carcass, if fit for food, will be allowed to go on the market.

SEC. 3. The body of any animal or part thereof, which is to be used for food, shall not be carted or carried through the streets or avenues unless it be covered so as to pro-

tect it from dust and dirt; and no meat, poultry, game, or fish shall be hung or exposed for sale in any street, or outside of any shop or store, or in the open windows and doorways thereof, in the city of Elyria, Ohio. At all times meat, poultry, game, or fish on the markets shall be protected from flies, dust, and dirt by a fine screen.

SEC. 4. The meat of boars and rams shall not be held or offered for sale.

SEC. 5. No meat above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market to be sold for human food until the same shall have been fully cooled after killing, nor until the organs of the abdominal and thoracic cavity, head and feet, except of poultry and game, and except the head and feet of swine shall have been removed.

SEC. 6. No one shall sell or offer for sale in the city of Elyria any meat that is kept fresh by salicylic or boracic acid, or any other preservative.

SEC. 7. (*a*) Every butcher or other person occupying or using any room or building where any cattle are slaughtered or dressed for market or stores shall cause such room or building and all appurtenances to be thoroughly cleansed and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome or offensive matter to be removed therefrom once every 24 hours after the use thereof for any purpose herein mentioned; and the room or building mentioned must be well drained into a sewer or other place acceptable to the inspector.

(*b*) All meat dealers, butchers, or fishmongers must keep their stores, salesrooms, market stalls, slaughterhouses and all appurtenances thereto in a clean and sanitary condition, and provide proper drainage and ventilation for the same. Windows and doors shall be provided from May 1 to October 1, inclusive, with sound screens of mesh sufficiently fine to keep out flies and other insects.

SEC. 8. No meat dealer or butcher shall keep meats, fish, or fowls in any refrigerator or ice box unless the same shall be lined with lead or some other proper substance, so as to be water-tight nor unless the same be provided with drainage as prescribed in the plumbing code of this city.

SEC. 9. All meat brought into market must be placed within the stall or stalls of the owner of such meat, and all meat must be removed from the market at the close of each market day, unless the meat is placed in cold storage.

SEC. 10. Lard, when offered for sale, containing any substance other than the fat of swine must be labeled as such, and not sold as pure lard.

SEC. 11. No one shall carry, while bound or tied by their legs, or bound down in any manner, in any vehicle in the city of Elyria, any cattle, sheep, hogs, or calves. Such animals shall be allowed to stand freely in any vehicle when transported and while being therein.

SEC. 12. The fact of any cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb being in stockyard or slaughterhouse pen shall be considered sufficient evidence that the same is being exposed for sale; and the fact that the carcass of any cattle, hog, or lamb, or any part thereof, is found in any public or private market place, dressed and prepared as such meats usually are for market, it shall be deemed as sufficient evidence that the same is on sale, and no animal or part thereof, nor any fish, game, or poultry that has been examined and condemned by the meat inspector or his assistant shall be held, sold, or offered for sale for human food in any market place in the city of Elyria.

SEC. 13. Upon any meat, fowl, fish, or vegetables being found by any inspector of the health department in a condition which renders them, in his opinion, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, he is empowered, authorized, and directed to immediately condemn the same and cause them to be removed to the garbage plant for destruction, and to report his action to the health officer.

SEC. 14. No person shall vend meat or other product of any cattle, sheep, or swine in the city of Elyria, Ohio, in quantities less than the quarter unless he shall have first obtained a permit from the board of health to do so.

SEC. 15. All meat permits shall be renewed annually in January, for which a charge of $1 shall be made. Permits issued after July 1 shall be charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each permit covering the second half of the year only.

SEC. 16. All applicants for a permit shall state—

(*a*) The applicant's name, post-office address, and the place or places of business.

(*b*) If the applicant buys part or all of his meat from others, the name and addresses of all such persons.

(*c*) If applicant butchers his own meat, the location of the slaughterhouse, the days and the time of day the larger amount of the killing is done.

SEC. 17. The board of health may refuse to grant such permit and may revoke the same when granted if the applicant or person to whom the permit is issued does not comply with the lawful rules and regulations now in force, or that may hereafter be adopted by the board of health for the sale of meat.

SEC. 18. No butcher or other person shall bring into the city of Elyria or sell or offer for sale in the city of Elyria for human food any calf or any part of the meat thereof which at the time it was killed was less than four weeks old, or any pig or any part of the meat thereof which at the time it was killed was less than five weeks old, or any lamb or any part of the meat thereof which at the time it was killed was less than eight weeks old.

SEC. 19. All animals at the stockyards or in possession of any butcher, intended for slaughter for the city markets or stores, when condemned according to the provisions of this code by the meat inspector, must not be slaughtered except in the presence of the inspector, due notice being sent by the butcher to the health office for that purpose. All carcasses or parts of carcasses that are condemned by the meat inspector shall be rendered unfit for food by treatment with kerosene oil.

SEC. 20. All meat shipped into the city for sale or offered for sale shall be subject to inspection by the meat inspector.

SEC. 21. All meat condemned in the city by Government or State inspectors shall be destroyed under the supervision and subject to the directions of the dairy and food inspector.

SEC. 22. No meat, fish, or vegetables not being fresh, sound, wholesome, or any meat or fish that died of disease or accident shall be brought into the city or offered or held for sale as food anywhere in the city of Elyria, nor shall any such articles be kept or stored therein.

SEC. 23. Whoever violates any provisions of the above resolution, or obstructs or interferes with the execution thereof, or willfully or illegally omits to obey any provisions of said resolution shall be fined not to exceed $100 or imprisonment for not to exceed 90 days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned hereunder for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SEC. 24. This resolution shall be in force and effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

[Ordinance adopted July 28, 1911.]

SAGINAW, MICH.

ABATTOIRS—INSPECTION, PREPARATION, AND CARE OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

SEC. 1. Every abattoir or slaughterhouse or other place for the slaughter of animals, in operation, at which animals are slaughtered for purposes of being used for food, exhibited for sale as food or sold for use as food within the limits of the city of Saginaw, shall be constructed in accordance with the following provisions:

The same shall consist of a substantial and suitable building well lighted, containing a killing room, a chill room, a cold storage and refrigerating room, a reduction plant, and suitable pens, chutes, etc., commensurate therewith, together with all knives, tools, cleavers, etc.

The killing room shall be adequate in size, and floor of said killing room shall be of concrete not less than 3 inches thick connected with sewer by means of bell traps and duly equipped with water seals and constructed in such a manner as to secure perfect drainage; it shall be provided with hot and cold water, also tank for scalding animals, together with an ample supply of hose; it shall be provided with runways, windlasses, overhead trackage, and system of trolleys running from the killing rooms into and connecting with chill and cold-storage rooms, by which and upon which animals slaughtered can be raised, lowered, and carried from killing room to chill room and cold-storage rooms without handling same with hands; it shall be amply equipped with buckets, tubs, and other utensils and devices into which the blood, offal, and refuse shall be placed, and immediately removed to the reduction plant, without the necessity of handling with hands; the walls, ceiling, and partitions in said building and the floor of the same shall be constructed of material susceptible of a high degree of sanitation and easily kept so; and all apparatus, tools, knives, and cleavers, etc., used in or about said building shall be kept perfectly clean; said room shall be provided with cuspidors, toilets, towels, and soap for the use of employees working therein. The chill room shall be of adequate size; the walls, partitions, and ceiling of said room shall be thoroughly insulated with approved material and equipped in such a manner that all condensation shall take place above carcasses and be promptly trapped out of the building, thereby securing as far as practical dry refrigeration; said construction and equipment shall be such that the approximate temperature maintained shall be 40° F. It shall also be equipped with overhead trolleys and trackage, connected with the killing rooms and also with the cold storage or refrigerating rooms, and same shall be sufficient in height and capacity to permit all animals slaughtered to be hung from the

trolleys, and no animal or portion of same shall be placed on the floor or permitted to rest thereon, and all animals or food products placed therein shall be handled with the hands as little as possible.

Cold-storage and refrigerating rooms shall be of adequate size, and shall be equipped with an adequate system of artificial lights; the walls, partitions, and ceiling of said room shall be thoroughly insulated with approved insulating material and constructed in such a manner as to produce dry refrigeration, and said construction and equipment shall be such that the approximate temperature to be maintained shall be 34° F. It shall also be connected with the killing room and chill room by overhead trackage and trolleys, which shall be sufficient in height, size, and capacity to permit all animals killed and stored thereon to be hung from trolley, and all animals slaughtered shall be suspended from said trolley and no portion of same placed on the floor; the walls, partitions, and floor shall be kept perfectly clean.

The reduction plant shall be of adequate size and equipped with vacuum pumps, engines, machinery, and reduction plant of sufficient size and capacity to dispose of all offal, blood, and residue resulting from the slaughtering of animals without odor, and the products taken from said plant shall be finished products; the rooms in which tankage and tallow are removed from the reduction plant shall be of adequate size, and floors shall be constructed of concrete not less than 3 inches thick and connected with sewer by means of bell traps and water seals, and shall be supplied with water services in such manner as to secure perfect drainage. The floors of the room in which refuse is handled and placed in reduction plant shall be constructed so as to be water tight, and shall be thoroughly treated with oil prior to its use, and shall be kept clean and in good sanitary condition, all offal and refuse from slaughtered animals to be reduced as soon as practical after same are slaughtered: *Provided*, That the construction of buildings according to this section shall not apply to abattoirs or slaughterhouses now doing business in the city of Saginaw until such abattoirs or slaughterhouses are in need of repairs, when they shall be repaired or rebuilt in accordance with this section: *Provided further*, That the inspector of foods and measures may order such minor changes in existing abattoirs or slaughterhouses under this section as he shall deem to be necessary and reasonable to insure cleanliness in the handling of meat or food products.

SEC. 2. Every abattoir or slaughterhouse where animals are slaughtered to be used as food, offered for sale, or sold for food within the limits of the city of Saginaw shall be located at such places as permitted by the ordinance of the city of Saginaw and as shall be easily accessible to the city inspector and shall be so located as to permit connection with the sewer system and water service.

SEC. 3. All abattoirs or slaughterhouses in which animals are slaughtered to be used as food, exhibited for sale, or sold for food in the city of Saginaw shall be operated in accordance with the following provisions:

(*a*) No animal intended for slaughter shall remain on the premises or premises immediately adjoining or adjacent thereto to exceed 24 hours, nor shall they be slaughtered while overheated.

(*b*) All animals intended to be slaughtered within the limits of the city of Saginaw shall be inspected while alive and on foot by the city inspector of foods and measures in pens specially constructed for that purpose which shall be well lighted, and all animals so inspected shall be slaughtered within a reasonable time thereafter, and no animal shall be slaughtered that is not "passed" by the said city inspector of foods and measures.

(*c*) Every animal slaughtered shall be inspected during the process of slaughtering by the said city inspector of foods and measures, who shall use such methods of inspection as may be approved of or adopted by the common council.

(*d*) Every portion of any animal slaughtered or intended for food or a food product shall be inspected by the city inspector of foods and measures and tagged, marked, or stamped by him, and a record of said inspection with the name of owner, kind of animal, and condition shall be made by said city inspector of foods and measures, which record of each inspection shall be entered upon his daily report which shall be filed with the city clerk.

(*e*) The offal, blood, and refuse from slaughtered animals and animals or portions thereof condemned upon dead inspection by the inspector of foods and measures shall be immediately placed in the reduction plant and destroyed under the direction of said inspector.

(*f*) All trucks, traps, and other receptacles, all chutes, platforms, racks, tables, etc., and all knives, saws, cleavers, and other tools, and all utensils, machinery, and articles used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, or other process shall be thoroughly cleaned before using.

(*g*) All employees shall be examined by the city physician of the city of Saginaw at the expense of the employer at a price not to exceed $1 per examination; and no

person affected with tuberculosis or any other communicable disease shall be employed in any of the departments where carcasses are dressed, meat is handled, or meat food products are prepared, and all employees shall be examined when directed by the city inspector of foods and measures by the city physician, who shall report their condition to the inspector and manager of abattoir or slaughterhouse.

(*h*) All employees must be cleanly. The said inspector shall see that the clothing and hands of such employees are clean and sanitary, and they shall be required to change or clean same at any time he may so request.

(*i*) No employees or other person shall be permitted to expectorate on the floor, and proper cuspidors which will not readily upset shall be provided for employees in each room and shall be kept thoroughly clean and sanitary.

(*j*) Water-closets and toilet rooms shall be required for employees, and such rooms shall be entirely separated from compartments in which carcasses are dressed or meat food products are stored, placed, handled, or prepared. Such closets, etc., shall be conveniently located, sufficient in number, and shall be kept in sanitary condition. Convenient and sanitary urinals and washstands shall be provided.

(*k*) The rooms in which meat or meat food products are prepared, stored, packed, or otherwise handled shall be free of odors from toilet rooms, catch basins, tank rooms, etc., and shall be kept free from flies and other vermin by screening or other methods.

(*l*) Butchers who dress or handle diseased carcasses or parts shall cleanse their hands of all grease and then immerse them in a prescribed disinfectant and rinse them in clear water before dressing or handling carcasses. All butcher's implements used in dressing diseased carcasses shall be sterilized either in boiling water or by immersion in a prescribed disinfectant followed by rinsing in clear water, and facilities for same shall be provided.

(*m*) Meat and food products must not be permitted to fall on floors and, in event of their having fallen, they must be condemned or soiled portion removed or condemned.

(*n*) Carcasses shall not be inflated with air from the mouth, and no inflation except by mechanical means shall be allowed. Carcasses shall not be dressed with skewers, knives, etc., that have been held in the mouth. Spitting on whetstones or steels when sharpening knives is prohibited.

(*o*) Only good, clean water shall be used in the preparation of carcasses, parts of meat or meat food products, etc.

(*p*) Where an animal is condemned by the inspector after being slaughtered, the same shall be immediately rendered in the reduction plant, and notice to that effect given to owner, who shall be paid by the abattoir or those conducting same the value of the tankage and tallow less expenses for rendering same.

(*q*) Each animal that is slaughtered shall be required to remain in the chill and refrigerating room at least 12 hours before same is delivered to owner or used for food or offered for sale as food.

(*r*) Wagons in which meat or meat food products are delivered shall be constructed and covered so that the contents shall be kept clean.

(*s*) The manager of all abattoirs and slaughterhouses shall notify the said city inspector of foods and measures in ample time to enable him to prepare for and make an inspection.

(*t*) It shall be the duty of the city inspector to see that all the provisions of this section are duly observed.

SEC. 4. From and after 90 days from the time this ordinance shall become operative, no meat or meat product used for food which has been slaughtered or manufactured by any person or at any packing house, abattoir, or slaughterhouse shall be sold or offered for sale for food in the city of Saginaw, unless the same shall have been passed by the United States Government inspection, or slaughtered or manufactured under the regulations and conditions prescribed in this ordinance.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this ordinance with reference to the equipment, management, and operation of abattoirs and slaughterhouses shall apply to all abattoirs or slaughterhouses now in construction or in operation, or that may hereafter be constructed or operated, and from and after 90 days from the time this ordinance shall become operative it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, butcher, vendor of meat, or any other person to have any animal slaughtered to be used as food or exhibited for sale as food or sold for food within the limits of the city of Saginaw at any abattoir or slaughterhouse not equipped, managed, and operated in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. From and after 90 days from the time this ordinance shall become operative, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, butcher, or any other person to erect, establish, maintain, or operate any abattoir or slaughterhouse where animals are slaughtered to be used as food or offered for sale or sold for food within the limits of the city of Saginaw, which abattoir or slaughterhouse is not constructed, maintained, and operated in accordance with all of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. From and after 90 days from the time this ordinance shall become operative, is shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, association, vendor of meats, or any other persons to offer for sale or sell for use as food within the limits of the city of Saginaw any animal or any portion of same which has not been slaughtered at an abattoir or slaughterhouse maintained and operated under the provisions of this ordinance, except that which has been inspected by the United States Government.

SEC. 8. From and after 90 days from the time this ordinance shall become operative, it shall be unlawful for any hotel keeper, reataurant keeper, boarding-house keeper, to use as food or offer or sell to others as food any animal or portion of same not inspected by said inspector of foods and measures, slaughtered at any abattoir or slaughterhouse maintained and operated under the provisions of this ordinance, except that which has been inspected by the United States Government.

SEC. 9. The said city inspector of foods and measures shall be paid and receive from the owner of any abattoir or slaughterhouse operating under and by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance as fees for inspection of animals slaughtered, the sum of 5 cents for each animal by him inspected. Said inspector of foods and measures shall keep an accurate account of all animals by him inspected, and shall file weekly reports in the office of the clerk of the city of Saginaw, showing the number and kind of animals by him inspected and the number and kind by him accepted and rejected. He shall turn over weekly to the city treasurer all fees by him collected for such inspection, which said fees shall belong to the city of Saginaw.

SEC. 10. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine to be imposed upon the offender when duly convicted thereof, not exceeding $100, and in the imposition of such fine and cost the court may make a further sentence that in default of the payment of such fine and cost the offender be imprisoned in the city prison of said city or the county jail of the county of Saginaw for any period of time not exceeding 90 days. And each day any person or persons shall violate any provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate offense.

SEC. 11. All ordinances or parts of ordinances of the city of Saginaw inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent any farmer from killing, dressing, or selling in the open market, unless diseased, any animal or fowl intended for food that he has raised, fed, or slaughtered. [Ordinance adopted July 17, 1911.]

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

ABATTOIRS—INSPECTION, PREPARATION, AND CARE OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

SEC. 1. There is hereby created the office of meat inspector of the city of San Diego

This inspector shall be a competent, regular veterinary.

He shall be appointed by the board of health of said city, subject to the approval and confirmation of the common council, and his salary shall be $125 per month. His duties shall be:

First, to inspect all cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and other animals intended for slaughter for human consumption within this city, and at such other places as are designated by the said board of health, both before, during, and after slaughter, and all animals, poultry, game, fish, and their products kept or exposed for sale for human consumption in said city of San Diego.

Second, to stamp carcasses of all slaughtered animals according to regulations laid down by the United States Government, order 137, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Third, he shall make such disposition of diseased meats and animals as is required by the United States Government, order 137, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Fourth, to inspect all buildings erected, converted, or used as slaughterhouses, to determine that they are adequately ventilated and in all other ways conform to the provisions of this ordinance.

Fifth, to inspect all stores, shops, markets, and other premises where such meats and products are kept for sale and see that such meats and products are in sanitary condition.

Sixth, to see that no carcasses are offered for sale for human consumption within said city of San Diego without carrying a United States Government inspector's stamp or that of the inspector of the city of San Diego or other duly authorized inspector.

Seventh, whenever any meat, game, fish, poultry, or the products thereof upon inspection and examination be found to be unwholesome or corrupted from any cause or infected with any form of disease, said inspector shall condemn the same as unfit for human food, and shall mark, mutilate, or make the fact of such condemnation and unfitness apparent, and shall treat it in accordance with regulation 18, governing meat inspection, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Eighth, to inspect dairies and dairy cattle whose products are offered for sale in the said city and to determine and exclude such cattle as are diseased or dangerous in such

a way as to render their products unfit for human consumption; to inspect all stores, dairies, and depots where milk and dairy products are kept for sale and to see that such premises and dairy products are in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, or employee, to sell, have, keep, or expose for sale for human food, or to have in his possession, the flesh of any cow, ox, calf, sheep, swine, or goat, for the purpose of sale, unless the same shall have been slaughtered under the supervision of a United States Government inspector, in accordance with the regulations relating to the inspection of meat, as prescribed by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, or a meat inspector of the city of San Diego, or any other authorized agent, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, and unless there has been placed on each primal part thereof, by and under the personal supervision of an inspector of the United States or of the city of San Diego, a mark, stamp, or brand, showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes by such United States inspector or such meat inspector of the city of San Diego, or other authorized inspector, and having the words, "San Diego City, Inspected and Passed," together with the number of the slaughterhouse, as hereinafter provided, in which the same was inspected.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to slaughter in the city of San Diego any of the animals mentioned in section 1 hereof, for use for food purposes in the city of San Diego, shall before engaging in such business make application in writing to the board of health of the city of San Diego for a permit to do so, which application shall be signed by the person, firm, or corporation making the same, and shall specify the location of the house or place where it is proposed to slaughter such animals. Upon the filing of such application with the said board of health, the said inspector shall inspect said slaughterhouse, and if the same shall be found to comply with the provisions of this ordinance relative to construction and equipment of slaughterhouses, he shall issue a temporary permit and make a written report thereof to the board of health at its next meeting, whereupon said board shall issue the permit applied for and cause a record thereof to be kept in the health office. But if said place shall not be in strict accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, then such permit shall be withheld.

SEC. 4. No permit shall be issued to any person, firm, or corporation to engage in the business of slaughtering animals within or without the city limits of the city of San Diego for use for food purposes in the city of San Diego unless the house or place in which the same are to be slaughtered shall conform strictly to the following regulations:

The floor or floors of the slaughter rooms shall be constructed of cement, tile, or stone, and made water tight, and all such floors shall be constructed on an incline to provide adequate drainage toward a gutter, which shall be so constructed with the same as to drain the same to a tub or reservoir, which said tub or reservoir shall be placed to receive blood or offal. Said tub or reservoir shall be emptied or cleaned at the end of each day upon which killing has been done in such a manner that no offensive odor shall emanate from the same. The walls of the killing, meat dressing, and cooling rooms shall be covered to the height of 6 feet with some nonabsorbent material and made watertight.

The blood and offal shall be handled and disposed of in such a manner as not to permit decay or offensive effluvia to emanate therefrom while in or near the slaughterhouse.

All waste water or other fluids from the building or slaughterhouse shall be conducted by means of good and efficient pipes or cement gutters to a cooling or settling tank, where the same shall be cooled and all grease removed therefrom before the said waste water or fluids shall be permitted to enter a city sewer.

Each slaughterhouse shall be provided with a cooling room apart from the killing room, which shall be placed not less than 20 feet from the place where the slaughtering is done, and separated from the killing room by a tight partition in the side or sides next or nearest to the killing room.

The cooling room shall be thoroughly ventilated and well screened so as to exclude flies and other insects therefrom.

SEC. 5. In order to obtain inspection by the city of San Diego the person, firm, or corporation operating any slaughterhouse where cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats are to be slaughtered, and the flesh thereof is to be supplied for the use of the inhabitants of the city of San Diego for food, shall make written application therefor to the board of health of said city, and said inspection shall be granted upon the following conditions:

That the said slaughterhouse has been constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

That all slaughtering shall take place between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. of any one day, unless a special permit in writing authorizing slaughtering at another time is granted by the board of health.

SEC. 6. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to slaughter any animal mentioned in this ordinance, the flesh or meat of which is to be disposed of for food in the city of San Diego, shall give notice to the inspector of said city at least 12 hours before such slaughtering is to take place, that the services of the inspector thereof will be required: *Provided*, The person in charge of the slaughtering may notify the inspector at the close of each day at what time on the following day the work of slaughtering will be commenced, and if no slaughtering is to be done on the day following, then he shall notify the inspector at what time, and on what succeeding day the work of slaughtering will be next commenced.

SEC. 7. If inspection is granted by the board of health as provided in this ordinance, the said board of health shall designate each slaughterhouse so inspected by a number, which number shall be used on the mark, stamp, or brand of all meats inspected therein.

SEC. 8. The carcasses of calves, over 4 weeks of age, which have had no inspection previous to being brought into the city, will be admitted, provided such carcasses have the head and all the viscera, except the stomach, urinary bladder, and intestines, held by their natural attachments. On being brought to the place of sale, application shall be made to the city inspector for their inspection, and if found to be free from disease and otherwise sound, healthful, and wholesome, and fit for human food, they shall be marked by the said city inspector in the manner as previously provided, and admitted for sale. If found to be diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, they shall be condemned as previously provided by this ordinance.

SEC. 9. No hog or other animal intended for human consumption in the city of San Diego shall be fed on garbage. Such hogs or other animals may, however, be fed on swill. Swill is defined as kitchen or table waste, edible products, not more than 12 hours old, and which has not undergone fermentation. Garbage is kitchen or table waste, edible products, more than 12 hours old.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, except the meat inspectors herein provided for, and the health officer, to have in possession, keep, or use any mark, stamp, or brand provided or used for stamping, marking, or branding any article herein required to be stamped, marked, or branded, or to keep, make, or use any mark, stamp, or brand having thereon a device or words similar in character or import to the marks, stamps, or brands provided or used for marking, stamping, or branding such articles.

SEC. 11. Regulation 20. Carcasses of animals not inspected ante mortem.

Carcasses of animals which have had no ante mortem inspection by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the city inspector, or other authorized inspector, will not, except as herein provided, be admitted into an official establishment. The exception to this rule applies only to carcasses to which the head and all viscera, except the stomach, bladder, and intestines, are held by the natural attachments. Such carcasses, if offered for admission into official establishments, shall be inspected, and if found to be free from disease, and otherwise sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, they shall be marked "Inspected and passed" and admitted. If found to be diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, they shall be marked "Inspected and condemned," and they shall be disposed of as required by the United States Government Order 137, Bureau of Animal Industry.

SEC. 12. That every slaughterhouse shall keep in a conspicuous position a copy of the regulations governing slaughterhouses.

SEC. 13. Every person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $200, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than 10 nor more than 100 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. This is an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, and one of urgency, and shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.—[Ordinance adopted Aug. 18, 1911.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

SEC. 33. That in every slaughterhouse hereafter constructed or maintained within the township of Union the floors shall be paved with asphalt or some other impervious material, properly sloped to a well-trapped and permanently graded inlet, having a direct communication with a sewer; the walls thereof shall be covered to a height of 7 feet with some smooth, impervious material;

the yards, apartments, and pens connected therewith shall be paved with brick or stone laid in cement or concrete, or some other impervious material, and properly sloped to a well-trapped and permanently graded inlet having a direct communication with a sewer. Every slaughterhouse shall be supplied with an adequate water supply and such arrangement of hose or pipes as will enable the walls, floors, and yards to be effectually washed; and every slaughterhouse and the apartments and pens connected therewith shall be properly ventilated according to the direction and satisfaction of the board of health. Any person or persons or corporations failing to comply with the directions, or offending against or violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $50 for the first offense, and for the second and each subsequent offense the sum of $100.

SEC. 34. That the owners, agents, lessees, or occupants of all slaughterhouses located within this township are required to provide movable receptacles with tightly fitting cover for the purpose of receiving and conveying away blood, filth, offal, and other offensive matters; and these matters must be deposited in the receptacles immediately after slaughtering and removed, with all fat, hides, skins, tripe, and bones, daily between the hours of 6 p. m. and 8 a. m. No blood or offal shall be permitted to flow into the sewer. Any person or persons or corporations offending against or violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $50.

SEC. 35. That the owners, agents, tenants, lessees, or occupants of all slaughterhouses shall thoroughly and effectually wash the walls, floors, and yards thereof at least once in every 24 hours, and during the months of May, June, July, August, and September shall distribute twice each week not less than 25 pounds of chloride of lime about their premises, and also remove the contents of any manure pit or manure pile on the premises once in each week during said months; if the above requirements should not be complied with, the board of health is hereby directed to carry out the provision of this section as to disinfecting and the removal of the contents of said manure pits or piles, at the expense of said owner, agent, tenant, lessee, or occupant. Any person or persons or corporations failing to comply with or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $25.

SEC. 36. That no blood pit, dung pit, or privy well shall remain or be constructed within any slaughterhouse. Any person or persons or corporation offending against or violating any of the provisions of this section shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of $25.

SEC. 37. If it shall at any time appear to the board of health that exceptions to any of the provisions of sections 33, 34, 35, and 36 of this code should be made, a permit in writing to that effect may be granted, subject to revocation at the pleasure of the board.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING.

SEC. 109. The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep, and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowl, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reported or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food; and every butcher and every person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building where any cattle, sheep, or swine have been or are killed and dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room or stable where any cattle may be kept, or market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stall, or market, and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleaned and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every 24 hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to; and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, save floors and counters, in every building, place, or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 110. No building occupied wholly or partly as a slaughterhouse or any part thereof, or any building on the same lot, shall be occupied or permitted to be occupied for a dwelling or lodging place without a permit from the health officer. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any building occupied wholly or partly as a slaughterhouse to keep such building at all times adequately and thoroughly ventilated; to permit no blood to remain therein overnight; to cause

adequate underground connection to be made and maintained from any such building with a public sewer, whenever practicable, and where there is no public sewer adjacent or accessible from said premises, then said building shall be constructed and used in such manner for said business as the health officer may prescribe; to cause the floor of such building on which slaughtering is done, and the yard to be kept properly cemented and paved so as not to absorb blood and so as to carry all liquids into the sewers, or in the manner which may be otherwise prescribed by the health officer, to permit no blood or dirty water, or other substance from any animal slaughtered in any building or place to run, fall, or be in or upon any public street, avenue, sidewalk, or place.

SEC. 111. Every slaughterhouse and the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep, or swine within the city of Yonkers shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the health officer, and subject to all sanitary regulations of the health bureau.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

BAKERIES AND BAKERY PRODUCTS.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

BREAD—EACH LOAF TO BE WRAPPED.

REGULATION 85. All bread offered or intended for sale shall be suitably wrapped, each loaf separately, in parafin paper in such manner as to completely protect the bread from dust and dirt. [Regulation board of health, adopted July 1, 1911.]

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

BAKERIES—CARE AND MAINTENANCE.

RULE 1. It shall be unlawful for any owner, agent, or lessee of a bakery, making use of a portable oven, to cover the same on top with dirt, sand, or ashes, unless the same be protected by some proper covering to prevent dust flying about the room.

RULE 2. The use of openings under ovens as places of storage for coal, coke, and ashes is prohibited, unless the same be placed in covered tight barrels.

RULE 3. The floors of all bakeries must be scrubbed with soap and water once a week and scraped daily.

RULE 4. The plastered walls and ceilings of all bakeries shall be whitewashed once every three months, and where the walls are wainscoted such wainscoting must be painted or shellacked and kept clean.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

NEW ORLEANS.

BAKERIES, KITCHENS, MILK DEPOTS—TO BE CONNECTED WITH CITY SEWERS.

From present date no permit will be issued by the board of health for the operation of any bakery, confectionery, ice-cream factory, ice-cream parlor, milk depot, dairy, or any place where foodstuffs intended for human consumption are stored or offered for sale unless premises be connected with the public sewers, where same is accessible. In above-named places now operating under a permit this resolution will become effective on January 1, 1912.

[Resolution, board of health, adopted Sept. 12, 1911.]

ROCKFORD, ILL.

BAKERIES—INSPECTION OF.

All bakeries in the city of Rockford shall be subject to inspection from time to time. The following score card shall be used as a basis of this inspection:

SANITARY INSPECTION OF BAKERY.

Name of bakery, ——— ———. Address, ——— ———.
Owner, ——— ———. Date of scoring, ———. Score, ———.

	Perfect score.
Room free from contaminating surroundings	4
Tight, smooth floors	2
Tight, smooth walls and ceiling	2
Light (sunlight, 4; electric light, 2; gas light, 1)	4
Ventilation	2

	Perfect score.
Large, convenient sinks	4
Convenient furnishings and machinery	2
Cleanliness of floors	6
Cleanliness of walls	4
Cleanliness of ceiling	2
Cleanliness of tables and furnishings	10
Cleanliness of sinks. 4; shelves, 2	6
Utensils—mixers	4
Utensils—pans, 2; knives and cutters, 2	4
Clean cloths for rolling jelly rolls, etc	2
Freedom from flies, cockroaches, and other insects	12
Attendants' aprons and overalls	4
Attendants' personal cleanliness	4
Storage of materials—flour	2
Storage of materials—milk, eggs, etc	2
Washroom and lockers	2
Water-closet	2
Back yard of bakery	2
Disposal of refuse	4
Storage of baked goods	4
Transportation—wagon	2
Transportation—drivers and methods	2
	100

After the inspection has been made a copy of the score card shall be left with the owner or manager of the bakery, and such instructions as may be found necessary will be sent in written form from the office of the department of health.

All bakery wagons in the city of Rockford shall be stopped from time to time by our inspector, and the condition of the trays, shelves, floor, baskets, cleanliness of the driver, and method of handling the products shall be investigated and reported to the department of health. Written orders shall be served on the owner of wagons found faulty.

[Regulation, department of health, adopted September, 1911.]

DRINKING WATER.

EAST PROVIDENCE (TOWN), R. I.

DRINKING WATER, WELLS AND CISTERNS.

SEC. 8. Every dwelling house, tenement house, or other occupied building shall have an adequate supply of drinkable water at one or more accessible points.

SEC. 9. Whenever, in the opinion of the town council, the use of any well or cistern is dangerous to health the use of such well or cistern shall be discontinued, and such well or cistern shall be filled with ashes, sand, or gravel, or shall have a suitable stone or iron cover cemented down.

[From chap. 4 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DRINKING WATER—POLLUTED NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OR KEPT FOR PUBLIC USE.

SEC. 1. The supplying and distribution or the keeping for public use of polluted drinking water, consumption of which would be dangerous to the public health, is prohibited.

SEC. 2. This order and regulation is hereby declared applicable to all common carriers of passengers and to any persons, firm, or corporation who may serve the public with drinking water as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Whoever violates any provision of this order and regulation, or obstructs or interferes with the execution hereof, shall be fined not to exceed $100 or imprisoned for not to exceed 90 days, or both, but there shall be no imprisonment for a first offense, and each prosecution shall be as for a first offense unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SEC. 4. If such violation, obstruction, or interference be by a corporation, it shall forfeit and pay to the city of Cincinnati a sum not to exceed $300, to be collected in a civil action brought in the name of the municipality.

SEC. 5. Any officer of the city of Cincinnati having authority in the matter of this order and regulation who permits a violation hereof shall be subject to fine or imprisonment as provided in section 3 hereof.

SEC. 6. This order and regulation shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law. [Resolution board of health, adopted Aug. 9, 1911.]

HOUSING AND CARE OF PREMISES.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

UNSAFE AND UNHEALTHY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the board of commissioners of the city of Chattanooga*, That any unsafe building, staging, or other structure damaged from any cause, or which is otherwise in such condition as to render the same unhealthy or a menace to the health of the community or dangerous to life and limb, or a menace on account of fire which may originate on the inside thereof or on the outside thereof, so to be readily communicated with the same, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and the maintenance of the same shall be punished as herein provided.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That when any building, staging, or other structure is found by the building inspector of the city of Chattanooga to be unsafe or dangerous for any reason, or in the condition set out in section 1 of this ordinance, he shall immediately report the same to the chief of the fire department and the commissioner of fire and police, and in the event said officials shall concur in the report of the said building inspector, the said building shall be condemned and notice of the said condemnation shall be given to the owner, agent, or person having charge or control of such building, staging, or other structure, stating that the same is unsafe, dangerous, or otherwise in the condition mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance, and giving to such owner, agent, or other person a reasonable time in which to remedy the condition of said building, or to destroy the same, if its destruction be necessary in the opinion of said building inspector, chief of the fire department, and the commissioner of fire and police.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or refusing or failing to comply with the requirements herein ordained, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before the city judge shall be fined not less than $2 nor more than $50.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That all ordinances in conflict with the provisions herein be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it. [Ordinance adopted Aug. 28, 1911.]

CHICAGO, ILL.

BUILDINGS USED FOR CARRYING ON BUSINESS OF DRY CLEANING—VENTILATION, EQUIPMENT, LIGHTING.

SEC. 1. That the first three paragraphs of section 2854 of the Chicago code of 1911, being all that part of said section 2854 before the paragraph beginning, "All doors in any such building," be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"2854. *Building requirements—Ventilation—Equipment—Lighting—Water trough.*—Every building used or intended to be used for the purpose of conducting or carrying on the business of dry cleaning as defined in this chapter shall be constructed and equipped according to the following specifications:

"Every such building shall be built of brick, stone, or concrete, with no basement, and shall not exceed two stories in height; provided, however, that the use of any building not exceeding three stories in height, in which a dry-cleaning business was carried on prior to the passage of this ordinance may be continued, if such building complies in all other respects with the provisions of this chapter. The first floor of such building shall be higher than the surface of the ground surrounding such building, and shall be so laid that there shall be no space underneath the same. The floor or floors and roof shall be of fireproof construction. There shall be no openings through the floors, excepting in two-story buildings, in which a stairway leading from the second floor to the first floor may be permitted, if properly inclosed

PLUMBING.

EAST PROVIDENCE (TOWN), R. I.

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE.

SECTION 1. The town council shall, from and after the passage of this ordinance and thereafter annually in the month of January, appoint an inspector of plumbing and drainage, who shall be paid for his services such compensation as the town council may from time to time determine. The said inspector shall enforce obedience to the rules and regulations hereinafter contained, relating to the plumbing and drainage of buildings within the town of East Providence, and failure of duty in this respect shall subject said inspector to all the penalties of this ordinance. The said inspector shall keep accurate and detailed written records of all his official acts, and shall, on or before the 10th day of each month, file with the town clerk a written report describing all work begun, prosecuted, or completed under his jurisdiction within the preceding calendar month, and reciting the total number of sewer connections, the approximate population tributary to the sewers, violations of this ordinance, and all other matters pertaining to his office. The said inspector shall perform all other duties of like kind that may be prescribed, from time to time hereafter, by the town council.

SEC. 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall carry on the business of plumbing or drain laying in the town of East Providence, save the making of service connections with the water-supply pipes, unless he, they, or it shall be first duly licensed by the town council. Each application for a license to carry on the business of plumbing and drain laying must be made upon a blank form obtained from the inspector of plumbing and drainage and be filed with said inspector, who shall, without unreasonable delay, investigate the technical skill, responsibility, and integrity of the applicant, and shall present the application to the town council with such recommendations as he may deem just and wise. The town council will then consider the application, and it may either grant or refuse to grant the desired license, in its discretion. If granted, the license shall not become operative until the applicant, if he, they, or it shall be a resident of the town of East Providence, has paid to the town clerk a registration fee of $5, and if he, they, or it shall not be a resident of the town of East Providence until the applicant has paid to the town clerk a registration fee of $25. All licenses issued under the provision of this chapter shall expire by limitation at noon on the day following the regular monthly meeting of the town council in the month of January next following the date of issue; but if the licensee shall be in default because of any violation of the provisions of this ordinance, or if he shall have loaned his license to an unlicensed plumber or drain layer, his, their, or its license shall forthwith cease and determine, and the fee for the license or any unexpired portion of the term thereof shall be forfeited to the town.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, or corporation applying for a license to carry on the business of plumbing or drain laying shall, when directed by the town council so to do, furnish a bond in the sum of three thousand dollars, with one or more sureties acceptable to the town council, conditioned substantially that the applicant shall indemnify and save harmless the town of East Providence and said town council from all suits and actions of every name and description brought against said town, or any officer of said town, for or on account of any injuries or damages received or sustained by any person in consequence of or resulting from any work performed by said applicant, his, their, or its servants or agents, or of or from any improper materials used in said work, or of or from any negligence in guarding said work, or of or from any act or omission of said applicant, his, their, or its servants or agents; that said applicant shall faithfully perform said work in all respects, and shall also replace and restore that portion of any street in which said applicant, his, their, or its servants or agents, shall

make any excavation to as good condition as that in which the same was before said work was performed, and also keep and maintain such street in like good condition to the satisfaction of the said town council for the period of one year, and that said town council may within said one year, and with or without notice to said applicant, repair such street or cause the same to be repaired, and that the cost thereof shall be paid by said applicant; and that said applicant shall comply in all respects with the rules and regulations established by said town council relative to said work, and shall also pay all fines imposed upon him, them, or it for violation of any such rule or regulation.

SEC. 4. Before any work of plumbing or drainage shall be done or commenced in any building or on any property, whether the same is or is to be connected with the public sewer or not, or before any alterations or additions are to be made to old work (save the removal of obstructions or the repairing of leaks), plans, descriptions, and specifications of the proposed work, signed by a licensed plumber or drain layer, shall be filed in duplicate in the office of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, accompanied by an application for approval of the said plans and the issuance of a permit to do the said work, written upon a blank form obtained from the said inspector and signed by the owner of the premises or his properly accredited agent. These plans, descriptions, and specifications must conform to all the provisions of this ordinance and to all rules and regulations which are or may hereafter be made concerning such work; and no work of plumbing or drainage may be begun until the plans have been examined by the inspector of plumbing and drainage and his approval has been indorsed upon them in writing.

For each permit issued covering the installation of a new plumbing or drainage system in a building a fee of one dollar must be paid to the inspector of plumbing and drainage at the time the permit is issued; and for each permit covering alterations only in a building a fee of fifty cents must be paid.

All work done under such plans shall be subject to the inspection, control, and approval of the said inspector, and no departure from or alteration in the plan shall be made without first obtaining a special permit in writing from the said inspector, who must file with the original plans amendment sheets showing all changes in the work.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation—

(*a*) To allow or permit the discharge of sewage from any house or building in the town of East Providence into any storm-water drain located in any street or public place which also contains a foul-water sewer, except in the case of connections made prior to the passage of this ordinance.

(*b*) To open any street or public place in order to make or cause to be made any connection with a house-connection branch of a public sewer, except under a special written permit signed by the inspector of plumbing and drainage, allowing such specific connection, and under the supervision of the said inspector.

(*c*) To break or to cut or to remove any pipe of the public service, or to make or to cause to be made any connection with said sewers except through the connection branches provided for such purposes, the location of said connection branches to be designated by the said inspector.

(*d*) To discharge or to cause to be discharged into any public foul-water sewer, directly or indirectly, any cellar drainage, ground water, surface water, or rain water from yards or areas or courts or roofs.

(*e*) To discharge or cause to be discharged into any public sewer, directly or indirectly, any overflow or drainage from manure pits, cesspools, or other receptacles storing or constructed to store organic wastes.

(*f*) To connect or cause to be connected with any public sewer, directly or indirectly, any steam exhausts, boiler blow-offs, sediment drips, or any pipes carrying or constructed to carry considerable volumes of hot water or acids, dyes, germicides, grease, brewery mash, or any other substance detrimental to the sewers or to operation of the sewerage system.

(*g*) To throw or to deposit, or to cause or allow to be thrown or deposited, in any fixture, vessel, receptacle, inlet, or opening connected directly or indirectly with any public sewer, any garbage, vegetable parings, ashes, cinders, rags, or any other matter or anything whatsoever, except feces, urine, necessary toilet paper, and liquid house slops; or to allow any house sewer connected with the public sewer to be likewise connected with any privy vault or cesspool or underground drain, or with any channel conveying water or filth, except such soil pipes and other plumbing work as shall have been duly inspected and approved by the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

Certain trade wastes, not injurious to the sewerage or sewage-disposal system, may be admitted to the sewers, but only upon recommendation of the inspector of plumbing

and drainage and the issuance of a special permit by the town council, at its discretion and revocable at its pleasure without recourse.

SEC. 6. The town council may at any time, in its discretion, stop and prevent the discharge into the public sewers of any substances liable to injure the sewers, or to interfere with their normal operation, or to obstruct the flow, or to hinder any processes of sewage purification which hereafter may be put in operation; and it may at any time, in its discretion, without notice and without recourse, sever the connection and cause the removal of any tributary sewer or drain through which such detrimental substances are discharged.

SEC. 7. All materials must be of good quality, free from defects, and acceptable to the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 8. All earthenware pipe and specials must be of the best quality, sound, cylindrical, hard, salt-glazed, vitrified throughout, "hub and spigot" pattern. All hubs must be of sufficient diameter to receive to their full depth the spigot end of the next following pipe or special without any chipping whatever of either, and also leave a sufficient space for the cement joint.

SEC. 9. All cast-iron pipes and fittings must be sound, uncoated, cylindrical and smooth internally, free from cracks, sand holes or other defects, of uniform thickness and of the grade known in commerce as "Extra heavy."

SEC. 10. Including the hubs, cast-iron pipes and fittings shall not weigh less than the following per lineal foot:

	Pounds.
2 inches	5.50
3 inches	9.50
4 inches	13.00

SEC. 11. All wrought-iron pipes must be equal in quality and thickness to that known as "Standard," and they must be smoothly galvanized inside and outside.

SEC. 12. Galvanized or wrought-iron pipe must conform to the following weights per lineal foot:

	Pounds.
1¼ inches	1.90
1½ inches	2.68
2 inches	3.61
2½ inches	5.74
3 inches	7.54
3½ inches	9.00
4 inches	10.00

SEC. 13. Fittings for wrought-iron soil and waste pipes must be galvanized, heavy cast-iron, recessed and tapped. The water way must be smooth and the threads pitched, so as to give a uniform grade to branches of not less than one-quarter of an inch per foot. The use of fittings electroplated with zinc is prohibited.

SEC. 14. All brass pipe, whether used for soil, waste, vent, or solder nipples, must be thoroughly annealed, seamless, drawn, and of standard iron pipe gauge and thickness. The minimum weight of brass pipe, per lineal foot, must be as follows:

	Pounds.
1¼ inches	1.75
1½ inches	2.84
2 inches	3.82
2½ inches	6.08
3 inches	7.02
4 inches	9.54

SEC. 15. All lead used for soil, waste, and vent pipe branches must be of the best quality "Drawn," commercially known as "D," and of the following minimum weights per lineal foot:

	Pounds.
1¼ inches	2.50
1½ inches	3.00
2 inches	4.00
3 inches	6.00
4 inches	8.00

SEC. 16. All lead traps and bends must be of weight and quality corresponding to lead pipe.

SEC. 17. Ferrules must be best quality, heavy cast brass, bell-shaped, and not less than 4 inches long. Solder nipples must be of the best quality heavy cast brass, or brass tubing above described (sec. 14), with standard iron-pipe threads.

SEC. 18. Clean outs may be of heavy cast brass or iron with threads of iron-pipe gauge, but the caps must be of heavy cast brass with large "square" or "head" for wrench attachment. All clean outs must equal in diameter the pipe line in which they are placed.

SEC. 19. All lead used in calking must be pure soft "pig." The use of calking lead containing old solder joints is prohibited.

SEC. 20. All oakum used in calking cast-iron pipe must be of the best quality "hand picked." The use of paper or rags in making lead-calked joints is prohibited.

SEC. 21. All solder for wiping joints must be of the best quality pure block tin and ead.

SEC. 22. Traps must have an effective water seal of not less than 3 inches. They must have a smooth waterway and must contain no mechanical appliances or moving parts. They must be of effective nonsiphoning type, and their ability to resist siphonic action must be demonstrated, if required, to the satisfaction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 23. When not integral with the fixtures, traps may be of cast iron, brass, or lead.

SEC. 24. When used in connection with fixtures, cast-iron traps must be porcelain lined or galvanized; on yard and other drains they may be plain.

SEC. 25. Lead water-closet waste pipes, serving earthen or iron water-closets with self-contained traps, must have a heavy cast-brass face-dressed flange soldered to the lead and bolted to the outlet of the closet.

SEC. 26. All traps, other than water-closet traps, must be provided with heavy brass screw clean outs located below the water seal. Slip or clamped covers are prohibited.

SEC. 27. All coupling or union connections with traps must be made on the inlet side thereof.

SEC. 28. The following diameters for traps will be required:

	Inches.
For water-closets	4
For slop sinks	3
For baths, urinals, laundry tubs, and sinks	2
For lavatories	1½ or 1½

SEC. 29. Traps and bends must equal in weight and thickness of walls the pipes of corresponding sizes, as scheduled above.

SEC. 30. All fixtures must be of good quality, nonabsorbent, and of such form as to admit of perfect cleansing. In all fixtures which are earthenware and have their traps integral the trap vent connection must be omitted therefrom.

SEC. 31. All water-closet bowls and urinals must be of earthenware with flushing rims. The use of long hoppers is prohibited except where exposed to frost. "Washout" closets shall not be used in any new system or new additions.

SEC. 32. Water-closets having pans, plungers, valves, or other mechanical seals against sewer gas are prohibited.

SEC. 33. All water-closets and urinals must be flushed from cisterns or automatic flush valves known as "Flushometers," etc., and not from the service pipes direct. The capacity of any cistern must be such as will enable its contents to flush effectually the fixture without a refill.

SEC. 34. Flushing cisterns for water-closets, urinals, and slop sinks may be made of wood, lined with copper or sheet lead, or they may be of cast iron, porcelain lined. Their flush pipes may be of galvanized wrought iron, brass, or lead, but must be of ample diameter.

When there are several water-closets in one apartment, each must be provided with a separate cistern.

SEC. 35. No water-closet may be installed in any unventilated or ill-ventilated room or compartment or in any sleeping room. In every case the room or compartment in which a water-closet is placed shall have direct communication with the outer air by a window or air duct not less than 2 square feet in area or cross section; and in every case the location of the closet and the means of ventilation shall be satisfactory to the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

No water-closet, urinal, sink, laundry tub, or any other plumbing fixture may be placed in any basement or cellar which does not conform to all the following conditions:

(*a*) The floor must be well concreted and dry at all seasons of the year;

(*b*) The ceiling (bottom of the floor joists) must be at least 30 inches above the ground level;

(*c*) There must be at least one window of not less than 2 square feet of opening for each 200 square feet of cellar area, and each window must have running or hinged sash, so that it may be freely used for ventilation;

(*d*) The closet must be located within 8 feet of such a window;

(*e*) The cellar or basement must not be used or intended for use as place for the storage of provisions;

(*f*) All other conditions must be satisfactory to the inspector of plumbing and drainage from the sanitary standpoint.

SEC. 36. No water-closet or other plumbing fixture shall be installed in an outhouse or detached building without special permission, in writing, from the inspector of plumbing and drainage. When such installation is permitted, the water-supply and waste pipes and the traps must be amply protected against frost by inclosing them in vaults or by such other construction as may be approved by the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 37. All plumbing fixtures must be set free from inclosing woodwork. Water-closets not provided with rim seats must have iron or brass legs to support the wood frame.

SEC. 38. In any institution, boarding house, tenement, or public building situated upon any street through which water is conducted in pipes there shall be at least one water-closet for every 15 persons and one urinal for every 10 male persons.

In every tenement house situated upon any street through which water is conducted in pipes there shall be one water-closet and one sink, with running water, provided for the exclusive use of each family in the building. Latrines or trough water-closets must not be installed without special permission in writing from the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 39. All inclosures and platforms for urinals must be of marble, slate, or other impervious and noncorrosive materials.

SEC. 40. Where a fixture is provided with an overflow such overflow must be arranged so as to discharge into the inlet side of the trap.

SEC. 41. Each building fronting on a public way must be connected separately and independently with the public sewer in said public way through the house-connection branch directly in front of the building or nearest in the downstream direction. Grouping of buildings upon one house sewer will not be permitted, save by special act of council and for good sanitary reasons.

SEC. 42. No house drain or main soil pipe may be of any diameter other than 4 inches, save under special written permission of the town council granted after recommendation by the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 43. Every house sewer connecting with the public sewer from a point 5 feet outside the foundation walls of the building must be either of heavy cast iron or of salt-glazed vitrified earthenware, with deep and wide bell-and-spigot joints. It must be solidly laid on a true grade, and as nearly as possible in a straight line. All changes in direction must be made with properly curved pipe or fittings.

All joints must be properly gasketed to prevent intrusion of lead or cement in to the pipes. Vitrified pipe shall be joined with one-to-one Portland cement mortar, solidly packed with the fingers into the bell for its whole circumference and finished with a full and smooth bevel. Cast-iron pipes shall be jointed with first quality lead, the entire joint being filled in one pouring and thoroughly calked. The ditch must in all cases be kept dry during the pipe laying and until the cement has acquired a hard set. The greatest care must be taken to prevent the entrance of sand or dirt into the house sewer or the public sewer.

SEC. 44. No sewer-connection branch shall be opened, no pipe shall be laid, and no joints made except under the direction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 45. No house sewer connecting with the public sewer shall be laid with a grade of less than 1 inch fall in 4 feet without written permission from the inspector of plumbing and drainage specifying the minimum grade that will be permitted.

SEC. 46. No earthenware pipe shall be laid at a depth less than 30 inches. Pipes laid with less depth must be of heavy cast iron, held by concrete frost anchors and in special bedding, if the inspector of plumbing and drainage shall so direct.

All pipes must be covered to a depth of at least 1 foot with fine earth, entirely free from stones and rubbish, and well and carefully rammed.

SEC. 47. In opening trenches in any street or public way, the paving must be removed with care and stored separately, and the sides of the trench shall be braced or sheeted if the inspector of plumbing and drainage shall so direct. The earth from the trench must not obstruct the gutter or the approach to any fire hydrant, fire engine house, or livery stable, and public travel must be facilitated as much as possible. Gas and water pipes must be protected from injury, and the trench must be securely barricaded and amply lighted at night. No trench in any street or public way shall remain open more than 48 hours. Backfill must be thoroughly compacted and the paving replaced immediately; débris must be cleaned up and the street must be restored promptly to a condition satisfactory to the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

Any settlement of earth over a house sewer in any street or public way, occurring within 60 days of the closing of the trench, shall be repaired, within 5 days after

written notice from the inspector of plumbing and drainage, to his satisfaction and at the expense of the owner of the property from which said house sewer has been laid.

SEC. 48. The inspector of plumbing and drainage must be notified at least 24 hours before the beginning of any work upon house-sewers or connections, and no material may be used and no work done without his inspection and approval.

SEC. 49. Where earthenware pipe is used for a house sewer it must not be laid within 5 feet of any wall of any building. The use of earthenware pipe within the building is prohibited.

SEC. 50. Old house sewers may be used for new buildings provided they are in good condition and conform to the requirements of these regulations.

SEC. 51. No trap or any manner of obstruction to the free flow of air through the whole course of the drain and soil pipe will be allowed; and any mechanic who shall directly or indirectly place, make, cause, or allow to be placed or made any trap, contraction, or other obstacle anywhere in the course of such drain or soil pipe, shall, in addition to the penalty herein prescribed, forfeit his license, and shall be ineligible to relicense for one year. And any other person offending as above shall be subject to the penalties of this ordinance, and shall, in addition, pay the costs of rectifying the wrong done.

SEC. 52. From the head of the house sewer, 5 feet outside the foundation walls to the ends of the soil pipes projecting above the roof of the building, all piping shall be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, or brass. No sheet-metal pipe or brick or concrete channel shall enter into the construction of any part of the interior plumbing system, either as a waste pipe, a flush pipe, or a vent, except for a local vent.

SEC. 53. All pipes on lines approximating a horizontal position must have a fall of at least 1 inch in 4 feet.

SEC. 54. Each stack of soil pipe must be carried in a line as straight as possible from the cellar to its termination above the roof. Each stack, when required by the inspector of plumbing and drainage, must be supported by a brick pier, 8 inches square, and the heavy cast-iron elbow, which forms the base of the stack, shall be provided with a footplate and shall be solidly bedded upon and built into this pier. All other portions of all soil or waste or vent pipes must be securely and rigidly supported and fastened by wrought-iron supports or hangers, to the satisfaction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 55. Dead ends must be avoided. Any branch line more than 12 feet long must be treated as a separate stack and carried through the roof.

SEC. 56. All roof extensions must be carried through the roof by 4-inch cast-iron pipes. Stacks of smaller diameter must be increased to 4 inches by the insertion of a proper "increaser" in the attic or roof space.

The use of caps, cowls, return bends or any other form of obstruction on roof extensions is prohibited.

All extensions should be carried through the highest roof of the building where this is possible. If carried through a lower level roof, they must be extended, if possible, to a point above the high level roof. In no case may they terminate at a lower level within 15 feet of a window.

SEC. 57. No soil, waste, or vent pipe may be used as a rain-water conductor; nor may any rain-water conductor be used as a soil, waste, or vent pipe.

No trap-venting system shall be used where safety can be insured by the use of unsiphonable traps or without special written permission from the inspector of plumbing and drainage. Should such permission be granted, all vents shall be equivalent in material and workmanship to the requirements for soil and waste pipes; they must be as short and direct as they can be made, they must be of ample size (never less than 2 inches in diameter), and they must terminate either in an independent open end above the roof or by entering a soil-pipe stack above its highest fixture.

SEC. 58. The following diameters are required for branches on soil and waste pipes:

	Inches.
For water-closets	4
For slop sinks	3
For baths, urinals, washtubs, and sinks	2
For lavatories	1¼ or 1½

If any existing line of soil pipe is to be entered by a new branch line, a length of pipe must be removed from the old line and a suitable Y branch and closure piece inserted, gasketed, leaded, and calked, and adjacent joints of the old line shall be carefully examined or tested, if the inspector of plumbing and drainage so direct, and recalked or remade entirely if any defect exists; any pipe cracked or injured in the operation shall be taken out and replaced with new pipe, and the line shall be left in perfectly sound and tight condition. The use of saddle branches, saddle plates, repair bands, and similar devices is prohibited.

SEC. 59. All soil, waste, and vent pipes should follow the shortest possible course with the least number of bends, and all should be left readily accessible for inspection, testing, or repairs.

SEC. 60. No waste pipe from any refrigerator or other receptacle or compartment in which provisions are stored shall discharge into or upon the soil of any cellar, nor into waste pipe, drain pipe, or soil pipe. They may discharge into the open air, through an outside wall, or over a water-supplied sink.

SEC. 61. Rain-water conductors, when placed within the builidng, must be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, or brass, and must be tested in the same manner as soil, waste, or vent pipes.

Rain-water conductors must not be connected with the sewerage system, neither must they discharge into a privy vault or manure pit.

SEC. 62. The plumbing and drainage system of each building must be entirely separate from and independent of the system of any other building. All work must be executed in accordance with the best practice of the art and must be acceptable to the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 63. All joints in cast-iron pipe must be made with oakum and molten lead. All joints must be gas and water tight. Twelve ounces of soft pig lead must be used at each joint for each 1 inch in diameter of the pipe.

SEC. 64. The use of double hubs and sleeves in cast-iron pipe or anywhere within the building is prohibited.

SEC. 65. All joints in wrought-iron pipes or between wrought-iron and brass pipe must be made up with red lead and screwed home; all the burrs formed in cutting must be carefully reamed out.

SEC. 66. Where wrought iron or brass is connected with cast iron, a 1-inch ring must be screwed to the former so as to provide a spigot.

SEC. 67. Connections between lead and brass pipes or ferrules or between lead and lead pipes must be made by solder-wiped joints.

SEC. 68. Clean outs will be required at the point where the main soil pipe passes through the foundation wall and at the foot of each vertical stack of soil pipe.

SEC. 69. All fixtures must be separately and independently trapped. Each trap must be set as close to the fixture as possible, in no case more than 18 inches away. In no case must the discharge from any fixture pass through more than one trap before reaching the soil pipe.

SEC. 70. All plumbing fixtures must be independently supplied with running water, and no fixture shall be used without flushing, after the water supply has been cut off.

When the pressure is insufficient to supply the plumbing fixtures on the upper floors of a building, a storage tank must be provided; this tank may be of wood with or without a lining, or of iron. If a tank is lined, such lining must consist of tinned copper. The use of sheet lead, zinc, or galvanized sheet iron is prohibited. For all such tanks effective means must be provided to prevent waste of water.

SEC. 71. Storage tanks for water must not be located in apartments where plumbing fixtures are placed, and they must be provided with dust-proof covers. Where exposed they must be protected from frost.

SEC. 72. Overflow or sediment pipes from storage tanks must not connect with any soil, waste, or vent pipe.

SEC. 73. All wastes from carriage washing floors or garages must be passed through silt basins of ample size, to be prescribed by the inspector of plumbing and drainage, before delivery to any public sewer; and these silt basins must be cleaned at frequent intervals and maintained in effective condition at all times.

SEC. 74. All work must be done under the direction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, and all materials and workmanship must be acceptable to him and subject to his approval. No part of any work of plumbing construction or alteration shall be inclosed, covered, or concealed until it has been examined, tested, and approved by the said inspector.

The inspector of plumbing and drainage shall at any time between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. have free access to all piping, connections, and plumbing fixtures in any building in the town of East Providence, for the purpose of making such examinations and tests as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 75. Notice in writing must be sent to said inspector whenever the work is sufficiently advanced for inspection; but no application for inspection of plumbing or drainage work shall be received at the office of the said inspector unless filed in writing upon blanks provided for the purpose; and in case it shall be necessary for said inspector to inspect said work more than once, by reason of the same not being ready for inspection after notice has been given to said inspector of the completion of work, then said inspector may charge and collect from said plumber or drain layer the sum of $1 for each visit of inspection required to be made as aforesaid; and all

such fees and fines collected by said inspector under this section shall be retained by said inspector as compensation for the extra work caused by such premature notice.

SEC. 76. Applications for final inspection of plumbing or drainage work must be filed in the office of the said inspector by the plumber or drain layer within 48 hours after the work is completed.

SEC. 77. The entire plumbing, drainage, and ventilation system within the building must be subjected to two tests—(*a*) before the fixtures are set and (*b*) after the fixtures are set. Both tests are to be made in the presence of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, at the expense of the plumber.

The first test may be made with air under a pressure of 10 pounds, or water under normal pressure, and must include the house and all other drains, soil, waste, and vent pipes and all their branches, including all traps placed under floors. During this test all the piping must be exposed and remain uncovered until it has been approved. The air test must be made with a force pump and mercury column.

The second test, after the fixtures are set, must be a smoke test.

SEC. 78. Any defects found by the above tests must be remedied within one week to the satisfaction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, and the entire work retested as though no previous tests had been made.

In addition to the enforcement of the penalties prescribed by this chapter for violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, the said inspector of plumbing and drainage may, at his discretion, refuse to receive or consider any plan for further work from the party in default until all faulty or defective work has been made acceptable.

SEC. 79. Whenever, in the opinion of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, any plumber or drain layer, in doing any plumbing or house drainage, violates any of the provisions of this chapter, said inspector shall report the same in writing to the town council; and if the town council shall find that the charges are well founded, it may revoke the license of such plumber or drain layer; the town council may, also, in its discretion, refer such charges to the chief of police for prosecution.

SEC. 80. No person, firm, or corporation once having been licensed, under the provisions of this chapter, to carry on the business of plumbing or drain laying in this town, who shall have violated any of the provisions of this chapter, and shall have refused or neglected to make good, to the satisfaction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, any defective, imperfect, or faulty work, or shall have refused or neglected to pay any of the fees, fines, or penalties imposed under the provisions of this chapter, shall, until such default on his, their or its part has been removed, be eligible to receive any renewal of such license.

SEC. 81. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any provision of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $20 for each offense; and every 24 hours continuance of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

[Chap. 3 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

SUBSOIL DRAINS AND DRAINAGE PIPES.

SEC. 7. Every occupied building must, when required by the town council, be provided with an adequate subsoil drain, and the cellar walls and floors must be made impervious to moisture.

Pipes that must be left open to drain cellars, areas, yards, or gardens, must be connected with suitable catch basins, the bottom of which shall not be less than 2½ feet below the bottom of the outlet pipe, the diameter not less than 3 feet, and a form proper for the purpose.

[From chap. 4 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SEWER CONNECTIONS—CONSTRUCTION AND LOCATION OF PRIVIES.

SECTION 1. That section 127a of the printed ordinances of the city be and the same is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

SEC. 2. That whenever any line of sewer is laid along any street, avenue, or public alley in the city of Greensboro, and the same is ready for use, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of public safety to notify the owners or their agents, and the occupants of all houses, tenements, or other buildings situated on lots abutting upon, or accessible to the street, avenue, or public alley, along which said sewer is laid, to connect all closets, privies, sinks, bathtubs, lavatories, and urinals upon their respective lots with said sewer line, so that the contents of the same may be made to empty into such sewer, within 30 days after date of service of such notice.

SEC. 3. That all owners of improved real estate in the city of Greensboro, which shall be located upon, near, or accessible to any lines of sewer and water, maintained by said city, or abutting any street, avenue, public alley, or way, along which the city sewer and water lines are laid, shall connect with said sewer line all water-closets, bathtubs, lavatories, sinks, urinals, and privies, so that their contents may be made to empty into such sewer.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, to build, erect, construct, keep, or maintain, or cause to be built, constructed, kept, or maintained, any privy or surface closet, on any lot or premises within the city limits abutting any street, avenue, or public alley or way, along which the city maintains a sewer line and water main, or upon any lot accessible thereto.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful to build, erect, keep, or maintain any building to be occupied by one or more persons without providing and maintaining for use of such occupants adequate water-closets connected with the city sewer, so as to empty the contents thereof into said sewer, or without providing a surface privy built according to the specifications adopted by the board of commissioners and furnished by the city building inspector.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful to build any surface privy or dry closet, or cause the same to be built or constructed, on any lot or premises within the city limits, without having first obtained a permit from the city building inspector.

SEC. 7. That no permit shall be granted to build, erect, or construct, or keep or maintain, any surface privy or dry closet on any lot or premises abutting a street, avenue, public alley or way, along which the city maintains a sewer and water main, or on a lot accessible thereto.

SEC. 8. That all privies and dry closets shall be built and constructed according to plans and specifications adopted by the board of commissioners and furnished by the city building inspector.

SEC. 9. That any violation of any of the provisions of the above ordinance shall subject the offender to a penalty of $50 for each offense, and where such violations are continuous, each day shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. [Ordinance adopted Aug. 1, 1911.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLUMBING, HOUSE DRAINAGE, PRIVIES, AND CESSPOOLS.

Registration.

RULE 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the plumbing business, as master or journeyman plumber in the city of Philadelphia, or engage to erect, install, alter, repair, or make any addition to a plumbing or drainage system or systems in said city, unless such person, firm, or corporation shall furnish to the bureau of health a certificate from the duly appointed board of examiners certifying that such person, firm, or corporation is qualified to engage in said business as a master plumber, master plumbers, or journeyman plumber, and shall have registered his, their or its name or names and business or home address in the office of the bureau of health upon such form or forms as may from time to time be furnished and prescribed by said bureau of health, provided that the registration of any one member of a firm or corporation or of the superintendent or foreman thereof shall be deemed sufficient.

Every person, firm or corporation, qualified as herein provided, shall receive from said bureau of health a certificate of registration, which shall for the period of one calendar year or fractional part thereof next ensuing from the date of such registration entitle the person, firm, or corporation therein named to engage in and carry on the business of plumbing in the city of Philadelphia as a master plumber, master plumbers, or journeyman plumber.

Reregistration.

RULE 2. At the expiration of each calendar year said certificate of registry shall be null and void. A registered master or journeyman plumber desiring to continue in the business of plumbing and drainage for the ensuing year shall, between the 1st and 31st days of December of each and every year, surrender the said certificate of registry for the then current year to the bureau of health and reregister his, their, or its name or names and business or home address as hereinbefore provided, for which reregistration a master plumber shall pay to the bureau of health the sum of $1 and a journeyman plumber shall pay the sum of 25 cents. Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the plumbing business, failing to reregister during the time specified, must present to the bureau of health a certificate from the board of examiners as to qualification before he, they, or it shall be reregistered.

Plumbers coming from other places.

RULE 3. No person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of plumbing and drainage in other places as master or journeyman plumbers desiring to do plumbing and drainage work in the city of Philadelphia shall enter upon such work until he, they, or it shall have qualified as hereinbefore provided in rule 1, except a person, firm, or corporation holding a license, or certificate, granted by any first, second, or third class city of this Commonwealth to engage in or work at the business of plumbing and house drainage. Such person, firm, or corporation shall be registered and allowed to enter upon such work without furnishing a certificate from the board of examiners; provided, however, that such registration shall be restricted and limited to such plumbing and drainage work as he, they, or it shall have contracted for at the time of registry. On the completion of such contract or contracts the registration of such person, firm, or corporation shall be null and void, and no further permit shall be issued to such person, firm, or corporation until he, they, or it shall have first registered his, their, or its name or names and business address as hereinbefore provided.

Registration for institutions, etc.

RULE 4. A person upon presenting satisfactory proof of his ability may be registered as a master plumber for the care, alteration, or addition of the drainage system of a designated manufacturing or mercantile establishment, institution, hotel, etc., where it is necessary to have the continual service of a master plumber, and receive a certificate of registry; but in no case shall a person be permitted to do any plumbing or drainage work in any building or buildings other than that for which he is registered unless he has first secured a place of business, as provided for in rule 5 of these rules and regulations.

Place of business.

RULE 5. Every registered master plumber shall have a bona fide place of business in the city of Philadelphia, and shall display on the front of his or their place of business a sign, "Registered plumber," bearing the name or names of the person, firm, or corporation in letters not less than 3 inches high, except as provided for in rules Nos. 3 and 4.

Registered master plumbers only to engage in the plumbing business.

RULE 6. No person other than a registered master plumber shall be allowed to carry on or engage in the plumbing or drainage business, nor shall any person or persons expose the sign of plumbing or house drainage, or any advertisement pertaining thereto, unless he or they shall have first been registered in the office of the bureau of health and received a certificate of registry. Nor shall any person or persons other than a registered master plumber (or a person in his or their employ or under his or their supervision) be allowed to alter, repair, or make any connections with any drain, soil, waste, or vent pipe, or any pipe connected therewith.

No registered plumber to allow use of name.

RULE 7. No person, firm, or corporation registered as a master plumber or master plumbers shall allow the use of his, their, or its name by any person or persons, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining a permit or permits to do any plumbing or drainage work.

Certificates may be revoked.

RULE 8. The certificate of registry granted under these rules and regulations may be suspended or revoked by the bureau of health when a master or journeyman plumber, firm, or corporation, or the registered representative thereof, shall violate any of these rules and regulations, and shall refuse or neglect to make the necessary corrections to work not approved by the bureau of health, within a reasonable time after notification thereof, or who shall permit the use of his, their, or its name by a person or persons for the purpose of obtaining a permit or permits to do plumbing and drainage work.

Change of address.

RULE 9. Every registered master or journeyman plumber, firm, or corporation shall give immediate notice of any change in his, their, or its place of business, and upon his, their, or its retirement from business shall surrender his, their, or its certificate of registry to the bureau of health.

Names of each member of a firm, etc., to be given.

RULE 10. Every person, firm, corporation, or representative thereof, in registering, shall give the full name or names of the person, firm, or officers' names of the corporation for which he or they shall register.

Plans and specifications.

RULE 11. The drainage of all buildings, public or private, and all alterations, extensions, and additions to drainage systems shall be executed in accordance with plans and specifications previously approved in writing by the bureau of health.

Filing of plans and specifications.

RULE 12. There shall be separate plans placed on file in the office of the bureau of health for each building, public or private, accompanied by specifications describing the drainage of said buildings on the blanks prescribed and furnished for this purpose, showing the size and kind of pipes, traps, water-closets, fixtures, etc., to be used, and must show partitions and method of ventilating water-closet apartments. Plans must be drawn legibly, in ink, and old work shall be shown in red ink. A fee of $1 shall be paid the bureau of health for each plan approved.

Owners to sign and furnish plans.

RULE 13. All plans and specifications for drainage shall be signed in person and furnished by the owner of a building for which said plans are submitted for approval, and shall be prepared by the architect, where one is employed, except when good and sufficient reason is given; then plans and specifications may be signed and furnished by a duly authorized agent or attorney.

Change in plans.

RULE 14. No change will be permitted in plans and specifications after they have been approved, unless application is first made in writing by the owner or a duly authorized agent or attorney and the proposed change or amended plans have been submitted and approved in writing by the bureau of health.

Plans to be submitted by the plumbers.

RULE 15. Plans and specifications for drainage shall be submitted to the bureau of health for approval by the registered master plumber, whose name, business address, and register number shall be inserted in the space on the specifications provided for that purpose, and no plan will be approved or accepted by the bureau of health without said name, address, and registered number.

Approval of plans.

RULE 16. Plans will be approved or rejected within 24 hours when practicable, and under no circumstances will a delay beyond 10 days be permitted.

A certificate of approval will be issued in writing when a plan is deemed satisfactory by the inspector of house drainage.

No verbal approval to be given.

RULE 17. Under no circumstances whatever shall a verbal approval or permission given by anyone be considered a justification for any deviation from the approved plans, or the violation of any of the rules and regulations governing house drainage.

Blanks for drawings.

RULE 18. Blanks for drawings and specifications for drainage will be furnished on application at the office of the bureau of health. One vertical drawing will be sufficient for a building where it can be made to show all the work; if the work is intricate and can not be shown by one drawing, two or more shall be made.

A ground plan of the building showing the position of the main house and branch drains shall, in all cases, be submitted.

Drainage of buildings erected prior to 1911.

RULE 19. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the bureau of health or complaint in writing shall be made by any citizen that the plumbing or drainage in any building has become a nuisance or is contrary to the provisions and requirements of the act (June 7, 1911), or the ordinances of the city, or is of faulty construction or liable to breed disease or endanger the health of the occupants, or upon the request of any owner or occupant of any building fitted with plumbing or drainage prior to the passage of the act (June 7, 1911), then the bureau of health shall direct the proper officer to examine the plumbing or drainage in any such building, and the said officer shall make a drawing of the plan of said plumbing, drainage, and sewer and ventilating shaft connections. He shall report his findings in writing to the bureau of health and suggest such changes as are necessary to make the same conform to the rules governing such matters.

The bureau of health shall thereupon notify the owner or agent of any such building of the changes which are necessary to be made in said plumbing or drainage. Said changes shall be made within the time fixed by the bureau of health, and upon refusal or neglect to obey such orders the bureau of health shall institute legal proceedings to have such changes made, and said nuisance abated by action before a justice of the peace or court of record, in which said action the owner or agent of said building may show in defense that the plumbing or drainage was not a nuisance or was not of faulty construction or out of repair, and in case of a building constructed subsequent to the passage of the act (June 7, 1911), said plumbing or drainage was not contrary to the provisions and requirements of the act (June 7, 1911) or ordinances of the city.

Separate drainage.

RULE 20. The entire drainage system of each lot and building must be separate and independent of that of any other lot or building, and shall be separately and independently connected with the public sewer in the street, fronting said lot or building, where one is provided, and where there is no sewer in the street and it is necessary to construct a private sewer to connect with one on an adjacent street, such plans may be used as may be approved by the board of health, but in no case shall a joint drain be laid in cellars parallel with street or alley.

Main house drain.

RULE 21. The main house drain shall be not less than 4 inches nor more than 10 inches in diameter, and the fall shall be not less than one-fourth inch per foot, except by special permission of the bureau of health, when it is shown that one-fourth inch fall per foot is impossible. It shall be laid in a trench cut at a uniform grade, or it may be constructed along the foundation walls above the cellar floor, resting on 9-inch brick piers laid in cement mortar (said piers to be not more than 7 feet apart), or it may be suspended from the floor by heavy iron hangers placed at intervals not greater than 7 feet. The use of pipe hooks, gas pipe, or iron driven into walls for supporting drains is prohibited.

Material of drains.

RULE 22. All house drains laid beneath the ground inside of buildings or beneath the cellar floor shall be plain extra-heavy cast-iron pipe with well leaded and calked joints.

All other drain, soil, or vent pipes connected with the main drain or any of its branches under ground or beneath the cellar floor shall be of plain extra-heavy cast-iron pipe. If the main house drain or its branches, soil, waste, or vent pipes are above the cellar floor or above ground they may be of plain cast-iron pipe, galvanized lap-welded wrought-iron, galvanized-steel, or brass pipe of the weights prescribed.

Terra-cotta pipe.

RULE 23. Where the ground is of sufficient solidity for a proper foundation, cylindrical terra-cotta pipe of the best quality, free from flaws, splits, or cracks, perfectly burned and well glazed over the entire inner and outer surfaces, may be used if laid on a smooth bottom with a special groove cut in the bottom of the trench for each hub, in order to give the pipe a solid bearing on its entire length, and the soil well rammed on each side of the pipe. The spigot and hub ends shall be concentric, The space between the hub and pipe must be thoroughly filled with cement mortar made of equal parts of the best Portland or American natural cement and bar sand thoroughly mixed dry and enough water afterwards added to give proper consistency. The mortar must be mixed in small quantities and used as soon as made. The joints must be carefully wiped out and pointed, and all mortar that may be left inside

removed and the pipe left clean and smooth throughout, for which purpose a swab may be used. Terra-cotta pipe must not be laid closer than 5 feet to any exterior wall of a building or less than 3½ feet below the surface of the ground, nor will it be allowed in bad or made ground, or close to a well used for water supply.

Coating for cast-iron pipes.

RULE 24. After the test has been applied and approved by the inspector, cast-iron drain, soil, waste, and vent pipes may be coated, but in no case shall any coating be applied to cast-iron pipe for drainage until the test has been applied and approved.

Arrangement of drain, soil, waste, and vent pipes.

RULE 25. The arrangement of drain, soil, waste, and vent pipes shall be as direct as possible; all changes in direction on horizontal pipes shall be made with Y branches, one-sixteenth or one-eighth bends. Where the said pipes are vertical they shall extend in a straight line from the basement to a point at least 2 feet above the highest part of the building or contiguous property; where it is impossible to maintain a straight line, offsets may be used, which must have an angle of not less than 45° to the horizontal. Vertical soil or waste pipes receiving the discharge of a fixture or fixtures on any floor above the first shall be extended in full caliber at least 2 feet above the highest part of the building or contiguous property.

Size of main house drains.

RULE 26. The size of the main house drain shall be determined by the total area of the buildings, and paved surfaces to be drained according to the following table, if iron pipe is used. If the pipe is terra cotta, the diameter shall be one size larger for the same amount of drainage area.

Diameter.	Fall ¼ inch per foot.	Fall ½ inch per foot.
Inches.	*Square feet drainage area.*	*Square feet drainage area.*
4	1,800	2,500
5	3,000	4,500
6	5,000	7,500
8	9,100	13,600
10	14,000	20,000

The main house drains may be decreased in diameter beyond a rain-water conductor or surface inlet, by the permission of the bureau of health, when the plans show that conditions are such as to warrant such decrease, but in no case shall the main house drain be less than 4 inches in diameter.

Testing fittings.

RULE 27. There shall be a fitting on the main house drain, just inside of the foundation of each building for testing purposes, except when the main trap is located inside of the cellar; then the testing fitting shall be next to the main trap on the house side. After the test has been applied, as required by rule 63, and has been approved by a house-drainage inspector, the opening in the testing fitting shall be hermetically sealed by inserting a solid plug with a calked lead joint.

Cleanouts not to be placed on the sewer side of main trap.

RULE 28. In no case shall a cleanout be located on the main drain pipe between the main trap and the sewer or on the sewer side of main trap.

Cleanouts on traps.

RULE 29. All traps shall be provided with cleanouts or hand holes on the side of trap nearest the fixture, and shall be protected by the water seal of trap.

Covers for cleanouts.

RULE 30. The covers of all cleanouts or hand holes inside of buildings shall be properly fitted and made air-tight by the use of a brass screw cap or plug, which shall be not less than one-eighth inch thick; where they screw into iron pipe they shall

have a solid square nut three-quarters inch high or countersunk, with a diameter of not less than 1½ inches. When the body of the cleanout ferrule is of cast iron it shall be equal in thickness to the cast-iron pipe to which it is to be connected. When of wrought iron it shall be equal in thickness to "Standard" wrought-iron pipe. When the screw cap and ferrule are both of brass they shall be one-eighth inch thick and the nut may be three-eighths inch high. The cleanout of a bath trap shall be covered with a brass screw cap, which shall be exposed on the floor close to the bathtub, and shall be on the side of the trap seal nearest the bathtub, and be protected by the water seal of the trap. Additional cleanouts shall be located at points on the drain pipes when it shall be deemed necessary by the bureau of health.

Location of main trap.

RULE 31. The main house drain shall be provided with a main or horizontal trap placed immediately inside the cellar wall nearest the sewer, or at the curb line where the sewer is outside the curb.

If the main trap is located in the cellar or inside of a building the iron main drain pipe shall extend to at least 10 feet beyond the foundation wall.

Relieving arch.

RULE 32. Where drains pass through a new foundation wall, a relieving arch shall be built over it with a 2-inch clearance on either side.

Vertical soil, waste, and vent pipes.

RULE 33. In all buildings where interior fixtures are connected directly with the drainage systems, and in all new buildings, there shall be a main vertical soil or ventilating pipe, which shall be not less than 4 inches in diameter.

Location of soil, vent, and waste pipes.

RULE 34. All soil, waste, and vent pipes shall be located inside of new buildings, and also in old buildings, except in old buildings where it is deemed inadvisable; then the pipes may be placed on the outside of the building, on the owner assuming all responsibility for the same in writing.

Size of soil pipe.

RULE 35. The size of soil pipes must be not less than those set forth in the following tables.

Horizontal lines are to be increased as fixtures are added, but verticals throughout their entire length are to have diameter given for the total number of fixtures which discharge into them. (The foregoing shall also apply to Rule 36.)

Vertical lines.	Number of water-closets.
Inches.	
4	1–12
5	13–25
6	26–40

If the building is 5 and less than 12 stories in height, the diameter shall be not less than 5 inches; if 12 stories or more, it shall be 6 inches in diameter.

Horizontal lines.	Number of water-closets.
Inches.	
4	1– 6
5	7–12
6	13–20

Small fixtures, in number not to exceed twice the number of water-closets, may discharge into the lines above specified without increasing their size.

Size of horizontal and vertical lines of waste pipe. (*See Rule 35.*)

RULE 36.

Horizontal and vertical lines.	Number of small fixtures.
Inches.	
1¼	1
1½	2
2	3- 5
2½	6- 9
3	10–16
4	17–25
5	26–40
6	40–70

If the building is 5 to 10 stories in height, the vertical waste pipe shall be not less than 3 inches in diameter; if 11 to 16 stories, 4 inches; 17 to 21 stories, 5 inches; over 21 stories, 6 inches in diameter.

Branch waste pipes.

RULE 37. Waste pipes from washbasins, sinks, bathtubs, and urinals shall be not less than 1¼ inches in diameter, and wash-tray waste pipes not less than 1½ inches in diameter; where they set in a range of three or more, the waste pipe shall be not less than 2 inches in diameter.

Material of main drain, soil, waste, and vent pipes.

RULE 38. All main drain, soil, waste, and ventilating pipes shall be of plain cast iron, galvanized lap-welded wrought iron, galvanized steel, or brass pipe.

Lead waste pipes.

RULE 39. Lead waste pipes may be used for short branches on horizontal lines and for vent connections that are 2 inches or less in diameter, and shall have not less than the following weight:

Diameter.	Weight per foot.	
Inches.	*Lbs.*	*Ozs.*
1	2	0
1¼	2	8
1½	3	8
2	4	0

Waste pipes not connected directly.

RULE 40. Where a separate line of waste pipe is used in old buildings not connected directly with the drainage system, it shall also be carried 2 feet above the highest part of the building or contiguous property, and the fixtures trapped, unless otherwise permitted by the board of health. Such waste pipes shall be discharged directly into a properly trapped cesspool located under the end of said waste pipe. In no case shall a waste pipe be connected with a rain-water conductor.

Where no sewer is accessible.

RULE 41. Where there is no sewer accessible the drainage of all fixtures (except water-closets), together with surface inlets and rain-water conductors, shall be drained separately to the curb line where practicable by drain pipes not less than 4 inches in diameter and discharge into the public gutter, unless otherwise permitted by the board of health.

Waste pipes from refrigerators.

RULE 42. No waste pipes from a refrigerator or other receptacle in which provisions are kept or stored shall be connected with any drain, soil, or other waste pipe, but shall be discharged into an open water supplied fixture, properly tapped. A refrigerator waste pipe shall be trapped and so arranged as to admit of frequent flushing, and shall be as short as possible.

Waste pipes from filters and gas engines, etc.

RULE 43. The discharge of waste pipes from water filters, gas engines, soda-water fountains, air compressors, or vacuum cleaners, shall not be connected directly with any drain, soil, or other waste pipes. They shall be discharged into an open fixture, properly trapped.

Safe waste pipes.

RULE 44. All drip or waste pipes from safe linings under fixtures shall be by a special pipe run to an open sink, outside of the house or to some conspicuous point, and be provided with a flap valve on the end of the pipe.

In no case shall any such pipe be connected with a drain, soil, or waste pipe.

Overflows from tanks.

RULE 45. The overflow pipe from a house supply tank shall be discharged on the roof where possible, and in such cases shall be brought down to within 6 inches of the roof, or it must discharge over a properly trapped water supplied fixture having a waste pipe equal at least to the overflow pipe. Emptying pipes from tanks shall be discharged in the same manner as required for overflow pipes, or they may be connected with the overflow pipe.

The overflow from water-closet tanks may discharge into the bowl of the closet.

In no case shall an overflow pipe be connected with any drain, soil or waste pipe.

Antisyphon pipes.

RULE 46. All antisyphon vent-pipe lines and main branches shall be plain cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, galvanized steel or brass pipe.

All traps shall be protected from syphonage, where antisyphon pipes are used; the main and branch vent pipes shall be increased in size as fixtures are added, as follows:

Diameters.	Maximum length.	Number and size of trap.
Inches.	*Feet.*	
1¼	25	1–2 traps, 1¼ or 4 inches.
2	50	1–5 traps, 3 or 4 inches.
2½	75	6–9 traps, 3 or 4 inches.
3	100	10–15 traps, 3 or 4 inches.
4	150	16–25 traps, 3 or 4 inches.
5	200	26–40 traps, 3 or 4 inches.
6	250	41–60 traps, 3 or 4 inches.

Four traps of 1½ inches in diameter shall be considered equal to one 4-inch trap.

Vent and antisiphon pipes for traps.

RULE 47. Vent or antisiphon pipes shall be connected to the side of the waste pipe as near the trap as practicable; water-closets and slop sinks having earthenware traps shall have the connection of vent with the branch soil or waste pipe. Branch vent pipes must be so constructed as to prevent obstruction.

Connection of vent pipes.

RULE 48. Vent or antisiphon pipes shall be extended through the roof or may be connected to the adjoining soil or waste pipes above the highest fixture, providing said soil or waste pipe is not more than 6 feet distant, or there are not fixtures on more than 6 floors.

Where the vent is connected to the soil or waste pipe the said soil pipe shall be increased 1 inch in diameter from the junction, except where the soil pipe is 4 inches or more in diameter and the vent pipe is 2 inches or less in diameter.

Offsets on vent lines.

RULE 49. All offsets must be made at an angle of no less than 45° to the horizontal, and all lines must be connected at the bottom with a soil or waste pipe, or the drain, in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of rust scale. Branch vents must be kept above the top of all connecting fixtures, to prevent the use of the vent pipes as soil or waste pipes.

Ventilation of branch or horizontal pipes.

RULE 50. Every branch or horizontal soil or waste pipe to which a group of two or more fixtures are to be connected, and every branch line of horizontal soil pipe 8 feet or more in length to which a water-closet is to be connected, or a waste pipe 12 feet or more in length to which is to be connected a fixture, shall be ventilated either by extending said soil or waste pipe to at least 2 feet above the highest part of the roof or contiguous property, or by extending said soil to waste and connecting it with the main soil pipe above the highest fixture, or by ventilating or anti-siphon pipe, as provided for in rules Nos. 46, 47 and 48.

Flues for vents.

RULE 51. No brick, sheet metal, or earthenware flue or chimney flue shall be used as a sewer ventilator or to ventilate any trap, drain, soil, or waste pipe.

All new buildings to have vent pipes.

RULE 52. The drainage system of all new buildings, whether connected with a sewer, well, or discharged on the surface, shall be provided with a ventilating or soil pipe extending to at least 2 feet above the highest part of the roof of the building or contiguous property, not less than 4 inches in diameter.

Materials and workmanship.

RULE 53. All materials shall be of good quality, free from defects, and all work must be executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Cast-iron pipes.

RULE 54. All cast-iron pipes and fittings must be uncoated, sound, cylindrical, and smooth, free from cracks, sand holes, and other defects, of a uniform thickness, and of full interior diameter as specified, and shall conform to the following relative weights:

	Weight per foot.	
	Standard.	Extra heavy.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
2-inch pipe	4	5½
3-inch pipe	6	9½
4-inch pipe	9	13
5-inch pipe	12	17
6-inch pipe	15	20
7-inch pipe	20	27
8-inch pipe	25	37

All cast-iron pipes and fittings shall have the name of the manufacturer, size, and weight per foot cast on the exterior surface directly back of the hub of each length or section of pipe in characters not less than one-half inch in length.

Wrought-iron and steel pipes and fittings.

RULE 55. All wrought-iron and steel pipes must be lap-welded, properly tested by the manufacturer, and be equal in quality to "Standard."

No uncoated or plain black wrought-iron or steel pipe will be permitted.

Wrought-iron and steel pipe must be galvanized, and each length must have the weight and maker's name stamped on it. Fittings for vent pipes of wrought iron or steel may be the ordinary cast or malleable steam or water fittings.

Fittings for waste or soil pipes shall be special heavy cast iron recessed and threaded drainage fittings, with smooth interior waterway, and threads tapped so as to give a uniform grade to branches at least one-fourth inch per foot. All fittings for wrought-iron or steel pipe must be galvanized.

All joints to be screw joints, made up with red lead or other substance approved by the board of health, and the burr formed in cutting must be carefully reamed out.

Weight and thickness of wrought-iron and steel pipe.

RULE 56. Wrought-iron and steel pipe shall be of full interior diameter, not less than the average thickness and weight set forth in the following table:

Diameter.	Thickness.	Weight per linear foot.
Inches.	*Inch.*	*Pounds.*
1¼	0.145	2.68
2	.154	3.61
2½	.204	5.74
3	.217	7.54
3½	.226	9.00
4	.237	10.66
4½	.246	12.49
5	.259	14.50
6	.280	18.76
7	.301	23.27
8	.322	28.16
9	.344	32.70
10	.366	40.00
11	.375	45.00
12	.375	49.00

Brass pipe.

RULE 57. All brass pipes used for soil, waste, vent pipes, and solder nipples must be thoroughly annealed seamless drawn brass tubing of "Standard" iron-pipe gauge with the exception of such brass pipes as may be used for overflows and waste pipes from bathtubs, between the trap and the tub, waste pipes from washtubs, standing waste pipes and traps of lavatories and sinks, from the floor or walls to the fixture, which may be of a gauge less in thickness than iron-pipe gauge, but in no case shall the walls of the pipe be less in thickness than No. 17 of Brown & Sharpe gauge. When brass pipes and traps are used, the walls of which are less in thickness than iron-pipe gauge, they shall have the number of the gauge stamped into the metal for inspection.

In the absence of the number of the gauge being stamped on said pipes and traps, it shall be deemed sufficient cause for its condemnation and the requiring of its removal from the work.

Threaded connections on brass pipe must be of the same size as iron pipe threads for same size of pipe and be tapered. Connections on brass pipe and between brass pipe and traps on iron pipe must not be made with slip joints or couplings. Nor shall any slip joint or coupling be used for a connection on the sewer side of any trap. The following average thickness and weights per linear foot of full interior diameter will be required for brass pipe:

Diameter.	Thickness.	Weight per linear foot.
Inches.	*Inch.*	*Pounds.*
1¼	0.145	2.84
2	.154	3.82
2½	.204	6.08
3	.217	7.93
3½	.226	9.54
4	.237	11.29
4½	.246	13.08
5	.259	15.37
6	.280	19.88

Air inlets.

RULE 58. There shall be an air inlet for fresh air entering the drain just inside the water seal of the main trap, and also at the rear end of the system when the vertical soil or vent pipe is located in the central part of the building and the main air inlet is deemed insufficient to ventilate the entire system.

Where rear air inlets are not to be used.

RULE 59. No air inlet shall be used at the rear end of a system of drainage when a water-closet is connected with a drain pipe and located in the cellar or basement, in the rear of a soil or vent pipe which extends to the roof. In such cases, in lieu of an air inlet, a vent pipe shall be extended to the roof at least 4 inches in diameter, as provided for vertical soil and vent pipes.

Location of air inlets.

RULE 60. Air inlets shall lead to the outer air and open at a convenient point; if located on the footway in the front of the building they shall be located at the curb line, and rear air inlets shall be located at a point at least 10 feet from the building. They shall have a perforated cover, having openings at least three-fourths of the diameter of the pipe.

If they are located on lawns or grass plots, they shall extend not less than 6 nor more than 15 inches above the surface of the ground and be protected by a return bend or a cowl securely fastened with bolts.

Size of air inlets.

RULE 61. Air inlets shall be of the same size as the drain up to 4 inches for 5 and 6 inch drains; they must not be less than 4 inches in diameter. For 8-inch drains not less than 6 inches or its equivalent, and for larger drains not less than 8 inches in diameter or its equivalent, unless otherwise permitted by the board of health.

Air inlets not to open.

RULE 62. In no case shall an air inlet open within 10 feet of any cold-air intake for a heater, window, shaft ventilating a basement or cellar, nor in front of doorsteps.

Test.

RULE 63. There shall be a test of atmospheric pressure of not less than 3 pounds to the square inch applied to the drainage system, including all soil, drain, vent, antisiphon pipes, and rain-water conductors inside of new buildings and of the new work in alterations or additions to drainage systems in old buildings, when alterations or additions are made to said systems, if, in the judgment of the health authorities, it is deemed necessary for the protection of health, and all defects discovered by this test shall be repaired at the owner's expense when so directed by the said health authorities. Said test shall extend to all drain pipes to a point at least 5 feet beyond foundation walls, excepting the pipe extending through the front foundation toward the sewer if the main trap is at the curb line and the clean-out or testing fitting is close to the inside of the said front foundation wall.

Water test.

RULE 64. Where it is considered impracticable to apply the air test, a water test may be applied to the horizontal lines of drains by special permission of the board of health, providing the pipe so tested is exposed to view in all its parts until after the test has been approved by the inspector.

The test shall be under a head of water at least 6 feet above all parts of the work to be tested, including all joints and connections.

Plugs for testing.

RULE 65. Openings in drain pipes shall be stopped for testing by a proper expansion plug, screw, cap, or plug. The use of plaster of Paris or any similar substance for this purpose is prohibited.

The material and labor for testing shall be furnished by the master plumber and the test applied by him or his representative in the presence of a house-drainage inspector.

Fixtures not to be connected before test.

RULE 66. No fixture shall be connected with a drainage system or any part thereof which requires testing under these rules until the test has been applied and approved by the inspector of house drainage.

Defects.

RULE 67. Defective materials and drainage work poorly constructed and unworkmanlike in manner, or which does not conform to these rules and regulations, shall be removed by the master plumber when condemned by the inspector of house drainage.

No cement, wax, grease, paraffin, plaster, sal ammoniac, sand, or other improper substance shall be used about any of the drainage system, and the presence of any foreign substance about a joint or any part of a drainage system shall be sufficient cause for condemning such joint or part of said system. Any split fittings, hubs, defective material not as specified in these rules and regulations which shall have been condemned by the inspector shall be removed from the work and not used again.

Pipes not easily accessible.

RULE 68. The drain, soil, and waste pipes and traps shall, if practicable, be exposed to view for the ready inspection at all times, and for convenience in repairing; when they are not easily accessible, extra-heavy pipes shall be used at the discretion of the bureau of health.

Inspection.

RULE 69. No drainage work shall be covered or concealed in any way until after it has been examined and approved by a house-drainage inspector.

Notice must be sent to the bureau of health in writing when the work is sufficiently advanced for inspection, giving location of property plan number, and character of work to be inspected, over the signature of the master plumber.

Immediately on the completion of the work application for final inspection must be made.

When work is ready for inspection, the plumbing contractor shall make such arrangements as will enable the proper officer to reach all parts of the building easily and readily, and also have present the proper apparatus and appliances for making tests and furnish such assistance as may be necessary to a proper application of same.

Delinquent list.

RULE 70. Failure on the part of a master plumber to make application for the inspection of any drainage work installed by him, application for final inspection or for the violation of any of the rules and regulations of the board of health governing house drainage, and failure to correct the fault after notification, shall be deemed sufficient cause to place the name of such master plumber on the delinquent list until he has complied with said regulations and rules.

Any attempt on the part of the master plumber or plumbers to construct or alter a system of drainage or any part thereof during the time his or their names appear on said delinquent list will subject him or them to prosecution.

Wiped solder joints.

RULE 71. All connections between lead pipes and lead or brass pipes, or between bends or traps and ferrules, shall be round, wiped solder joints. In no case will bit or cup joints be permitted.

Joints on cast, wrought iron, steel or brass pipes.

RULE 72. All joints on cast-iron pipe shall be made with picked oakum and molten lead, thoroughly caulked and make gas tight, 12 ounces of soft pig lead shall be used for each joint for each inch in the diameter of the pipe.

All joints in wrought iron, steel or brass pipes shall be screwed joints, made up with a paste of red lead or other substance as may be approved by the board of health, and made gas tight.

Connections with earthenware traps and lead bends.

RULE 73. Connections with earthenware traps and lead bends shall be by a heavy cast-brass floor plate one-fourth inch in the thickness fastened to the floor with screws or bolts, and soldered to the lead bend; the floor plate bolted to the flange of the traps and the joint made gas tight by a pure rubber gasket of not less than one-fourth inch thickness with one-eighth inch corrugation, three-fourths inch in width, or by a paste of proper consistency of red or white lead.

Lead bends and traps

RULE 74. Lead bends and traps for water-closets and slop hoppers shall be not less than one-eighth inch in thickness; all other lead traps shall conform in thickness to the lead waste pipe to which they are to be attached.

The name of the manufacturer and the weight per foot shall be on each lead bend and trap.

Brass ferrules and solder nipples.

RULE 75. Cast brass ferrules and solder nipples shall be one-eighth inch in thickness and of full diameter, as specified. Brass pipe used for solder nipples shall be iron pipe gauge as specified in rule 57.

Traps.

RULE 76. No form of trap shall be used unless it has been approved by the board of health.

Every fixture shall be separately and effectually trapped by a water-sealing trap placed as near the fixture outlet as possible.

A set of washtubs or trays only may be connected with one trap.

The discharge from a fixture must not pass through more than one trap before reaching the house drain.

Traps shall not be more than one size larger than the waste pipe to which they are attached. All traps must be well supported and set true with respect to their water levels. Vent horns on earthenware traps are prohibited. Traps that depend on interior partitions for a seal, except earthenware ones, are prohibited.

All exposed or accessible traps, except water-closet traps, must have brass trap screws for cleaning.

All iron traps for house drain, yard and other drains, and rain-water conductors must have handholes, cleanouts of full size of the traps when same is less than 5 inches.

Traps for rain-water conductors shall have a water seal of not less than 5 inches.

Iron traps for rain-water conductors, areas, floor, and other drains shall be not less than 3 inches in diameter.

Traps for bath tubs must have cleanouts exposed on the floor of bath rooms. The body of such traps shall be not less than 2½ inches in diameter, and the cleanout must be protected by a water seal of not less than 1½ inches in depth.

Strainers.

RULE 77. All fixtures other than water-closets and urinals must have strong metallic strainers, or bars over the outside to prevent obstruction of the waste pipe.

Strainers for cesspools shall have openings equal in area to not less than three-fourths the area of the drainpipe to which cesspool connects.

Water-closets.

RULE 78. For all sewer-connected buildings occupied or to be occupied there must be at least one water-closet, and there must be an additional water-closet for every 15 occupants or fractional part thereof.

Water-closets in lodging houses.

RULE 79. In lodging houses there shall be one water-closet for every 15 single beds or accommodations for every 15 lodgers or fractional part thereof, together with sufficient urinal accommodations.

Water-closets not to be supplied from supply pipes.

RULE 80. No water-closet of any description shall be supplied with water or flushed directly from the water-supply pipes.

Water-closets supplied with water from tanks.

RULE 81. All water-closets of every description shall be supplied with water from special tanks or cisterns, which shall hold not less than 8 gallons of water when up to the level of the overflow pipe for each closet supplied, except automatic or siphon tanks, which shall hold not less than 5 gallons of water for each closet supplied. The water in said tanks shall not be used for any other purpose.

Flushing rim bowls, no inclosures, etc.

RULE 82. All water-closets must have flushing rim bowls, and all plumbing fixtures must be set open and free from all inclosing woodwork. Where water-closets will not support a rim seat, the seat must be supported on legs of galvanized iron, or noncorrosive material, and a drip tray, enameled on both sides, secured in place, shall be used.

Low-down water-closets.

RULE 83. Low-down tank water-closets shall be of siphon pattern.

Types of water-closets prohibited.

RULE 84. Pan, valve, plunger, offset washout, and other water-closets having an unventilated space, or whose walls are not thoroughly washed at each discharge, are prohibited.

Latrines, etc.

RULE 85. Latrines, range, trough, long-hopper water-closets, and similar appliances will not be permitted inside of a building. Where they are used in a special building, outside of the building proper, they shall be iron enameled inside and outside, and supplied and flushed with water from special reservoirs, and not located within 20 feet of a building when practicable.

Floors impervious to moisture.

RULE 86. In tenement houses, where two or more closets are in a group, lodging houses, factories, workshops, saloons, public buildings, and in all places where water-closets and urinals are for public use, the floor of the entire toilet room in which water-closets and urinals are located, and side walls to a height of at least 16 inches from the floor, except at the door, must be made waterproof with asphalt, cement, tile, slate, or other material impervious to moisture, approved by the board of health.

Water-closets not to be located.

RULE 87. Water-closets must not be located in the sleeping apartments nor in any room where food is prepared for human consumption of any building, nor in any room or apartment which has not direct communication with the external air, either by a window or air shaft, having an area to the open air of at least 4 square feet.

Hopper water-closets shall not be located within 8 feet of any building when practicable, nor have any opening whatever directly communicating with any building or inclosed shed, frame, or otherwise.

No water-closet accommodations for a tenement or lodging house shall be located in the cellar, basement, or under sidewalk.

Yard water-closets.

RULE 88. When water-closets are placed in the yard they shall be so arranged as to be adequately flushed from a reservoir; their water supply pipes shall be protected from freezing by placing them in a pit at least 3½ feet below the surface of the ground; the walls of said pit shall be of brick or stone, not less than 9 inches thick, laid in cement mortar.

The waste water from the stopcock or valve shall be conveyed to the drain pipe through a three-eighths inch lead pipe, properly connected.

Inclosure of yard water-closets.

RULE 89. The inclosure of yard water-closets shall be ventilated by slatted openings or movable sash windows, and there shall be a trap door in the floor of sufficient size for access to the pit. The door shall open to the outer air. In no case shall there be any communication directly between the water-closet inclosure and the building proper, or inclosed shed, frame, or otherwise.

Ventilation of interior water-closet apartments.

RULE 90. In all buildings where water-closet apartments are partitioned off from a room used for other purposes the outside partitions of such apartments shall extend up to the ceilings or be ceiled over, and these partitions must be to all intents and purposes air tight.

The outside partition must include a window, opening to the outer air on the lot whereon the building is situated or on the street, or it shall be ventilated by an air shaft opening to the outer air, having an area of at least 4 square feet. Where there is more than one water-closet apartment having an opening into an air shaft the said shaft shall have an area equal to 4 square feet of area for each water-closet apartment, unless otherwise permitted by the board of health.

Interior partitions of a water-closet apartment shall be dwarf partitions.

Where it is necessary to properly light such apartments the upper part of the outside partition shall be made of glass. This rule shall also apply to the apartments for urinals.

Water supply for fixtures.

RULE 91. All water-closets and other plumbing fixtures must be provided with a sufficient supply of water for flushing to keep them in a proper and cleanly condition.

House supply tanks.

RULE 92. House supply tanks must be covered so as to exclude dust, and must be so located as to prevent the water from being contaminated by gas and odors from plumbing fixtures. Tanks must be of wood, iron, or wood lined with tinned and planished copper.

Tanks must be supported as directed and approved by the building inspectors.

Water-closet supply tanks.

RULE 93. A group of water-closets and urinals may be supplied from one tank, but water-closets and urinals on different floors shall not be flushed from one tank, except where a separate valve device is used on the flushing pipe of each water-closet; said device shall insure a sufficient water supply and not be subject to syphonic action.

But in no case shall such valve device be used on water-supply pipes connected directly with the street main.

The flushing pipe of each and every water-closet when fitted with a valve device shall be provided with a separate stopcock or valve of proper size.

Tanks or cisterns shall be of such capacity as to insure at all times a sufficient water supply for water-closets and urinals, and the water from said tanks or cisterns shall not be used for any other purpose.

Tanks prohibited.

RULE 94. Plain and painted iron tanks or cisterns for water-closets and urinals are prohibited.

Copper lining for water-closet and urinal tanks or cisterns shall not be less than 12-ounce copper, and the weight must be stamped in the metal at the top of the tank.

Flushing pipes.

RULE 95. The flushing pipes for water-closets shall be not less than 1¼ inches in diameter, and the flush couplings must be the full size of the flush pipe.

Replacing water-closets.

RULE 96. Whenever a water-closet of the prohibited type is replaced the reconstruction of adjacent small fixture wastes and vents required to bring them into conformity with these rules and regulations shall be performed, and the soil stack also extended at least 2 feet above the highest part of the building or contiguous property.

If a water-closet is placed on a soil pipe which has been or is also used as a rain-water conductor, or any additional connection is made to such a soil pipe, then the rain water shall be diverted from such soil pipe and carried to the house drain by a proper independent pipe and trapped as provided for rain-water conductors, and the soil pipe extended above the roof as required for soil pipes.

Urinals.

RULE 97. All urinals must be constructed of materials impervious to moisture that will not corrode under the action of urine. The floors and walls of urinal apartments must be lined with similar noncorrosive and nonabsorbent material.

Iron trough urinals must be enameled iron inside and outside; no plain or painted iron urinals will be permitted.

Urinals inside of a building must be flushed by a special tank or cistern, the flush pipe of which is not less than 1 inch in diameter.

Rain-water conductors.

RULE 98. All buildings shall be kept provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting water from the roofs in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations of said building from injury. In no case shall the water from said leaders be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk, but the same shall be conducted by a pipe or pipes to the sewer. If there is no sewer in the street upon which said buildings front, then the water from said leaders shall be conducted by proper pipe or pipes below the surface of the sidewalk to the street gutter.

Inside leaders must be constructed of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel, with roof connections made gas and water tight by means of a heavy lead or copper-drawn tubing, wiped or soldered to a brass ferrule, or nipple calked, or screwed into the pipe. The tubing must extend at least 7 inches into iron leader pipe. Outside leaders may be sheet metal, but they must connect with the house drain by means of a cast-iron pipe extending vertically 5 feet above the grade level

Rain-water conductors may be connected with the upright soil pipe of a hydrant cesspool, providing said cesspool does not receive the discharge from waste pipes.

Rain-water leaders must be trapped with cast-iron traps, so placed as to prevent freezing, and have a seal of at least 5 inches, except those placed inside of a building that are gas tight, and do not open near a window or air shaft, ventilating rooms. In such cases the trap may be omitted by special permission of the board of health.

Rain-water leaders must not be used as soil waste or vent pipe, nor shall such pipes be used as a leader.

Steam exhaust and blow-off.

RULE 99. No steam exhaust, boiler blow-off, drip pipe, hot water or other hot liquid shall discharge into a house drain inside of the main trap or a soil pipe; such discharge must first be to a condensing or cooling tank of proper dimensions and construction, and provided with a vapor pipe not less than 4 inches in diameter of wrought iron, with screw joints. The discharge pipe from the condensing tank shall connect with the house drain on the sewer side of the main trap, and be provided with such traps as may be necessary to prevent the ingress of sewer gas or air.

This rule shall not be construed to apply to ordinary boilers connected with a range of a dwelling, except that no sediment cock shall directly connect with the drain or waste pipe.

Drainage of fixtures below sewer level.

RULE 100. All fixtures in a basement below the level of the sewer shall discharge into a sump or receiving tank, made air tight, and ventilated by extending a vent pipe not less than 4 inches in diameter to a point at least 2 feet above the highest part of the building or contiguous property. And the contents of said sump or tank lifted and discharged into the drainage system by some approved method, or an improved ejector may be used to lift the sewage to the drainage system.

Floor and subsoil drains.

RULE 101. Floor and other drains in cellars will only be permitted when it can be shown to the bureau of health that it is absolutely necessary, and arrangements are made to maintain a permanent water seal, the drainage system is properly ventilated, and the branch pipe for floor drain provided with a back pressure valve. Subsoil or drains for draining cellars shall be constructed as follows: By a system of French

drains or field tile to a catch basin or receiving tank properly flagged or covered over; the outlet pipe shall be properly trapped and connected with the house drain, and be provided with a back pressure valve the required size with accessible cleanout.

If the catch basin is below sewer level, the contents shall be lifted by an approved method and discharged into the house drain.

Catch basins or receiving tanks for subsoil drainage shall have a ball cock attached to the water-supply pipes, in order to maintain a water seal up to the level of the outlet pipe, which shall be trapped by turning a bend down into the water of the basin or tank. A flap valve located in the bells of pipes will not be permitted.

Area, yard, and hydrant drains.

RULE 102. The yard of each lot must be provided with a cesspool for surface drainage, connected with the drainage system, and no surface water is permitted to drain to a surface watercourse by way of an alley or the highway, except in districts where adequate sewers are not provided.

Cesspools for the reception of discharge from surfaces, hydrants, and waste pipes shall be not less than 12 inches in diameter, and be trapped in a manner accessible for cleaning out.

Area drains when connected with the house drains shall have not less than 3-inch connections; they should be controlled by one trap (if possible, the rain-water trap), and must be provided with permanent metallic strainers.

Sewage disposal.

RULE 103. No plant or system for the disposal of sewage shall be constructed or maintained within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, either by means of Broad irrigation, subsoil irrigation, wells, or otherwise, except that it is shown that the proposed system can be maintained without nuisance or danger to public health, and detailed plans of said system are submitted, approved, and permit issued by the bureau of health for its construction.

Wells for sewage.

RULE 104. In districts where the public-sewer system is unavailable and there is sufficient ground for the purpose, on the approval of the bureau of health a tight well may be used to receive the discharge of house sewage, which may be overflowed to an absorption well, providing there is no danger of contaminating a water supply well or spring and the soil is of an absorbent character, otherwise a tight well only will be permitted to receive the discharge of water-closets, and the waste from all other fixtures shall discharge to a surface watercourse as provided in rule 41.

Construction and location of drainage wells.

RULE 105. A tight well for drainage shall not be less than 4 feet in diameter by 10 feet deep in the clear, or its equivalent, lined with hard brick 9 inches thick, laid in cement mortar and made water-tight, and flagged or arched over.

An absorption or loose well shall be not less than the dimensions of the tight well, lined with dry brick or stone. Both tight and loose wells shall be provided with a 24-inch cast-iron cover and frame, and said wells shall not be located within 40 feet of any building when practicable, or within 2 feet of party lines.

Privy vaults or cesspools.

RULE 106. No privy vault or cesspools for sewage shall hereafter be constructed in any part of the city where a sewer is at all accessible, which shall be determined by the bureau of health; nor shall it be lawful to continue a privy vault or cesspool on any lot, piece, or parcel of ground abutting on or contiguous to any public sewer within the city limits. The bureau of health shall have power to issue notice, giving at least three months' time to discontinue the use of any cesspool and have it cleaned and filled up. No connection from any cesspool or privy vault shall be made with any sewer; nor shall any water-closet or house drain empty into a cesspool or privy vault.

Constructing privy vaults or wells.

RULE 107. Privy vaults or wells must be constructed as follows: Each building situated on an unsewered street must have a privy vault or well, not less than 4 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep in the clear, lined with hard brick 9 inches thick laid in cement mortar and made water-tight.

Location of privy wells.

RULE 108. Privy wells shall not be located within 2 feet of party lines or within 20 feet of a building when practicable, and before any privy vault or well or cesspool for drainage shall be constructed, application shall be made and permit issued for the same by the bureau of health.

Abandoning of privy wells.

RULE 109. When a privy vault or well is to be abandoned it must be cleaned by having its contents removed, and thoroughly disinfected by a licensed excavator, who shall notify the bureau of health the well has been cleaned to the bottom and apply for an inspection of the same; on the approval of a house-drainage inspector it shall be filled with fresh earth. In no case shall a privy well be filled until its contents have been entirely removed and it has been inspected and approved by the inspector.

Pipes to be supported.

RULE 110. All vertical pipe lines must be supported and at their base supported by a brick pier or heavy iron hanger from the cellar ceiling beams.

Smoke or peppermint test.

RULE 111. A smoke or peppermint test shall be applied to a drainage system by the plumber, in the presence of the inspector, when it is deemed necessary by the bureau of health. Where the peppermint test is used, two ounces of peppermint must be provided for each line up to 5 stories and basement in height, and for each additional 5 stories or fraction thereof 1 additional ounce of peppermint for each line must be provided.

Fittings not to be used.

RULE 112. Short quarter bends, double hubs, offsets less than an angle of 45° to the horizontal, are prohibited; saddle hubs will only be permitted to be used in old work by special permission of the bureau of health.

Drilling and tapping.

RULE 113. In old work, where the conditions are such that ample threads may be obtained, drilling and tapping is permitted.

Wooden fixtures prohibited.

RULE 114. Wooden bathtubs and wooden washtubs are prohibited. Wooden bathtubs lined with metal, formerly in use, shall not be installed in any other building other than that in which they were located originally.

Main trap to be located in old work.

RULE 115. When a soil stack is added, or any alteration or addition is made to a drainage system, and there is no main trap or air inlet on said system, such appliances shall be provided.

Soil lines to be extended before testing.

RULE 116. No test shall be made by the inspector of any drainage work until every vertical soil and ventilating pipe shall have been extended above the roof to the height required.

Repairing of terra-cotta pipes, etc.

RULE 117. No terra-cotta drain inside a building or within 5 feet of a foundation wall, when in a leaky or defective condition, shall be repaired or replaced to a greater length than 9 feet; otherwise, the entire terra-cotta pipe shall be removed and replaced with cast-iron pipe of the weights prescribed.

Where excavations are made which would leave terra-cotta pipe above ground or above cellar floor, such terra-cotta pipe shall be removed and pipe substituted as is required for new work.

Slope.

RULE 118. All drain and waste pipes must be run at uniform grade. Antisyphon and ventilating pipes, where not vertical, must have a contiguous slope to avoid collection of water by condensation or accumulation of rust scale..

Submerged fixtures supplies.

RULE 119. All fixtures and tanks which have their water supply at or near the bottom shall have check valves on the water supply close to the fixture or tank, in order to prevent the water from said fixture or tank being returned through the supply pipes.

Terms used.

RULE 120. The term "master plumber," as used in these rules, shall be taken to mean a person who has an established place of business and who, either as principal or as the representative of any person, firm, or corporation, represents himself as competent and qualified, and undertakes to construct, alter, or make additions, or who, for himself or for any person, firm, or corporation, undertakes to and does construct, alter, or make any additions to a system of house drainage.

The term "journeyman plumber," as contained in these rules, shall be taken to mean a plumber who is engaged in and working at the business of plumbing for and under the supervision of a master plumber.

The term "bona fide" place of business, as used in these rules, shall be taken to mean a place having a workroom or shop, equipped with the tools necessary and requisite for the proper installation of plumbing and drainage work, and has displayed on its front a sign as required by these rules, either with or without a showroom.

The term "private sewer" is applied to sewers that are not constructed by the bureau of surveys for the city of Philadelphia.

The term "street sewer" is applied to public sewers in the streets constructed by the bureau of surveys for the city of Philadelphia.

The term "house drain" is applied to the horizontal drain and its branches, extending to and connecting with the private sewer, public sewer, or cesspool.

The term "main drain" is applied to the main or principal line of drainpipe connected with a cesspool or sewer and to which branch drainpipes are connected.

The term "soil pipe" is applied to any vertical pipe, extending through the roof or not, which receives the discharge of one or more water-closets with or without other fixtures.

The term "waste pipe" is applied to any pipe receiving the discharge from any fixture except water-closets and also to any vertical pipe extending through the roof receiving the same character of discharge.

The term "vent and antisiphon pipes" are applied to any special pipe provided to ventilate the system of drainage and to prevent trap siphonage and back pressure.

The term "air inlet" is applied to a pipe connected with the drainpipes for the purpose of admitting fresh air from or near the surface of the ground.

Disputes.

RULE 121. In case of any dispute or difference of opinion existing between the bureau of health and any person, firm, or corporation, as aforesaid, regarding the construction of plumbing, house drainage, or cesspools, the same shall be submitted by either party to the director of the department of public health and charities, or the presiding officer of the bureau of health, who shall pass upon same, and whose findings therein, after hearing, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

Penalty.

RULE 122. Any person or persons who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of the act of assembly governing house drainage, approved June 7, 1911, regarding the procuring of a license or certificate to engage in or work at the business of plumbing or house drainage shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor exceeding $50 for each and every day he or they shall engage in or work at said business without first having obtained said certificate or license; and any person or persons who shall violate any of the rules, regulations, or requirements made by the board of health in accordance with the provisions of the act regarding the construction, reconstruction, or testing of plumbing, house drainage, or cesspools shall be liable, for every such offense,

to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50, which fines shall be recoverable before any alderman or police magistrate in said cities by summary proceedings and shall be sued for in the name of said cities and, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

All fines and penalties imposed by the act are recoverable by summary proceedings before any police magistrate or justice of the peace in said cities, and all suits or actions at law instituted for the recovery thereof are to be in the name and for the use of the city within or against which offense is committed, and upon recovery thereof all such fines and penalties are to be paid to the city treasurer thereof. In default of the payment of any fine or penalty imposed by any police magistrate or justice of the peace under the provisions of the act the person or persons so offending may be committed to the jail, workhouse, or other penal institution of the county in which said city is situate for a period not exceeding 30 days. [Regulations board of health, adopted Oct. 21, 1911.]

POMONA, CAL.

PLUMBING, SEWER CONNECTIONS, AND CESSPOOLS.

SEC. 1. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to do any plumbing work within the city limits shall apply to the plumbing inspector for a permit to do so, and he shall issue a permit for the proposed work to be done in accordance with the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth and provided for.

SEC. 2. The duties of the plumbing inspector shall be to enforce the provisions of this ordinance and generally to do and perform such duties as the city council shall by ordinance or otherwise direct.

SEC. 3. In cases where a building permit is necessary, the plumbing permit will not be issued until after the building permit has been issued.

SEC. 4. It will not be necessary to obtain a plumbing permit in cases of the following repairs: Leaks in drains, soil, waste, or vent pipes, but should any trap, drain, or soil pipe, be or become bad or defective and it is necessary to remove and replace with sound material in any part or parts, a permit must be procured and inspection made as herewith provided.

SEC. 5. The plumbing inspector shall charge and collect for plumbing permits at the following rate, to wit: For all work costing $25 or less, $0.50; from $25 to $150, $1; for work costing $150 and less than $300, $2; each additional $100 or fraction thereof, $0.25.

A charge of $1 will be made by said plumbing inspector for every extra visit necessarily made by him in the performance of his duties. No charge will be made for the first inspection of rough work or the first inspection of finished work, and no other permit will be issued to said plumbing contractor or owner until the above-mentioned charge is paid into the office of the plumbing inspector.

The inspector of plumbing and sewers shall keep a record of all permits granted and work inspected by him, and shall report to the city council whenever requested to do so.

SEC. 6. All work for which a permit is necessary shall be subject to inspection, and notice must be given to the plumbing inspector by the owner or contractor doing said work or having the same done as soon as said work is ready for inspection. Notice shall be given to inspect both the rough and finished work, and the contractor shall secure a final certificate from the plumbing inspector and deliver the same to the owner or agent.

All work must be left uncovered and convenient for examination until inspected and approved by the said plumbing inspector. Such inspection shall be within 24 hours of said notification being received at the office of said plumbing inspector. The inspecting officer may apply the water, peppermint, or smoke test; and all necessary tools, labor, and assistance for the said tests shall be furnished by the person or persons assuming control of the work, and such person or persons shall remove or repair any defective material or work when so ordered by the inspecting officer.

SEC. 7. Any soil pipe, drain pipe, trap, water-closet, urinal, sink, or other fixture set up or fitting or fittings laid, used, or constructed otherwise than in accordance with these regulations, or which shall, in the opinion of the plumbing inspector, be or become of bad or defective quality, shall upon notice, either verbal or in writing, from said inspector, be removed or repaired in the manner determined and within the time fixed by the inspecting officer, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to occupy or to make use of any house or buildings where plumbing work has been constructed unless the owner, agent, or lessee of the said building shall have first procured a final certificate of acceptance from the plumbing inspector.

SEC. 8. Every house or building, in or for which any house drainage or plumbing arrangements are constructed, shall be separately and independently connected with an accepted city sewer, when such sewer is constructed upon the street or alley upon which the property abuts; provided that in case it is impracticable or burdensome to connect each house separately, the plumbing inspector shall designate the manner of connection in conformity with necessary sanitary precautions, and in case there is no sewer constructed on such street or alley, said house or building may be connected with an approved cesspool constructed to the satisfaction of the plumbing inspector. Cesspool to be not less than 4 feet and not more than 6 feet in diameter, and the walls carried plumb to the bottom. Said cesspool shall be of sufficient depth to reach gravel and not less than 12 feet deep, and walled up from the bottom with good brick spaced not more than 2 inches apart up to within 4 feet of surface of ground and arched over with brick laid in cement mortar. Top to be at least 18 inches below the surface of the surrounding ground. Said cesspool must not be located at a less distance than 5 feet away from any property line, or less than 10 feet away from any dwelling, without special permission to do so from the plumbing inspector.

SEC. 9. When a building is on the rear of a lot, on the front of which is another building, the plumbing work of the building in the rear may be connected with the plumbing work of the building in the front.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to use or occupy any house or building, in the city of Pomona, in or for which any house drainage or plumbing arrangements are constructed, unless such house drainage or plumbing arrangements are connected with an accepted city sewer, when such sewer is constructed on the street or alley on which the property abuts, or connected to an approved cesspool.

SEC. 11. All soil or waste pipes below the ground to a point of 2 feet outside of the exterior wall of a building shall be cast iron of not less than 2 inches internal diameter. except in case of water-closet, which shall not be less than 4 inches internal diameter and which shall be carried undiminished in size up to the highest point of the roof or fire walls of all new buildings, and in old buildings to a point satisfactory to the plumbing inspector, and shall not terminate within 8 feet of any window, air shaft, or opening of any house or building, and the same shall be further moved if the plumbing inspector considers necessary.

SEC. 12. All drains, outside of the building and to the property line, or cesspool shall be first grade vitrified iron stone pipe, cast iron, or bituminized fiber pipe, and shall have an internal diameter not less than 4 inches. Stoneware or bituminized fiber pipe shall not be allowed within 2 feet of the exterior wall of any building; neither shall any vitrified pipe come within 12 inches of the surface of the ground throughout its entire course. The joining of each and every section of vitrified piping must be completely and uniformly filled with the best Portland cement, two parts of cement and one part sand, and every joint thoroughly cleaned from the inside, so as not to form an obstruction. The different sections must be laid in perfect line on the bottom and sides with a fall of not less than one-quarter of an inch per foot toward the property line or cesspool. This piping must be made perfectly water-tight; it shall not be covered nor concealed in any way until it has been properly tested and approved by the plumbing inspector. All changes in direction shall be made with curves or Y branches and all connections with Y branches and one-eighth bends.

SEC. 13. Every water-closet, sink, slop hopper, bath tub, and each tray, or set of wash trays or other fixtures connected with the drain pipe directly or indirectly, must be separately, independently, and effectively trapped and vented; the vent must be as near the trap as possible, and in no case farther away than 2 feet. The trap must be placed as near the fixtures as possible and in no case farther than 2 feet from the fixtures. In no case shall any fixture waste be intersected in closet bend. Sinks in all butcher shops, restaurants, and public laundries shall have a suitable grease trap.

All wash racks or floor drains where vehicles of any kind are washed or cleaned must have suitable sand box for intercepting mud. The waste pipe from same must be not less than 4-inch pipe, but may be vented with 2-inch pipe. Water seal must be at least 3½ inches deep and bottom of water seal must be at least 5 inches from bottom of sand box. A clean-out screw must be placed in the end of the pipe in sand box. When waste line crosses a partition or location where vent can raise above floor line, vent connection may be not to exceed 7 feet from center line of sand box. If distance is more than 7 feet, vent must be within 2 feet of sand box.

No wooden wash trays shall be maintained, constructed, or used inside of any building or porch. All wash trays in any building shall be of nonabsorbent material. Drum traps may be used only in bath-tub connections.

No solder unions or slip-joint nuts of any description shall be used on the sewer side of the trap.

SEC. 14. All traps to fixtures shall be separately and effectively vented, and all special air pipes within a radius of 12 feet should, if practicable, converge into one pipe. The size of the same shall be governed by provisions of section 11 of regulations, and to extend up to and following the underside of the roof and be brought to the air within 18 inches of the highest point of the roof, or conducted into the main stack; provided that in all outbuildings all vent pipes shall extend at least 15 feet above the ground, except in old buildings, which may be done as the plumbing inspector directs.

SEC. 15. No brick, sheet metal, earthenware pipe, or chimney flue shall be used as a sewer ventilator or to ventilate any trap, drain, soil, or waste pipes. Cellar drains shall not be connected with any soil or waste pipes, except by special permission of the plumbing inspector.

SEC. 16. The plumbing inspector, in accepting work of any and all persons carrying on, conducting, and assuming control of, constructing or causing to be constructed any plumbing or house drainage affecting the sanitary conditions of any house or building of said city, shall be governed by the following regulations, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the same upon notice to do so:

(1) *Closets.*—No water-closet shall be put into or upon any property, house, or building except those flushed by a tank containing not less than 5 gallons of water, or water-closets flushed by a flushometer valve. Plunger closets, Philadelphia hoppers, pan closets, or any other closets where the supply to the bowl is direct from the street service or building supply, are prohibited in all cases, and where such exists shall be removed and replaced with tank closets.

(2) *Top fixture.*—A fixture that is a top fixture on a vertical stack and not more than 2 feet from the inlet to the stack need not have its traps revented, provided it does not discharge into the stack below the level of its seal, except water-closets and pedestal slop hoppers whose traps are in the bowl. All other traps shall be set true to their water seals.

(3) *Weight of cast-iron pipe.*—No cast-iron soil pipes or fittings, either waste or vent, shall be used in any plumbing work that is of less weight per length of 5 feet than is shown in the following table for the respective sizes of pipe, to wit:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
2-inch pipe	17½	6-inch pipe	52½
3-inch pipe	22½	8-inch pipe	90½
4-inch pipe	32½	10-inch pipe	125
5-inch pipe	42½	12-inch pipe	150

(4) *Two fixtures in one trap prohibited.*—No fixture shall be trapped by having its outlet connected with the trap of another fixture.

(5) *Waste pipes.*—Every soil or waste pipe under or inside of any building shall be of cast iron, lead, brass, or galvanized iron. (Galvanized-iron pipe and fittings known as the Durham system are permissible, provided that there shall not be employed or used anything in the system that is in violation of this ordinance.)

(6) *Tests.*—Before the fixtures are placed in connection with the plumbing of any house or building, or any portion of the drainage system is covered or concealed from view, the outlet of the soil pipe and all openings into it below the top shall be hermetically sealed; the pipe shall then be filled with water to the highest point in the system. Defective pipes and fittings of their different kinds must be removed and replaced by sound material; cement work of any description is prohibited and every part of the work shall conform to these rules and regulations and shall be subject to the approval of the plumbing inspector.

(7) *Joints in iron.*—All joints in cast-iron soil pipes, whether inside of the building or otherwise, shall be made with pig lead and oakum and thoroughly calked.

(8) *Vents.*—All vent pipes and their fittings shall be of galvanized-iron screw pipe or cast-iron pipe.

(9) *Stacks.*—All vertical stacks or soil and waste pipes shall be provided with a brass trap screw ferrule at the foot and also in other places where the inspecting officer may think it necessary. Trap screw ferrules shall be of the same diameter as the waste stack or lateral run. All changes of direction of soil or waste pipes shall be made with full Y branches and one-eighth bends; sanitary tees shall not be used except in perpendicular stacks. All clean outs shall be extended to outside of walls or some convenient point, easy of access, satisfactory to the plumbing inspector. Four-inch double sanitary tees, or 2-inch double sanitary tees, shall not be used in any waste pipe.

(10) *Wiped joints.*—All connecting between lead piping, or lead pipe and brass pipe or fitting, shall be joined by wiped joints. Connections between soil pipes and lead shall be made with brass ferrules or brass solder nipples, and their joining shall be wiped. Bolted or copper bit, cup, or flush soldered joints are prohibited in all cases.

(11) *Waste pipes—size of vents.*—Waste pipes in all cases shall be of lead, galvanized iron, or cast iron of the following sizes:

All screw waste pipes shall be reamed to the full size of pipe.

Waste pipe for bathtubs, washbasins, laundry trays, each not less than 2 inches on all horizontal runs of 8 feet or more in length, and 1½ inches in all other runs of 45° or more, and on all horizontal runs, less than 8 feet in length. The waste slop hoppers, urinals, and sinks shall not be less than 2 inches in any case. In installing batteries of basins the outlet from any bowl shall not be more than 2 feet from the trap. The size of waste pipes from bath tubs and lavatories shall be for more than one, and not to exceed eight, 2 inches; for more than eight and not to exceed fourteen, 2½ inches; for more than fourteen, 4 inches.

For sinks, urinals, slop hoppers for more than two and not to exceed six, 2½ inches; for more than six, 4 inches.

(12) *Size of vents.*—All traps and vents shall be the same size as the waste, except sinks, urinals, and small slop hoppers, which may be 1½ inches. For more than one and not exceeding two fixtures, 1½ inches; for more than two and not exceeding eight, 2 inches; for more than eight and not exceeding twelve, 2½ inches; for more than twelve and not exceeding twenty, 3 inches.

(13) *Size of closet vents.*—Vent pipes from water closets shall be not less than 2-inch pipe and not less than 6 inches above the highest fixture in the system. Water-closets, where more than one water-closet is vented through the same pipe, the size shall be as follows:

For more than one and not to exceed four closets, 2 inches; for more than four and not to exceed eight, 2½ inches; for more than eight and not to exceed fourteen, 3 inches for more than fourteen, 4 inches.

Any vent pipe running in a horizontal direction shall not exceed 15 feet in length and shall have a fall of not less than one-quarter inch per foot.

(14) *Vents.*—The vents of water-closets are allowed a horizontal run of 2 feet to catch the nearest partition. The vents from all other fixtures, except slop hoppers, which have a vent horn attached to the trap itself, must be of the class known as continuous and shall rise 6 inches above the fixture to prevent backwater from entering the fixture.

(15) No privy vault, cesspool, exhaust from engine, or blow-off from boiler shall be connected with a house drain or sewer.

(16) *Refrigerators.*—The drip or waste pipe from refrigerators shall not connect directly with the soil or waste pipes or with the sewer, but must extend to the open air or to a water-supplied sink. Every safe, waste from basin, bath, sink, water-closet, or other fixture shall not connect with any soil pipe, waste pipe, or sewer, but shall discharge into a water-supplied sink or outside of building, except in case of urinal, which shall be trapped and vented.

(17) *Screens.*—All openings into house connections where water is admitted, except through water closets, must be protected by screens with meshes not to exceed one-half inch.

(18) *Removals.*—Every water-closet, sink, bathtub, basin, or other fixture, maintained with any house or building that is of bad and defective quality, and is removed and replaced with other fixtures of their respective class, shall have their traps vented in accordance with this ordinance.

SEC. 17. No privy, vault, or cesspool shall be maintained or allowed in any part of the city where a sewer exists in the street or alley upon which the property abuts.

SEC. 18. All plumbing or house-drainage work done to replace any that may be condemned by the health officer or plumbing inspector shall be considered as new work and constructed in conformity with the requirements of this ordinance; and no person or persons shall connect or cause to be connected any plumbing or house-drainage work with any public sewer or cesspool, unless the said plumbing or house-drainage work conforms to the requirements of this ordinance.

SEC. 19. When anything is prohibited in this ordinance, not only the person actually doing the prohibited thing, but also the other persons actively concerned therein, shall be liable upon conviction to the penalty prescribed.

SEC. 20. Upon removal or alteration of any building, or the making of any addition thereto, if new plumbing fixtures are placed in such building, either in the original or altered or added part thereof, such new fixtures must be properly connected with and attached to the fixtures in the original parts of said building; and if the fixtures are to be reset, either in the old or new part of such building, then both such original or additional fixtures and any altered plumbing whatever must comply in all respects with the rules and regulations prescribed in this ordinance.

The use of common black or dipped pipe as waste or vent pipes is prohibited.

The use of trap threads is prohibited, except with NP traps.

Double hub fittings are not allowed in soil or waste lines.

Sheet-lead flushings are required on all work and shall extend at least 6 inches above the roof.

Soil, waste, and vent lines shall be properly strapped and piers placed before the test is made.

Gas water heaters must be vented to the open air or enter chimney below ceiling, and are not allowed in an inclosed closet.

The use of fresh-air inlets between cesspool and house or between the city sewer and the house is prohibited.

SEC. 21. In order to prevent waste water entering vent pipe, every branch or branch fitting for a vent pipe shall when leaving a horizontal or vertical line of waste pipe be taken from a Y branch lying in the direction from which the waste water flows in such waste pipe, thus forming an angle of 45° with the waste pipe.

SEC. 22. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use or occupy, or lease or let to be used or occupied, any building or part thereof to be used as a factory, laundry, tenement, or lodging house or place in or where human beings reside or work, unless such building is provided with at least one water-closet for every 15 occupants, workers, employees, or residents in such building.

SEC. 23. No person or corporation shall commence to lay pipes for any purpose in any street, avenue, or alley of said city in which sewers are laid unless such person or corporation shall have given 24 hours' previous notice thereof to the inspector of plumbing and sewers; and the manner of excavating and the back filling over the pipe laid shall be subject to the direction and approval of such inspector. All such work shall be so done as to avoid injury to any sewer or drain.

SEC. 24. It shall be unlawful to injure, break, or remove any portion of any manhole, lamp pole, flush tank, or any part of the public sewers of said city, or to throw or deposit or cause to be thrown or deposited in any opening of such sewers, or any receptacle connected with such sewers, or to place, or to suffer or to cause to be placed, in any house connection, or in any private drain connecting with such public sewers any garbage, offal, dead animals, vegetables, parings, ashes, cinders, rags, or any bulky substance having a tendency to obstruct the free flow of said sewers, or in anywise to damage the same, and the inspector of plumbing and sewers shall have power to prevent the discharging into the public sewers any private sewer or drain through which substances are discharged liable to injure the public sewers or obstruct the flow of sewage.

SEC. 25. No cesspool shall be constructed upon any lot adjacent to a sewer line, or within any sewer district in the city of Pomona; and all plumbing in this city shall conform to this ordinance.

SEC. 26. The inspector of plumbing and sewers shall keep a record of all permits granted and work inspected by him, and shall report to the council whenever requested to do so.

SEC. 27. All licensed plumbers shall give a bond to the city of Pomona in the sum of $500 for the faithful observance of all the provisions of this ordinance; which bond shall be filed with the city clerk after approval by the mayor of said city. And no plumber or other contractor shall do any plumbing or sewer work without first giving said bond, and when from any cause any such bond shall become insufficient in the opinion of said council said council may at any regular or special meeting thereof order a sufficient bond to be given.

SEC. 28. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate or neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 and not more than $100, or by imprisonment of not less than 5 days and not more than 50 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 29. Ordinance No. 219 and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 30. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published once in the Pomona Daily Review, and 30 days thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

Approved this 31st day of October, 1911.

[Ordinance No. 356, repealing ordinance No. 219 and all other ordinances inconsistent therewith, adopted Oct. 31, 1911.]

ORANGE, N. J.

PLUMBING WORK—BY WHOM TO BE DONE, CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS.

13. No person except a master plumber who has complied with all requirements of the sanitary and plumbing code of this board and all supplements and amendments thereto, or a person who, under such master plumber's direction, is employed or com-

missioned to do plumbing work, shall perform any plumbing work within the city of Orange, under penalty of a fine of $50 for each and every offense.

19. Section 103 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"103. All horizontal drains within buildings shall be of extra heavy cast iron, with calked leaden joints or galvanized wrought-iron screwed joints, and shall be so located as to be readily accessible for inspection. Such drains shall be securely hung on the cellar wall or properly suspended from the cellar ceiling unless this is impracticable, in which case it must be laid in a trench, cut at a uniform grade. The drain shall have a fall of at least one-quarter inch to the foot, and more if possible. When a pipe passes under a wall of a building there shall be a relieving arch to prevent the pipe being broken by settling of the foundation. Said drains shall be provided with openings for cleaning purposes, the same to be closed by screw plugs."

20. Section 104 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"104. The use of a trap in the house drain is left optional with the board of health. When such a trap is used it must be placed on the house drain at an accessible point near the house wall. This trap must be furnished with a handhole for convenience of cleaning, the cover of which must be properly fitted and made gas and air-tight. Every trap so used shall have an inlet for fresh air, not less than 4 inches in diameter, entering on the house side of the trap and leading to the outer air, opening at some place shown on the approved plan not less than 10 feet from the nearest window."

21. Section 106 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"106. All drain, soil, waste, vent, and supply pipes shall be as direct as possible, protected from frost, and readily accessible for inspection and convenience in repairing.

"Main vent pipes shall be reconnected to main soil or waste pipes by a Y branch below the lowest fixture, and in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of rust. This does not apply where there are fixtures on one floor only and no fixtures on floors above or below. One sink or basin may be connected to the main vent just above the lowest intersection, so as to flush out same."

22. Section 120 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"120. Every fixture shall be separately and independently ventilated, with the exception of the last fixture entering a direct line which runs through the roof or intersects a main vent. Such a fixture will not require back venting, provided it is within 5 feet of said stack. The back venting of siphon-jet water-closets may be omitted in alterations and additions to old plumbing only and when they are placed within 5 feet of a line of soil pipe 4 inches or more in diameter which passes directly through the roof. Urinal platforms, if connected to drain pipes, must also be properly trapped, and a supply of water so arranged as always to maintain the seal of said traps. In no case shall the waste from a bathtub or other fixture be connected with a water-closet trap."

23. Section 124 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"124. All water-closets must be supplied with water from separate tanks or cisterns, the water of which is used for no other purpose; provided, however, that flushometers of approved type without the use of a tank may be installed in instances where a special permit shall be granted by the board of health. A group of closets on the same floor may be supplied from one tank. Pan closets and hollow plunger closets are prohibited."

24. Section 126 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"126. Water-closets, when placed in the yard, must be so arranged as to be conveniently and adequately flushed, and their water-supply pipes and traps must be protected from freezing. The compartment of such water-closets must be ventilated by means of slatted openings in the doors and roof. No antifreezing closets shall hereafter be installed except by special permit of this board. Where a water-closet is to be placed outside of a building the tank must be placed inside the building, so as not to be liable to freezing, and the flush pipe extended thence to the water-closet."

25. Section 127 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"127. Each fixture shall be separately trapped, except as provided in section 115 of this code. Traps must be placed as near the fixtures as practicable, and in no case shall a trap be more than 2 feet from the fixture. Each and every trap shall be ventilated, except as provided below, either by a special vent pipe of suitable size extending at least 2 feet above the highest part of the roof of the house, or into a special pipe erected for ventilating purposes only, in which case the diameter of the special

vent pipe must be 3 inches when the vent pipes from seven or more fixtures are connected thereto. Antisiphon traps approved by this board may be used on bathtub waste pipes and the vent pipe omitted, but the use of these traps on all other fixtures is prohibited except where their use is necessary or advisable, in which case a special permit from the board of health must be obtained. No vent pipe shall be attached to any porcelain vent horn provided upon water-closets, and the use of rubber connection or connections of like material shall not be used on any sewer-connected pipes."

26. Any person failing to comply with or violating any of the provisions of this ordinance for which no specific penalty is provided shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $10 for each and every offense, and each and every day that such noncompliance with or violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall continue shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

27. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the Sanitary and Plumbing Code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

READING, PA.

PLUMBING, HOUSE DRAINAGE, PRIVIES, AND CESSPOOLS.

RULE 1. *Certificate of license.*—It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to carry on or work at the business of plumbing or house drainage in the city of Reading until a certificate of license to engage in or work at said business has been granted said person or persons by the board of health, nor until they have registered as such in the office of the Board of Health of the City of Reading.

RULE 2. *Board of Examiners.*—The mayor shall appoint a board of examiners to examine all applicants for license under the provisions of these rules. Said board shall consist of the superintendent of the board of health or the health officer, one plumbing inspector, and two competent plumbers in no way connected with the city government.

Applications.—All and every person or persons engaged or engaging in the business or work of plumbing or house drainage in the city of Reading shall apply in writing to the said board of health for a certificate or license; and if after proper examination, made by the board of examiners, such person or persons so applying shall be found competent, the same shall be certified to the board of health, who shall thereupon issue a certificate or license to such person or persons, which shall for the period of one calendar year or fractional part thereof next ensuing the date of such examination entitle him or them to engage in or work at the business of plumbing and house drainage.

Rules, regulations, etc.—The board of examiners shall make all reasonable rules, regulations, and examinations, which shall be approved by the said board of health.

Examinations and fees.—An examination of any one member of a firm or corporation, or of the superintendent or foreman therefor, shall be deemed sufficient. Said person or persons, firm or corporation, engaged or engaging in the business of plumbing or house drainage, shall pay for each examination the sum of $5, and each journeyman or person engaged in the work shall pay the sum of 50 cents, which shall be paid into the city treasury for the use of the city of Reading. The proper officers of the said city of Reading are hereby authorized to pay to the plumbers acting on said board of examiners the sum of $5 per day for each day or session actually employed.

Place of business and sign.—Every registered master plumber shall have a bona fide place of business in the city of Reading, and shall display on the front of his or their place of business a sign, "Registered plumber," bearing the name or names of the person, firm, or corporation, in letters not less than 3 inches high.

Registration.—No person other than a registered master plumber shall be allowed to carry on or engage in the business; nor shall any person or persons expose a sign of plumbing or house drainage, or any advertisement pertaining thereto, unless he or they have first secured a license or certificate and have been registered in the office of the Board of Health of the City of Reading; nor shall any person or persons other than a registered master plumber, or person in his or their employ, or under his or their supervision, be allowed to alter, repair, or make any connection with any drain, soil or vent pipes, or any pipe connected therewith.

Notice of change of place of business.—Every registered master plumber, firm, or corporation shall give immediate notice of any change in his, their, or its place of business, and upon his, their, or its retirement from business shall surrender his, their, or its certificate of registry to the board of health. Every person, firm, cor-

poration, or representative thereof, in registering, shall give the full name or names of the person, firm, or officers, names of the corporation, for which he or they shall register.

Expiration of licenses, etc.—At the expiration of each calendar year said certificate of license shall be null and void. A licensed master or journeyman plumber desiring to continue in or work at the business of plumbing and house drainage for the ensuing year shall, between the 1st and 31st days of December of each and every year, surrender the said certificate or license for the current year to the said board of health, and reregister his, their, or its name or names, and the business or home address, upon such form or forms as may, from time to time, be furnished by said board of health.

Reregistration—Fees—Register.—A reexamination will not be necessary for reregistration unless the licensed master or journeyman plumber should fail to make application for reregistration at the specified time. The sum of $1 shall be paid by the master plumbers, firms, or corporations, and the sum of 25 cents by journeyman plumbers, for reregistration, which sum shall be paid into the city treasury for the use of the city. A register of all such applicants and the license or certificates issued shall be kept in said board of health, which said register shall be open to the inspection of all persons interested therein.

Work in other city.—Any person, firm, or corporation holding a license or certificate granted by any first, second, or third class city of this Commonwealth, to engage in or work at the business of plumbing and house drainage, desiring to do plumbing and drainage work in the city of Reading, shall, without examination, be registered before entering upon such work: *Provided, however*, That such registration shall be restricted and limited to such plumbing and drainage as he, they, or it shall have contracted for at the time of registry. On the completion of such contract or contracts, the registration of such person, firm, or corporation shall be null and void, and no further permit shall be issued to such person, firm, or corporation until he, they, or it shall have first registered his or its name, or their names and addresses, as hereinbefore provided.

RULE 3. *Storm sewer connections.*—Storm sewer connections shall be conducted only under and in accordance with the following rules, regulations, and requirements, namely:

RULE 4. *Plans and specifications.*—Plans and specifications must be filed before any work is commenced, and will be approved or rejected within 24 hours; the plans and specifications to be furnished by the board of health.

RULE 5. House drains must be of extra heavy cast-iron pipe, as per table:

2-inch pipe	pounds per linear foot..	5½
3-inch pipe	do....	9½
4-inch pipe	do....	13
5-inch pipe	do....	17
6-inch pipe	do....	20
7-inch pipe	do....	27
8-inch pipe	do....	33
10-inch pipe	do....	45
12-inch pipe	do....	54

Extra heavy cast-iron pipe must be used throughout the building and carried 5 feet outside the foundation wall, and all pipe arrangement shall be as direct as possible. Changes in direction must be made with Y branches, $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ bends above and below ground, and where such pipes pass through a new foundation wall a relieving arch shall be built over it, with 2-inch space on either side of main pipe.

The size of the house drain shall be determined by the area of the whole building and paved surfaces to be drained, according to the following table, if iron pipe is used. If the pipe is terra cotta, the diameter shall be one size larger for the same amount of area drainage:

Diameter.		Fall ¼ inch per foot.	Fall ½ inch per foot.
4-inch	square feet drainage area..	1,800	2,500
5-inch	do....	3,000	4,500
6-inch	do....	5,000	7,500
8-inch	do....	9,100	13,600
10-inch	do....	14,000	20,000

RULE 6. The main drain shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter, and it must be provided with a horizontal trap, placed immediately inside the cellar wall. The trap must have two clean outs calked in. A back-pressure trap must be placed next to horizontal trap.

RULE 7. House drains must, wherever possible, be given an even grade to the main sewer not less than a quarter inch per foot.

RULE 8. When the main sewer is not located on street, house drains must be constructed on the outside of buildings and branch into each house separately. In no case will a sewer be permitted to run from one house to another through cellars.

Drains outside of buildings.—Where the ground is of sufficient solidity for a proper foundation, cylindrical terra-cotta pipe of best quality, free from flaws, splits, or cracks, perfectly burned and well glazed over the entire inner and outer surfaces, may be used, if laid on a smooth bottom, with a special groove cut in the bottom of the trench for each hub, in order to give the pipe a solid bearing on its entire length, and the soil well rammed on each side of the pipe. The spigot and hub ends shall be connected. The space between the hub and pipe must be thoroughly filled with cement mortar, made of equal parts of the best American natural cement and bar sand, thoroughly mixed dry, and enough water added afterwards to give proper consistency. The mortar must be mixed in small quantities and used as soon as made. The joints must be thoroughly wiped out and pointed, and all mortar that may be left inside removed and the pipe left clean and smooth throughout, for which purpose a swab may be used. It must not be laid closer than 5 feet to any exterior wall of a building, nor less than 3½ feet below the surface of the ground, nor where the sewer passes near a well, nor will it be allowed in bad or made ground.

RULE 9. *Yard and area drains.*—All yards, areas, and courts must be drained. Tenement houses and lodging houses must have the yards, areas, and courts drained into storm sewers. The drains, when sewer connected, must have connection of not less than 4 inches in diameter.

RULE 10. Rain-water leaders must not be used as soil, waste, or vent pipes, or such pipes be used as a leader.

All buildings must be provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting water from the roofs in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations of said buildings from injury. In no case shall the water from said leaders be allowed to flow upon the sidewalks, but the same shall be conducted by pipe or pipes to the storm sewer. If there is no sewer in the street upon which such buildings front, then the water from said leaders shall be connected by proper pipe or pipes below the surface of the sidewalk to the street gutter.

RULE 11. *Material for inside and outside leaders.*—Inside leaders must be constructed of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel, with roof connections made gas and water tight by means of heavy copper drawn tubing slipped into the pipe. Outside leaders may be of sheet metal, but must connect with house drain by means of a cast-iron pipe extended vertically 5 feet above grade level where the building is located along public driveways or sidewalks. Where the building is located off building line and not liable to damage, the connections shall be made with iron pipe extending at least 1 foot above grade level.

RULE 12. *The use of storm sewers.*—The storm sewer is constructed for storm sewage only; and in no case will any plumbing fixture be allowed to connect with storm sewers.

RULE 13. *Rules regulating house sewerage and drainage.*—The construction of plumbing, house drainage, and cesspools shall be conducted only under and in accordance with the following rules, regulations, and requirements, namely:

RULE 14. *Plans and specifications.*—There shall be a separate plan for each building, public or private, or any addition thereto or alterations thereof, accompanied by specifications, showing the location, size, and kind of pipe, traps, closets, and fixtures to be used, which plans and specifications shall be filed with the board of health. The plans and specifications shall be furnished by the architect, plumber, or owner, and filed by the plumber. All applications for change in plan must be made in writing.

RULE 15. *Filing plans and specifications.*—Plumbers, before commencing the construction of plumbing work in any building in the city of Reading (except in the case of repairs, which are here defined to relate to the mending of leaks in soil, vent, or waste pipes, faucets, valves and water-supply pipes, and shall not be construed to admit of the replacing of any fixtures, such as water-closets, bathtubs, washstands, sinks, etc., or the respective traps for such fixtures), shall submit to the board of health plans and specifications, legibly drawn in ink, on blanks to be furnished by the board of health. Where two or more buildings are located together and on the same street, and the plumbing work is identical in each, one plan will be sufficient for six houses. Plans will be approved or rejected within 24 hours after they are received.

RULE 16. *Duties of owners and plumbers in constructing drains, etc.*—It shall be the duty of every person constructing or owning any drain, soil pipe, passage, or connection between a sewer and any ground, building, erection, or place of business, and in like manner the duty of the owners of all grounds, buildings, erections, and all parties interested therein or thereat, to cause and require that such drain, soil pipe, passage, or connection shall be adequate for its purpose, and shall at all times allow to pass freely all material that enters or should enter the same; and no change of drainage, sewerage, or the sewer connections of any house shall be permitted, unless notice thereof shall have been given to the board of health, and assent thereto obtained in writing.

RULE 17. *Inspection and approval.*—Drainage, sewerage, or plumbing work must not be covered or concealed in any manner until after it is inspected and approved by the board of health. Notice must be given said board, upon blanks to be furnished by them, when the work is sufficiently advanced for such inspection, when it shall be the duty of the proper officers to inspect the same within three days after the receipt of said notice.

RULE 18. *Material of house drains.*—The main drain system of every house or building shall be separately and independently connected with the street sewer, where such sewer exists, except where one building exists or is erected in the rear of another, on an interior lot, of single ownership, and no private sewer is available, or can be made for the rear building through an adjoining alley, courtyard, or driveway, the house drain from the front building may be extended to the rear building, and the whole be considered as one house drain. Where it is necessary to construct a private sewer to connect with sewer on adjacent street, such plans may be used as may be approved by the board of health, but in no case shall joint drainage be laid in cellars, parallel with street or alley.

House drains or soil pipes laid beneath the floor must be extra heavy cast iron (as per table in rule 26), with leaded and calked joints, and carried 5 feet outside the cellar wall. All drains or soil pipes connected with the main drain, where it is above the cellar floor, shall be of extra heavy cast-iron pipe, with leaded and calked joints, or heavy wrought-iron pipe, with screw joints properly secured, and carried 5 feet outside cellar wall, and all arrangement of soil or waste pipes shall be as direct as possible. Wrought-iron pipes shall be galvanized. Changes of direction on pipes shall be made with Y branches, both above and below the ground, and where such pipes pass through a new foundation wall, a relieving arch shall be built over it, with 2-inch space on each side of main pipe.

RULE 19. *Location of main trap.*—The house drain must be provided with a horizontal trap, placed at curb, or, where conditions make it necessary, immediately inside the cellar wall. The trap must be joining alley, courtyard, or driveway, the house drain from the front building may be extended to the rear building, and the whole be considered as one house drain. Where it is necessary to construct a private sewer to connect with sewer on adjacent street, such plans may be used as may be approved by the board of health.

RULE 20. *Fresh-air inlet.*—A fresh-air inlet must be connected with the house drain just inside the house trap. Where underground, it must be of extra heavy cast iron. Said inlet must lead to the outer air, and finish with an approved automatic device at curb or at a point approved by the plumbing inspector. The fresh-air inlet must be of the same size as the drain up to 4 inches. For 5 and 6 inch drains it must not be less than 4 inches in diameter; for 7 and 8 inch drains, not less than 6 inches in diameter or its equivalent; and for larger drains, not less than 8 inches in diameter or its equivalent.

RULE 21. *Laying of house sewers and drains.*—House sewers and house drains must, where possible, be given an even grade to the main sewer of not less than one-quarter inch per foot.

RULE 22. *Location of house sewer.*—When main sewer is not located on the street, house sewers may be constructed on outside of buildings and branch into each house separately, and in no case will a sewer from one house to another be permitted to run through cellars.

RULE 23. *Drains outside of buildings.*—Where the ground is of sufficient solidity for a proper foundation, cylindrical terra-cotta pipe, of the best quality, free from flaws, splits, or cracks, perfectly burned and well glazed over the entire inner and outer surfaces, may be used if laid on a smooth bottom, with a special groove cut in the bottom of the trench for each hub in order to give the pipe a solid bearing in its entire length and the soil well rammed on each side of the pipe. The spigot and hub ends shall be connected. Space between the pipe and the hub must be thoroughly filled with cement mortar, made of equal parts of the best American natural cement and bar sand, thoroughly mixed dry, and enough water afterwards added to give proper consistency. The mortar must be mixed in small quantities and used as soon as made. The joints must be carefully wiped out and pointed, and all mor-

tar that may be left inside removed and the pipe left clean and smooth throughout, for which purpose a swab may be used. It must not be laid closer than 5 feet to any exterior wall of a building nor less than 3½ feet below the surface of the ground, nor where the sewer passes near a well, nor will it be allowed in bad or made ground.

RULE 24. *Material for sewers between buildings.*—Where a sewer is laid between buildings, in a passageway, alley, or courtyard, at a less distance than 5 feet from the buildings, it must be constructed of extra heavy cast-iron pipe for a distance corresponding to the length of the foundation of said buildings.

RULE 25. *Floor drains.*—Floor or other drains will only be permitted when it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the board of health, that their use is absolutely necessary, and arrangements made to maintain a permanent water seal in the traps, and be provided with check or back-water valves.

RULE 26. *Weight and thickness of cast-iron soil pipe.*—All cast-iron pipe must be sound, free from holes, and of a uniform thickness, known as "extra heavy" pipe, and corresponding fittings will be required. The pipe must be tested to 50 pounds water pressure, and marked with the maker's name. Pipes shall weigh as follows, namely:

2-inch pipe	pounds per linear foot..	5½
3-inch pipe	do....	9½
4-inch pipe	do....	13
5-inch pipe	do....	17
6-inch pipe	do....	20
7-inch pipe	do....	27
8-inch pipe	do....	33½
10-inch pipe	do....	45
12-inch pipe	do....	54

RULE 27. *Subsoil drains.*—Subsoil drains must discharge into a sump or receiving tank, the contents of which must be lifted and discharged into the drainage system above the cellar floor by some approved method. Where directly sewer connected, they must be cut off from the rest of the plumbing system by a brass flap valve on the inlet to the catch basin, and the trap on the drain from the catch basin must be water supplied, as required for cellar drains.

RULE 28. *Use of old house drains and sewers.*—Old house drains and sewers may be used, in connection with new buildings or new plumbing, only when they are found on examination by the board of health to conform in all respects to the requirements governing new sewers and drains. All extensions to old house drains must be of extra heavy cast-iron pipe.

RULE 29. *Exhaust from steam pipes, etc.*—No steam exhaust, blow-off, or drip pipe shall connect with the sewer or house drain, soil pipe, waste or vent pipe. Such pipes must discharge into a tank or condenser, from which suitable outlet to the sewer shall be made. Such condensers shall be water-supplied to help condensation and protect the sewer, and shall also be supplied with a relief vent to carry off dry steam.

RULE 30. *Diameter of soil pipes.*—The smallest diameter of any sewer pipe permitted to be used shall be 4-inch. The size of soil pipes must not be less than those set forth in the following table:

Size of pipe.	Soil and waste combined.		Soil pipe alone.	
	Fixtures.		Water-closets.	
	Branch.	Main.	Branch.	Main.
Maximum number of fixtures connected to—				
4-inch	48	96	8	16
5-inch	96	192	16	32
6-inch	268	336	34	68

If the building is 6 and less than 12 stories in height, the diameter shall not be less than 5 inches; if more than 12 stories, it shall be 6 inches in diameter. In a building 6 or more stories in height, with fixtures located below the sixth floor, soil pipe 4 inches in diameter will be allowed to extend through the roof, provided the number of fixtures does not exceed the number given in the table.

All soil pipes must extend at least 2 inches above the highest window and must not be reduced in size. Traps will not be permitted on main, vertical, soil, or waste line. Each house must have a separate line of soil and vent pipes.

No soil or waste line shall be constructed on the outside of any building.

Fixtures with—
- 1¼-inch traps count as one fixture.
- 1½-inch traps count as one fixture.
- 2-inch traps count as two fixtures.
- 2½-inch traps count as three fixtures.
- 3-inch traps (water-closets) count as four fixtures.
- 4-inch traps count as five fixtures.

RULE 31. *Changes in direction.*—All sewer, soil, and waste pipe must be as direct as possible. Changes in direction must be made with Y or half Y branches, or one-eighth bends. Offsets in soil or waste pipes will not be permitted when they can be avoided; nor, in any case, unless suitable provision is made to prevent an accumulation of rust or other obstruction. Offsets shall be made with 45° bends or similar fittings. The use of T-Y's (sanitary T's) will be permitted on upright lines only.

RULE 32. *Joints for soil and waste pipes.*—Joints in cast-iron pipes and soil and waste pipes must be so filled with oakum and lead, and hand calked as to make them gas-tight. Connections of lead and cast from pipes must be made with brass sleeve or ferrule, of the same size as the lead pipe inserted in the hub of the iron pipe, and calked with lead. The lead pipe must be attached to the ferrule by wiped joint. Joints between lead and wrought-iron pipe must be attached to the nipple by wiped joint. All connections of lead waste pipe must be made by means of wiped joints.

RULE 33. *Traps for bath tubs, water-closets, etc.*—Every sink, bath tub, basin, water-closet, slop hopper, or fixture having a waste pipe, must be furnished with a trap, which shall be placed as close as practicable to the fixture that it serves, and in no case shall they be more than 1 foot from said fixture. Waste pipe from bath tub or other fixtures must not be connected with a water-closet trap.

RULE 34. Size of horizontal and vertical waste-pipe traps and branches:

Horizontal and vertical:

1¼ inches	number of small fixtures..	1
1½ inches	do....	2
2 inches	do....	3–8
2½ inches	do....	9–20
3 inches	do....	21–44

If building is 10 or more stories in height, the vertical waste pipe shall not be less than 3 inches in diameter. The use of wrought-iron pipe for waste pipe, 2 inches or less in diameter, is prohibited.

The size of traps and waste branches for a given fixture shall be as follows:

Kind of fixtures.	Size in inches.	
	Trap.	Branch.
Water-closet	3	4
Slop sink with trap combined	3	3
Slop sink, ordinary	2	2
Pedestal urinal	3	3
Floor drain or wash	4	4
Yard drain or catch basin	4	4
Urinal trough	2	2
Laundry trays (2 or 5)	2	2
Combination sink and tray (for each fixture)	1½	2
Kitchen sinks (small) for dwellings	1½	1½
Kitchen sinks (large), hotels, restaurants, grease trap		2
Pantry sinks	1½	1½
Washbasin, one only	1¼	1¼
Bathtubs, 4 by 10 inches, drum tap		1½
Shower baths	1½	1½
Shower baths (floor)	2	2
Sitz baths	1½	1½
Drinking fountains	1¼	1¼

RULE 35. *Overflow pipes.*—Overflow pipes from fixtures must, in all cases, be connected on the inlet side of traps.

RULE 36. *Sediment pipes.*—Sediment pipes from kitchen boilers must not be connected on the outlet side of traps.

RULE 37. *Setting of and sizes of traps.*—All traps must be well supported and set true with respect to their water levels.

The sizes for traps must not be less than those given in the following:

Traps for:		
Water-closets	inches in diameter..	4
Slop sinks	do....	1½–3
Kitchen sinks	do....	1½
Wash trays	do....	2
Bowl urinals	do....	1½
Washstands	do....	1¼

All bath tubs shall be suppled with drum trap, not less than 3 inches in diameter, with 3-inch trap screws on floor line. In case where an additional fixture is required in a building, and it is impossible to get revent pipe for the trap, the board of health shall designate the kind of trap to be used. This shall not be construed to allow traps without revents in new buildings. Under no conditions will an antisiphon trap be allowed if the combined horizontal and vertical run is over 30 feet. An antisiphon trap can not be used above first floor unless the waste enters soil pipe on same floor that fixture is located.

RULE 38. *Safe and refrigerator waste pipes.*—Safe waste pipes must not connect directly with any part of the plumbing system. Safe waste pipes must discharge over an open, water-supplied, publicly placed, ordinarily used sink, placed not more than 3½ feet above the cellar floor. The safe waste from a refrigerator must be trapped at the bottom of the line only, and must not discharge upon the ground floor, but over an ordinary portable pan, or some properly trapped, water-supplied sink, as above. In no case shall the refrigerator waste pipe discharge over a sink located in a room used for living purposes.

The branches on vertical lines must be made by Y fittings, and carried to the safe with as much pitch as possible. Where there is an offset on a refrigerator waste pipe in cellar there must be clean outs to control the horizontal part of the pipe.

In tenement and lodging houses the refrigerator waste pipes must extend above the roof, and not be larger than 1½ inches, nor the branches less than 1¼ inches. Refrigerator waste pipes, except in tenement houses, and all safe waste pipes must have brass flap valves at their lower ends. Lead safes must be graded and neatly turned over beveled strips at their edges.

RULE 39. *Material for vent pipes.*—All vent pipes must either be of lead, brass, enameled iron or galvanized iron pipe.

RULE 40. *Ventilation of traps and soil lines.*—Traps shall be protected from siphonage or air pressure by special vent pipes, of a size not less than the following tables:

Size of pipe.	Maximum developed length in feet—mains.	Number of traps vented.	
		Branch.	Main vert.
1½ inch vent	20	1	.....
1¼-inch vent	40	[1] 2	.....
2-inch vent	65	[1] 10	[1] 20
2½-inch vent	100	[1] 20	[1] 40
3-inch vent	(2)	[1] 60	[1] 100

[1] Or less. [2] 10 or more stories.

The branch vent pipes shall not be less than the following sizes:

1¼-inch traps	inches in diameter..	1¼
1½-inch to 2½-inch traps	do....	1½
3 to 4 inch traps	do....	2
Traps 5 inches or over		One-half their diameter.

Where 2 or more water-closets are placed side by side on a horizontal branch, the branch line shall have a relief extended as a loop vent. A pipe 2 inches in diameter will be sufficient as a loop vent for 2 closets. A pipe 3 inches in diameter shall be used as a relief for 3 or 4 closets; and where more than 4 closets are located on the same branch, the relief shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter. All house drains and soil lines on which a water-closet is located must have a 4-inch main vent line. Where an additional closet is located in the cellar or basement, and within 10 feet of main soil or vent line, a 2-inch relief vent will be required for said closet; but where it is

more than 10 and less than 20 feet, a 3-inch vent line will be required. Where it is over 20 feet, a 4-inch vent line will be required. Relief vent pipes for water-closets must not be less than 2 inches in diameter for a length of 40 feet and not less than 3 inches in diameter for more than 40 feet.

No revent from traps under bell traps will be required. Any building having a sewer connection with a public or private sewer used for bell-trap connections or floor drainage only, a 2-inch relief line must be extended to the roof of building from rear end of main drain.

A floor trap for a shower shall be vented, unless located in cellar or ground floor, the paving of which renders the trap inaccessible. If the number of these fixtures on a branch is 2 or more, the waste line shall be extended as a loop vent instead of back venting the separate traps; and when located in basement floor, they shall be provided with a removable strainer or clean-out.

Back vent pipes, from traps above the floor, must either be connected with crown of trap with ground-in brass coupling, or, if connected solidly to trap, must have a ground-in brass coupling at wall.

RULE 41. *Horizontal vent pipes.*—Where rows of fixtures are placed in a line, fittings of not less than 45° to the horizontal must be used on vent lines to prevent filling with rust or condensation; except on brick or tile walls, where it is necessary to channel same for pipes, 90° fittings will be allowed. Trapped vent pipes are strictly prohibited. No vent pipe from house side of any trap shall connect with ventilation pipe or with sewer, soil, or waste pipe.

Vent pipes from several traps may be connected together, or may be carried into the main vent line above the highest fixture. Where one vertical vent line connects with another, a Y fitting must be used. Branch vent pipes must be connected as near to crown of trap as possible.

RULE 42. *Offsets on vent lines.*—All offsets on vent lines must be made at an angle of not less than 45° to the horizontal, and all lines must be connected at the bottom with a soil or waste pipe, or the drain, in such manner as to prevent the accumulation of rust, scale, or condensation.

RULE 43. *Connections for closet vents.*—Rubber connections for back vents will not be permitted.

RULE 44. *Ventilators prohibited.*—No brick, sheet metal, or earthenware flue, or chimney flue, shall be used as a sewer ventilator or to ventilate any trap, drain, soil, or waste pipe.

RULE 45. *Soldering nipples.*—Soldering nipples must be extra heavy brass, or brass pipe, iron pipe size.

RULE 46. *Brass clean-outs.*—Brass screw caps for clean-outs must be extra heavy, not less than one-eighth of an inch thick. The screw cap must have a solid, square nut, not less than 1 inch high. The body of clean-out ferrule must at least equal in weight and thickness the calking ferrule for the same size pipe.

RULE 47. *Diameter and weight of ferrules.*—Brass ferrules must be of best quality, bell-shaped, extra heavy cast brass, not less than 4 inches long, and 2½ inches, 3½ inches, and 4½ inches in diameter and not less than the following weights: Diameter 2½ inches, weight 1 pound; diameter 3½ inches, weight 1 pound 12 ounces; diameter 4½ inches, weight 2 pounds 8 ounces.

RULE 48. *Setting of fixtures.*—The closet and all other fixtures must be set open, and free from all inclosing wood or other work. Where water-closets will not support rim seat, the seat must be supported on galvanized-iron legs, and a drip tray must be used, which tray must be porcelain, enameled on both sides, and secured in place. In tenement houses and lodging houses sinks must be entirely open, set on iron legs or brackets, without any inclosing wood or other work.

RULE 49. *Closets prohibited.*—Pan, plunger, or hopper closets will not be permitted in any building. No range closet, either wet or dry, nor an evaporating system of closets, shall be constructed or allowed inside of any building.

A separate building constructed especially for the purpose must be provided, in which such range closets shall be set.

RULE 50. *Water-closet connections with soil pipes.*—All earthenware traps must have heavy brass floor plates, soldered to the lead bends and bolted to the trap flange, and the joint made permanently secure and gas-tight by means of grafting wax or other approved substance.

RULE 51. *Water-closets, where located.*—Water-closets must not be located in sleeping apartments, nor in any room or compartment which has not direct communication with external air, by window of at least 4 square feet, or approved air shaft.

RULE 52. *Water-closets, how supplied.*—No water-closets, except flush meters, volumeters, or similar devices, shall be supplied directly from the supply pipes.

RULE 53. All water-closets must have flushing rim bowls.

RULE 54. *Water-closets to be supplied from flushing tanks.*—Water-closets within buildings shall be supplied with water from special tanks or cisterns, which shall hold not less than 6 gallons, when full to the level of the overflow pipe, for each closet supplied, excepting automatic or syphon tanks, which shall hold not less than 5 gallons for each closet supplied. A group of closets must not be flushed from the same tank, excepting flush meters, volumeters, or similar devices. The water in said tanks must not be used for any other purpose.

RULE 55. *Water-closets for tenement houses.*—In no case will the water-closet system of tenement or lodging houses be permitted in cellars, basements, or under sidewalks.

RULE 56. *Number of closets required.*—In all sewer-connected, occupied buildings, there must be at least one water-closet, and there must be additional closets so as there will never be more than 15 persons per closet. In lodging houses, where there are more than 15 persons on any floor, there must be an additional water-closet on that floor for every 15 additional persons or fraction thereof.

RULE 57. *Water-closet apartments.*—In tenement houses, lodging houses, factories, workshops, and all public buildings the entire water-closet apartments and side walls to a height of 16 inches from the floor, except at the door, must be made waterproof with asphalt, cement, tile, or other waterproof material, as approved by the board of health. In tenement houses and lodging houses the water-closets and urinal apartments must have a window or windows opening into the outer air, of sufficient size, all of which shall be shown on plans, and shall be subject to the approval of the board of health, except that tenement or lodging houses three stories or less in height may have such window opening on a ventilating shaft, not less than ten square feet in area. In all buildings the outer partition of such apartments must extend to the ceiling or be independently ceiled over, and these partitions must be air-tight. The outside partitions must include a window opening to outer air on the lot whereon the building is situated, or some other approved means of ventilation must be provided. When necessary to properly light such apartments, the upper part of the partitions must be of glass. The interior partitions of such apartments must be dwarf partitions.

RULE 58. *Construction of urinals.*—All urinals must be constructed of materials impervious to moisture and that will not corrode under the action of urine. The floor and walls of urinal apartments must be lined with similar nonabsorbent and noncorrosive material.

RULE 59. *Urinal platforms.*—The platforms or treads of urinal stalls must not be connected independently to the plumbing system, nor can they be connected to any safe waste pipe.

RULE 60. Iron trough water-closets and trough urinals must be porcelain, enameled, or galvanized cast iron.

RULE 61. All water-closets and other fixtures must be provided with a sufficient supply of water for flushing to keep them in the proper and cleanly condition.

RULE 62. *Flush pipes.*—Water-closet flush pipes must not be less than 1¼ inches, and urinal flush pipes one-half inch in diameter.

RULE 63. *Lining for closets and urinal cisterns.*—The copper lining of water-closets and urinal systems must not be lighter than 12-ounce copper, and must be stamped on lining with maker's name. Where lead is used for lining, it must not weigh less than 4 pounds to the square foot. All other materials are prohibited.

RULE 64. *Fixtures prohibited.*—Wooden wash trays, sinks, or bathtubs are prohibited inside of buildings. Such fixtures must be constructed of nonabsorbent material. Cement or artificial stone tubs will not be permitted, unless approved by the board of health.

RULE 65. *Yard water-closets.*—Water-closets, when located in yard, must be so arranged as to be conveniently and adequately flushed, and the water supply pipes and traps protected from freezing, by being placed in a hopper pit, at least 4 feet below the surface of the ground, the walls of which pit shall be constructed of hard-burned brick, or stone, laid in cement mortar, or of concrete. The walls for pit, where 1 closet is installed, may be 4 inches in thickness; or salt-glazed sewer pipe, 36 inches in diameter, may be used. Where pit is for more than 1 closet, the wall shall be 9 inches in thickness. The soil pipe and traps used inside pit must be extra heavy cast iron, and the trap to have handhole for clean-out purposes, with clean-out calked in. If the closet is located in the rear of a soil or vent pipe, the drain on which it is located shall be vented with a 4-inch pipe, carried above roof of closet, away from any opening or window. All outside closets shall be of the tank pattern. The water to be supplied to tank through an automatic seat-action valve. The waste from valve may be permitted to discharge into house drain on the house side of trap. The inclosure of yard water-closet shall be ventilated by slatted openings and there shall be a trapdoor of sufficient size to permit of convenient access to the hopper pit; or tank may be placed

in house, operated with chain and pulley through wall. Pitless closet may be used, in which case clean-out must be brought out above closet floor.

RULE 66. *Cesspools and privy vaults.*—No privy vault, or cesspool for sewage, shall hereafter be constructed in any part of the city, where a sewer is at all accessible, which shall be determined by the board of health; nor shall it be lawful to continue a privy vault or cesspool on any lot, piece, or parcel of ground abutting on or contiguous to any public sewer, within the city limits. The board of health shall have the power to issue notice, giving at least three months' time, to discontinue the use of any cesspool and have it cleaned and filled up. No connection for any cesspool or privy vault shall be made with any sewer; nor shall any water-closet or house drain empty into a cesspool or privy vault.

RULE 67. *In districts where no sewer exists.*—In rural districts, or districts where no sewer exists, privy vaults shall not be located within 2 feet of party or street line, nor within 20 feet from any building. Before any privy vault shall be constructed, application for permission therefor shall be made to the board of health; and such privy vault shall have 9-inch walls, constructed of hard-burned brick, or stone, laid in cement mortar, or of concrete, with bottom and sides cemented so as to be water-tight; size to be not less than 4 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep.

RULE 68. *Material and workmanship.*—All material used in the work of plumbing and drainage must be of good quality and free from defects. The work must be executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

RULE 69. *No person allow name to be used.*—No person, firm, or corporation, carrying on the business of plumbing and house drainage, shall allow his or her name to be used by any person, directly or indirectly, either to obtain a permit or permits or to do any work under his or their license.

RULE 70. *Terms used.*—The term "private sewer" is applied to main sewers that are not constructed by and under the supervision of the department of public works.

The term "house sewer" is applied to that part of the main drain or sewer extending from a point 5 feet outside of the outer wall of a building, vault, or area to its connection with public sewer, private sewer, or cesspool.

The term "house drain" is applied to that part of the main horizontal drain and its branches inside the walls of the building, vault, or area, and extending to and connecting with the house sewer.

The term "soil pipe" is applied to any vertical line of pipe extending through the roof, receiving the discharge of one or more water-closets with or without other fixtures.

The term "waste pipe" is applied to any pipe extending through roof, receiving the discharge from any fixture, except water-closets.

The term "vent pipe" is applied to any special pipe provided to ventilate the system of piping, and to prevent trap syphonage and back pressure.

RULE 71. *Changes to be made.*—Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the board of health, or compalint in writing shall be made by any citizen, that the plumbing or drainage in any building has become a nuisance, or is contrary to the provisions and requirements of these rules, or the ordinances of the city, or is of faulty construction, and liable to breed disease or endanger the health of the occupants, or upon the request of any owner or occupant of any building fitted with plumbing or drainage prior to the passage of these rules, then the board of health shall direct the proper officer to examine the plumbing or drainage in any such building, and the said officer shall make a drawing of the plan of said plumbing, drainage, and sewer and ventilating shaft connections. He shall report his findings in writing to the board of health and suggest such changes as are necessary to make the same conform to the rules governing such matters.

The board of health shall thereupon notify the owner or agent of any such building of the changes which are necessary to be made in said plumbing or drainage. Said changes shall be made within the time fixed by the board of health; and upon refusal or neglect to obey such orders, the board of health shall institute legal proceedings to have such changes made and said nuisance abated, by action before a justice of the peace or court of record, in which said action the owner or agent of said building may show in defense that the plumbing or drainage was not a nuisance, or was not of faulty construction or out of repair, and, in case of a building constructed subsequent to the passage of these rules, said plumbing or drainage was not contrary to the provisions and requirements of these rules or the ordinances of the city.

RULE 72. *First inspection.*—When drain, soil, waste, vent, and other pipes in the building connected or to be connected with the sewer have been placed in position, a preliminary water or air test of the same shall be applied, in the presence of an officer of the board of health.

RULE 73. *Final test.*—When the work has been completed, a final notice shall be filed with the board of health, when a final air or peppermint test shall be made, in presence of said officer; when, if found satisfactory, a certificate of approval of the

work will be issued; but no such plumbing or drainage work or system shall be used until said test has been made and certificate issued.

RULE 74. *Inspection.*—When work is ready for inspection, the plumbing contractor shall make such arrangements as will enable the proper officer to reach all parts of the building easily and readily, and also have present the proper apparatus and appliances for making said tests, and furnish such assistance as may be necessary to a proper application of the same.

RULE 75. *In case of disputes.*—In case of any dispute or difference of opinion existing between the board of health and any person, firm, or corporation as aforesaid regarding the construction of plumbing, house drainage, or cesspools, the same shall be submitted by either party to the presiding officer of the board of health, who shall pass upon the same, and whose findings therein, after hearing, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

RULE 76. *Violations and fines.*—Any person or persons who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of these rules, regarding the procuring of a license or certificate to engage in or work at the business of plumbing or house drainage, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10, nor exceeding $50, for each and every day he or they shall engage in or work at said business, without first having obtained said certificate or license; and any person or persons who shall violate any of the rules, regulations, or requirements set forth in these rules, regarding the construction, reconstruction, or testing of plumbing, house drainage, or cesspools, shall be liable for every such offense, to a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $50.

All fines and penalties imposed by these rules shall be recoverable by summary proceedings before any alderman of the city of Reading, and all suits or actions at law instituted for the recovery thereof shall be in the name and for the use of the city of Reading, and upon recovery thereof, all such fines and penalties shall be paid to the city treasurer thereof. In default of the payment of any fine or penalty imposed by any alderman, under the provisions of these rules, the person or persons so offending may be committed to the jail, workhouse, or other penal institution for a period not exceeding 30 days.

RULE 77. All rules and regulations previously adopted and inconsistent with the foregoing rules are hereby repealed.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted June 12, 1911.] [1]

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PLUMBING, HOUSE DRAINAGE, CESSPOOLS, AND PRIVIES.

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall in the city of Sacramento engage in or work at the business of plumbing, either as a master or journeyman plumber, unless such person, firm, or corporation shall have first obtained a license therefor, from the board of health of said city, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The term "master" or "practical" plumber, as used in this ordinance, shall be decided to mean a person who has learned the business of plumbing by working at the same, for at least three years, as an apprentice or under verbal agreement for instruction, and who has then worked for at least one year as a first-class journeyman plumber.

The term "journeyman" plumber, as used in this ordinance, shall be deemed to mean one who personally does any work which is subject to inspection under any ordinance, rule, or regulation adopted by the board of health of the said city of Sacramento.

SEC. 3. No person, firm, or corporation shall carry on business or labor, or perform any work as a master or journeyman plumber within the limits of the city of Sacramento until such person, firm, or corporation shall have obtained from the board of health of said city a license authorizing him to carry on such business, or labor as such mechanic.

A license so to do shall be issued duly after a satisfactory examination by the board of health of each applicant upon his qualification to conduct such business or to so labor.

Such examination shall be held at the office of the board of health, and at such time as such board may direct. In the conduct of such examinations the said board may, in its discretion, invoke the aid and assistance of one or more competent plumbers, who have a license to carry on business or labor as a master or journeyman plumber in said city, and who shall, for so doing, aiding and assisting the board of health in such examination, receive no compensation.

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[1] Received too late for previous publication.

SEC. 4. All applications for license shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant, setting forth the name, age, nativity, and place of business of such applicant, or the name and place of business of the person, firm, or corporation employing such applicant, and the number of years during which such applicant carried on business or labored as a master or journeyman plumber. All licenses issued shall state the name in full, age and nativity, and place of residence of the applicant so licensed. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of health to keep a record of all such licenses issued, together with an alphabetical index to the same, and the name, age, and address of such person, firm, or corporation so licensed.

SEC. 5. No person who has not yet attained the age of 21 years and who is not a practical plumber shall receive a license as a master plumber from the said board of health.

SEC. 6. No license shall be granted by the said board of health authorizing a master or journeyman plumber to carry on business or labor as such in said city of Sacramento for a longer period than one year, and all licenses shall expire upon the first Monday in January of each year, unless sooner revoked by said board of health. Upon the expiration of the annual license, every master and journeyman plumber carrying on business or laboring as master or journeyman plumber in said city of Sacramento shall within 30 days after the expiration of his license, apply to the said board of health for a renewal of his license, which may be granted by said board with or without an examination of the applicant, in the discretion of the said board, provided that such applicant has at some previous time been examined by said board. The secretary of the board of health shall keep a record of all licenses, as provided by section 4 of this ordinance. The board of health shall, upon examination, as provided by section 3 of this ordinance, issue licenses for an unexpired portion of a year, the same to expire at the same time and to be renewed as other licenses granted by said board under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. No person shall display upon any sign, placard, or otherwise in front of or upon or in or about his place of business words signifying that he is a plumber unless he be a licensed master plumber. Any plumber, if he change his place of business, shall reregister as above provided.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any unlicensed plumber in the city of Sacramento to engage in the plumbing business or to make any connection with the sewers, drains, soil or waste pipes or remove or replace any toilet fixture or trap connected therewith in said city.

The requirement of these rules and regulations shall not be construed to include leaks, repairing faucets, breaks in pipes, or stoppage of leaks.

SEC. 9. Before any portion of the drainage and plumbing system of a building, premises, or establishment shall be constructed, or any alteration made in the drainage or plumbing of the building already erected (except in case of repair of leaks) the owner, or his authorized agent, or his authorized master plumber, shall receive at the office of the board of health a permit to start said work, and when said building is ready for first inspection he shall furnish plans of the drainage and specifications of the plumbing, which shall distinctly indicate the location, size, kind, and material of all pipes, traps, closets, fixtures, etc., used in such construction.

SEC. 10. Within two working days, after permit has been asked, it will be granted or refused by the board of health; if refused, the reason for so doing will be stated in writing. After plans and specifications have been placed on file, no alteration shall be made without written authority from the board of health.

Immediately upon the completion of the plumbing system of a building, notice must be given the board of health to that effect and the work must be ready for the final inspection of the plumbing inspector.

The failure upon the part of a master plumber to make application for first and final inspection or the violation of any of the rules of the board of health, as to the construction of plumbing work and the failure to correct faults after notification, shall be deemed sufficient cause to have his license suspended for such length of time as the board may deem proper.

No master plumber shall construct or alter any system of plumbing during the period of his suspension.

SEC. 11. When a building is moved or when an addition or alteration is made to or in a building or the plumbing thereof, or when any remodeling or repairing of any soil, waste, or vent pipe is to be made, or when new plumbing is to be done in or for an old building, then such plumbing in such old building must be done in accordance with the ordinances of this city and the rules and regulations of the board of health, relative to the plumbing of new buildings, and the same shall be inspected by the plumbing inspector.

SEC. 12. All materials used must be of good quality and free from defect and the work must be executed as per plans filed at the office of the board of health and in a

thorough and workmanlike manner; every soil, waste, and vent pipe must be either of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, or lead; all soil and waste pipes and fittings must be sound and free from cracks, sandholes, and other defects, and of a uniform thickness known in commerce as "standard" in buildings that are three stories in height; and when buildings are more than three stories in height if cast-iron pipe is used such cast-iron pipe must be what is known in commerce as "extra heavy" up to the floor line of the third floor from the roof: *Provided, however,* That the entire system of plumbing may be extra heavy pipe.

All cast-iron pipe and fittings must be coal-tar coated both inside and outside, applied hot.

No lead waste pipe smaller than 1½ inches inside diameter shall be used or for a greater distance than 5 feet.

The weight per foot shall not be less than the following sizes:

STANDARD OR ORDINARY.

Inside diameter:	Pounds per linear foot.
2 inches	3½
3 inches	4½
4 inches	6½
5 inches	8
6 inches	10

EXTRA HEAVY.

Inside diameter:	Pounds per linear foot.
2 inches	5½
3 inches	9½
4 inches	13
5 inches	17
6 inches	20

Cast-iron pipe shall not be of less diameter than 2 inches. Galvanized wrought-iron waste pipe shall not be of less diameter than 2 inches.

Where galvanized wrought-iron pipe is used, it must be what is known in commerce as standard size, full weight, and thickness.

All pipes must be well reamed and freed from all burrs and obstructions. The fittings and sockets shall be known as recessed and coal tar coated both inside and outside applied hot.

SEC. 13. The arrangement of soil and waste pipes must be as direct as possible. The drain, soil, and waste pipes and traps should be exposed to view, ready for inspection at all times and for convenience in repairing.

SEC. 14. Every house or building must have a water-tight cesspool between such house or building and sewer, as herein provided for in section 36 of this ordinance.

The contracting plumber must see that the cesspool has been inspected and passed upon by the plumbing inspector before making any connection with any soil pipe, waste or overflow pipe.

Each tenement, flat, and store must be provided with not less than one water-closet. In all places of employment, there must be provided not less than one water-closet for every 15 persons.

In all places of employment where men and women are employed, separate and sufficient water-closets shall be provided for males and females, plainly marked "Men's toilet," "Women's toilet."

When a toilet is located in a yard and is 25 feet or more from the main building, and the room in which the fixture is located is not connected with the main building. the toilet trap need not be vented, provided that the cesspool has one 4-inch soil pipe connected with it, as provided in section 25.

SEC. 15. Every house or building shall be connected with the cesspool with cast iron or iron stone pipes. Underneath the building and for 3 feet outside the foundation walls thereof, the house drain, or soil pipe shall be of cast iron; thence to the cesspool it may be of vitrified iron stone pipe: *Provided, however,* That the top of such iron stone pipe is not less than 6 inches below the level of the ground.

The house drain must have a uniform fall to the cesspool of at least one-quarter of an inch to the foot. When ironstone pipe is used it must be jointed with cement mortar, worked in by hand, composed of 1 part Portland cement to 2 parts sharp clean sand, properly cleaned with a scraper as laid. All joints on cast-iron socket pipes shall be made with a suitable packing of hemp or oakum run full with molten lead and properly calked. The house drain shall run along the cellar wall when

practicable, or if laid under the lower floor of a building it shall be hung in iron straps securely fastened to the floor joists; and shall be laid in as straight a line as possible.

All changes of direction on a horizontal line of pipe, or where a vertical line enters a horizontal line of pipe must be made with Y and one-eighth or one-sixteenth bends and all connections with Y branches and one-eighth bends.

Heavy brass male thread cleanouts shall be placed at the end of each horizontal sewer or drain and its contributory laterals. All cleanouts shall be of the same size as the pipe they serve and must be so placed as to be accessible.

Double hubs shall not be used on waste or sewer lines.

SEC. 16. Every safe under a basin, bath, water-closet, or other fixture, except urinal, must be drained by a special pipe of lead or galvanized wrought iron, not directly connected with any soil, waste pipe, drain, or sewer, but made to discharge outside the house. No waste pipe from refrigerators, ice boxes, floor drains, or soda fountains or other receptacles where food is stored shall connect directly with any sewer, drain, soil, or other waste pipe. The waste pipe must in all cases empty into an open sink or hopper that is properly connected, trapped, and vented, the same as other fixtures, with a 2-inch cast-iron pipe and fittings.

In drains from barber shop basins and bar sinks where vents can not be used—connection can be made with the cesspool if a drum trap is used, said drum trap to be not less than 4 inches in diameter and 12 inches deep with brass screw floorplate, sewer line to be taken off as near as possible to bottom of trap.

SEC. 17. Dentists' cuspidors shall waste through a 1½-inch trap. The trap shall be within 20 inches of the vent pipe. On the inlet side of the trap an extension of 1-inch waste pipe may be run to a length not exceeding 6 feet, reckoning from the trap to the end of 1-inch extension.

SEC. 18. When either a new or an old building is placed upon a lot which has an old sewer within the lines of any part of the foundation of such building, such sewer must be replaced with extra heavy cast-iron pipe run in accordance with this ordinance and the rules and regulations of the board of health.

SEC. 19. When lead pipe is used, it must intersect at the same angle as given by wyes, one-sixteenth, one-eighth, or one-sixth bends. All connections of lead with cast-iron pipe must be made with Barry, Raymond or brass ferrules, of the same size as lead pipe and connected to the same by a wiped joint and be properly calked into the fittings with oakum and molten lead. In no case shall either brass or iron sleeves be allowed.

Where screw fittings are used to connect the trap of a fixture the connection between such fitting and trap may be made by using a male solder nipple properly tinned and connected to trap by a wiped joint, or the connection between the brass trap and such fittings may be made by using a brass bushing, thoroughly tinned on the inside and carefully sweated to trap.

In no case shall slip joints be allowed on the sewer side of a trap.

SEC. 20. No brick, sheet metal, or earthenware flue shall be used as a sewer ventilator, nor shall any chimney flue be used for such purposes.

SEC. 21. Each air and light shaft, in interior of buildings, shall be provided with a galvanized-iron ventilating duct (10 by 13 inches) leading from the outside of building and extending to bottom of shaft, and shall be provided with a water-tight metal hood at bottom of shaft and inlet. The opening at each end of duct shall be covered with fine metal screens.

SEC. 22. No single or double fitting known to the trade as a "sanitary T branch" shall be used on a horizontal pipe to receive the discharge of any toilet or fixture, or line of soil or waste pipe.

Quarter bends with 2-inch outlets can not be used for venting unless the side outlet is in a vertical position.

No "sanitary T branch" with a 2-inch outlet shall be used unless side outlet has an angle equal to that of one-half Y branch, to receive the discharge of any fixture, in which case it shall be used only on vertical lines of pipe.

No "sanitary T branch" with a 2-inch side outlet can be used to receive the discharge of a toilet through the top of the fitting.

No closet soil pipe shall be less than 4 inches inside diameter. When 9 or more closets are connected to one soil or drain pipe, said soil or drain pipe shall not be less than 5 inches in diameter and shall be continued up to and through the roof: *Provided, however*, Where such 5-inch soil pipe does not rise over 5 feet and has two or more 4-inch branch soil pipes extending through the roof, said 5-inch soil pipe may not be extended through the roof.

When a "sanitary T branch" with a 2-inch side outlet is used to receive the discharge of a toilet and a tub or other fixture, such tub or fixture must be back vented if the seal of the trap is a greater distance than 20 inches measuring along the angles of the pipe or fittings to the point where it intersects the "sanitary T branch."

If the seal of the trap has a rise of over 4 inches and is within the 20-inch limit, said trap must be vented.

No saddle flange shall be used on soil or waste pipe.

Quarter bends with 2-inch heel inlet can not be used for waste unless the inlet is in a vertical position.

SEC. 23. Rainwater leaders, when inside of a building must be properly secured and calked with oakum and molten lead, or of wrought galvanized iron, secured as if they were to be used as soil or waste pipes.

SEC. 24. Every water-closet, urinal, sink, basin or set of wash trays must be separately and effectively trapped. The traps must be placed as near to the fixtures as possible.

In no case shall the trap of one fixture connect with the trap of another.

When a single wash tray and a sink abut each other, one trap may serve both fixtures. Two single wash trays, when they abut each other, may use one trap. Both fixtures must be in the same room.

SEC. 25. All soil and vent pipes shall be carried full size up to and 6 inches above the highest point of the roof and left open; the vent shall follow the angle of the roof on the underside, and shall not be carried to the open air until within 20 inches of the top of the roof; branch vents may be connected with the soil pipe, with an inverted Y at a point not less than 3 feet and 6 inches above the floor line of the highest fixture. If but one fixture on a vertical line, the vent shall be a continuation of the soil or waste pipe, to extend undiminished in size 6 inches above the highest point of the roof. No air or soil pipe shall terminate less than 2 feet above the top of highest window of any building situated within 15 feet thereof. Vent pipes terminating above the extension roof shall be carried under the extension roof and terminate 6 inches above the main roof. All traps to sinks, basins, urinals or wash trays, which are over 20 inches from vent to seal of trap and over 2 inches drop, shall be vented by a special air pipe taken off the crown of the trap and connected with the main vent by an inverted Y at least 3 feet and 6 inches above the floor line. All vents terminating above flat roofs must be extended 6 inches above the fire wall.

SEC. 26. Slop hoppers set upon a wooden floor must be connected with waste pipe with lead wiped onto brass, Barry or Raymond ferrule, and the same to be calked into the waste pipe.

All slop hoppers shall be provided with a suitable trap of not less than 2 inches in diameter and be vented. Bell traps shall not be allowed in any case. No hoppers shall be allowed in any building used as a residence.

SEC. 27. All closets that are roughed in, over 24 inches from center of closet opening, when same passes through floor to vertical vent stack, must be back vented with a special 2-inch air vent carried back and up main vent stack at least 3 feet 6 inches above the floor line of top fixtures. No rubber flush or vent couplings shall be allowed.

SEC. 28. All tank-operating closets within a building must be supplied from separate tanks or cisterns, the water of which shall be used for no other purposes. A group of water-closets may be supplied from one tank. Washout closets shall not be inside any house, but may be used on back porches and in yards. Hopper, plug, or pan closets shall not be used. All closet bowls must have the trap cast or molded within the bowl.

SEC. 29. No wooden sinks, wash trays, or bathtubs shall be allowed on the premises of any building which is used as a dwelling, hotel, or restaurant, or can they be used without permission of the board of health.

SEC. 30. Water-closets or urinals or hospital slop sinks must not be placed in an unventilated room or compartment. In every case the room or compartment must have a proper opening to the outer air, or be ventilated by means of an air shaft or duct with an area of not less than 144 square inches, said shaft or duct not to be used for ventilating any habitable room or compartment. The room or compartment may also be ventilated by forced ventilation system, exhausting the foul air at ceiling line by means of ducts connected with fan system, which system must be kept constantly in operation.

Open registers must be placed in lower part of entrance doors to admit a supply of fresh air at all times. The air in said rooms or compartments shall be completely changed not less than eight times per hour.

All toilet rooms in apartment houses shall be specially ventilated by means of a fresh-air duct 18 inches from surface of floor and an outlet duct 12 inches from ceiling—each of said ducts to have a surface area of 144 square inches.

SEC. 31. No soil, waste, leader, or vent pipe of any kind shall be built into brick, stone, or concrete walls. When necessary to conceal pipes of this class they must be run in suitable reveals or recesses.

SEC. 32. No closet soil pipes shall be less than 4 inches inside diameter. When nine or more closets are connected to one soil or drain pipe, said soil or drain shall not

be less than 5 inches in diameter and shall be continued up to and through the roof, in compliance with section 25: *Provided, however*, Where such 5-inch pipe does not rise over 5 feet and has two or more 4-inch branch pipes extended through the roof, said 5-inch soil pipe may not be extended through the roof.

Vertical lines of soil pipe with a rise of 7 feet and that are connected with another line of soil pipe must be continued through the roof. Branches for closets shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter.

Vertical or horizontal lines of waste pipe with one to six fixtures connected thereto shall not be less than 2 inches in diameter.

More than 12 fixtures on a 3-inch pipe and continued full size through the roof: *Provided, however*, That such 3-inch line of waste pipe does not have a drop of more than 5 feet and has two or more lines of 2-inch vent pipes extending through the roof, said 3-inch line of waste pipe may not be extended through the roof.

SEC. 33. No drainage from the roof of any building or structure within the city of Sacramento shall be connected with any cesspool or vault, nor shall it be connected directly with any public sewer of said city. All drainage shall be disposed of in the following manner: When such building or structure abuts on any alley in which there is no sidewalk, the water from the roof thereof shall be conducted from the gutter thereof to within 5 feet of surface of alley; from this point to within 2 inches of the surface of the alley cast or wrought iron shall be used. When there is a sidewalk in said alley immediately adjacent to the property line, said water shall be conducted by means of cast or wrought iron pipe from a point 5 feet above the surface of the sidewalk down to and under the sidewalk to the outer edge thereof.

When such building or structure abuts on the street in which there is a sidewalk, the water from the roof thereof shall be conducted from the gutter thereof to within 5 feet of surface of sidewalk. From this point it shall be conducted by means of a cast or wrought iron pipe down to and under the sidewalk to the outer edge thereof.

All garage and livery-stable wash racks must have a sump properly trapped between the wash rack and public sewer.

SEC. 34. When plumbing work is sufficiently advanced in any building for inspection, all soil, waste, drain, or air pipes before being covered up must have all openings stopped up and be filled with water. The plumber having charge of the plumbing work shall notify the plumbing inspector that such building is ready for inspection, and said plumbing inspector shall, within 8 working hours after such notification, inspect the work, and if by him found free from leakage and the work done as prescribed by this ordinance and the rules and regulations of the board of health of the city of Sacramento, shall issue a certificate of first inspection to that effect to the plumber, when such work may be covered up. After all the fixtures in the building are finished and complete, and the drains are connected with the cesspool, the plumber having charge of the plumbing work shall notify the plumbing inspector that such building is ready for the final inspection. If found to comply with the rules and regulations, and if the work has been done in a thorough and workmanlike manner, no defects appearing, the plumbing inspector shall issue a final certificate of acceptance. No building shall be passed unless plans and specifications for the plumbing of the same have been previously filed at the office of the board of health.

SEC. 35. Ventilating pipes must be run with as few bends as possible and the branches must be connected to main vent at an angle not less than 45°. When combined, the vent pipes must be increased in size according to the following table:

In all buildings of 3 stories or less, 1 to 3 closets, or 6 small fixtures, into a 2-inch vent; 1 to 5 closets, or 10 small fixtures, into a 2½-inch vent; 6 to 8 closets, or 16 small fixtures, into a 3-inch vent; 9 or more closets, or 17 or more fixtures, into a 4-inch vent.

In buildings over 3 stories in height the vent pipes must be increased in size at not greater height than the floor line of the fourth floor.

Separate lines of soil or waste pipe must be continued full diameter to the point where it reaches the open air.

When 1½-inch branch vents are used on fixtures, then the branch vent shall not exceed 10 feet vertically.

SEC. 36. Every house or building must have a water-tight cesspool between such house or building and sewer. The size and construction of such cesspool shall be as hereinafter provided for. Connection shall be made between the cesspool and public sewer by a vitrified iron stone pipe 4 inches in diameter, laid with water-tight joints in cement mortar composed of one part Portland cement to two parts clean sharp sand. It shall have a fall of not less than one-eighth of an inch to the foot, and be so arranged at the cesspool that only the liquids can escape. Each joint of pipe when laid must be properly cleaned on the inside with a suitable scraper before the succeeding joint is put in place.

Size, not less than 7 feet deep and 6 feet inside diameter. The bottom to be concrete, 9 inches thick; sides to be 4 inches thick. Bricks to be sound, hard, well-burnt

brick laid in cement mortar. After the cesspool is built, the interior to receive a ½-inch coat of plaster mixed as follows:

Ten pounds hydrated lime to 100 pounds cement dry, equals 100 pounds cement dry, one part; add one part good, sharp sand and make into a "sloppy" mortar with water and apply. Cesspool to be domed at top and shall have an iron cover cemented down and made air tight.

Size, not less than 7 feet deep and 6 feet inside diameter. The bottom and sides and dome to be concrete 9 inches thick. After the cesspool is built, the interior to receive a ½-inch coat of plaster, sized as follows: Ten pounds of hydrated lime to 100 pounds cement dry, one part; add one part good, sharp sand, make into a "sloppy" mortar with water, and apply. Cesspool to be domed at top and shall have an iron cover cemented down and made air tight.

SEC. 37. When there are no sewers accessible for taking the overflow from cesspools, such cesspools as are hereinafter constructed shall be constructed in two compartments; one of the compartments shall be water tight and shall have an overflow into the other compartment, which shall be made water tight for 4 feet below the surface of the ground and below that level so arranged that the liquid contents can escape into the surrounding soil.

SEC. 38. New cesspools constructed in lieu of those condemned shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. All persons engaged in constructing cesspools must register at the office of the board of health, and before the cesspool is completed must notify the plumbing inspector and afford him an opportunity to inspect it.

SEC. 39. No steam exhaust shall connect with any drain, soil, or waste pipe.

SEC. 40. No connection with any public sewer shall be made without a permit from the city engineer, and the point at which such connection shall be made shall be fixed by the city engineer as well as the manner of connection. No drainage work shall be covered or concealed in any way until it has been examined and passed upon by the plumbing inspector.

Notice must be given to the inspector when this work is sufficiently advanced for inspection.

SEC. 41. All pipes connected with the city mains, in streets or alleys, must be laid solid, and at sufficient depth to be well protected.

They must not be covered up until passed upon by the plumbing inspector. All excavations made for new work, or repairs of service pipes, in alleys, must be carefully filled by tamping, or settling with water, and left in as good condition as before excavating. All tap couplings will be given to the plumbing inspector to deliver to the plumber. All soldered connections must be heavy wiped plumber's joints and all nipples when connected with the city taps and service pipes must be brass. No lead pipe lighter than "A" will be allowed. After the tap has been inserted in the main pipe, the plumber in connecting up service pipe must place in yard near the city main a straight way valve. The plumber must notify the plumbing inspector when the tap connections are ready for inspection and the location of stopcocks given, then the plumbing inspector must pass upon the work.

Flats or buildings being erected or remodeled for occupancy by more than one family must have the pipes as follows:

Tap and service pipes to be 1 inch and branch pipes to be three-quarter inch for two families; flange and service pipes, 1¼ inch and branch pipes three-quarter inch for three families; flange and service pipes 1½ inch and branch pipes three-quarter inch for four families; flange and service pipes 2 inch and branch pipes three-quarter inch for more than four families. No tap or service pipe less than three-quarter inch will be allowed, and all pipes must be arranged with straight way valve stopcocks for each flat or family. Air chambers must be installed for all fixtures.

All connections with new tap couplings must be made by the plumber who procures the tap, or by a journeyman plumber in his employ who has received a certificate of proficiency.

Any licensed plumber procuring a city tap or making a tap connection for an unlicensed plumber or on work of his, will have his license revoked.

SEC. 42. All cesspools and privy vaults within the city limits shall be emptied of their contents and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as often as they become filled or whenever such cleansing and disinfection is deemed necessary and is ordered by the board of health. Said contents must be removed beyond the city limits, or to such other places, to be used as fertilizers, as may be designated by the board of health, and such disinfectants must be used as are prescribed by said board.

SEC. 43. No streets or alleys shall be opened or any distributing pipe tapped without the permission of the board of trustees, which permission shall not be issued until

after the plumber, who is to lay the service pipe, has made application therefor, giving the size of the tap to be used, and where he wants it inserted; nor shall any permission be given until payment to the city collector has been made for the tap as follows, viz: For ¾-inch tap, $6; for 1-inch tap, $8; for 1¼-inch saddle flange, $20; for 1½-inch saddle flange, $20; for 2-inch saddle flange, $25; for 2½-inch saddle flange, $30; for 3-inch saddle flange, $35; for 4-inch saddle flange, $40. Nor shall any permission be issued except to a plumber who has obtained a license annually to do work upon city water service pipes. And every plumber laying down any surface pipes shall not put in any lead service pipe inferior to letter "A," or galvanized iron; and no black iron pipe shall be used, nor shall any hydrant be placed so that others than those for whose use it is intended can have access to it without permission from the city tapper.

SEC. 44. It shall be the duty of the plumber to cause the earth to be removed so that the tap can be inserted and fill up the trench before leaving. Stopcocks shall be put into each service, and in each branch pipe leading to other premises or additional water taker, which shall be accessible to the city tapper or attachés of the waterworks; and the plumber shall, immediately after laying service pipe, or branch therefrom to other premises, or for an additional water taker, report to the clerk of the waterworks the exact location of said stopcock; and any plumber or his assistant, who allows it to be violated without making complaints to the city tapper or clerk, shall not be permitted to lay down, repair, or alter any service, conduit, or other pipe supplied or to be supplied with water from the city pipes. No person, except one having license as a plumber, or his employee, is permitted to connect any pipe or pipes for the purpose of conveying the city water to the main or to any pipe connected therewith.

SEC. 45. Ordinances Nos. 622, 187, 208, 496, sections 4, 5, and 6 of Chapter XV of ordinance No. 17, ordinances Nos. 279, 195, 439, 449, 374, 860, 141, 281, 282, 56, 126, 790, 752, 739, 457 in relation to plumbing are hereby repealed, and all other ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 46. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed $50, or imprisonment in the city prison, not to exceed 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. If any person to whom a license has been issued under the provisions of this ordinance to carry on business or labor as a master or journeyman plumber violates any of the provisions herein contained, he shall in addition to being liable to the penalty provided by this section, have his license revoked.

SEC. 47. This ordinance shall go into effect immediately after its passage, it being a matter of urgency for the preservation of the public health.

[Ordinance No. 980, adopted Aug. 7, 1911.]

SANDUSKY, OHIO.

PLUMBING.

SEC. 1. (*a*) No person shall hereafter follow, engage in, or work at the trade or occupation of plumbing in the city, either as a master plumber or journeyman, until he shall have first procured a license therefor in accordance with the provisions hereof.

(*b*) Any person desiring to follow, engage in, or work at the trade or occupation of plumbing in the city, either as master plumber or journeyman plumber, shall make application to the inspector of plumbing and shall, at such time and place as said inspector may designate, undergo such examination as to his qualifications and competency to do such work as the said inspector of plumbing may designate.

(*c*) Said inspector of plumbing shall examine applicants for a master plumber's license as to their practical and theoretical knowledge of plumbing, house drainage, and ventilation, and also as to their ability to lay out plumbing work. All applicants for a journeyman plumber's license shall be by said inspector examined as to their practical knowledge of and mechanical competency in the performance of plumbing work. All applicants, whether for a master's or journeyman's license, shall be examined as to their knowledge of the ordinances of the city and orders and regulations of the board of health regulating such work. If satisfied of the competency of the applicants from such examinations, the said inspector shall so certify to the city auditor, and said city auditor shall upon payment by the applicant into the city treasury of the license fee and the execution and delivery of the bond if a license fee and bond are required, in accordance with section 2 hereof, issue to such applicant a license in accordance with such certificate authorizing him to follow, engage in, or work at the trade or occupation of plumbing in the city in the capacity specified in such license. Any applicant who fails to pass the examination shall be ineligible to reexamination for a period of three months.

SEC. 2. (*a*) The fee for the license as master plumber shall be $25, and no fee shall be charged for the license as journeyman plumber. All licenses shall expire on the

31st day of December in each year, and shall be renewed annually upon the payment of a fee of $1 and furnishing of the required bond for each renewal of a master plumber's license, and upon satisfying the plumbing inspector that all requirements as to examinations for a master or journeyman plumber's license shall have been complied with.

(*b*) All applicants for a master plumber's license shall furnish, after they have successfully passed the examination hereinbefore provided for, and before the issuance of the license herein provided for, a bond to the approval of the board of health in the penal sum of $500 conditioned to reimburse the city of Sandusky for all actual damages caused by any act of omission or commission of said plumber to any property which the city may own or for which it may be responsible, and to hold said city of Sandusky free and harmless from all claims for damages on account of the negligence or misfeasance of the plumber and from all costs and expenses growing out of the defense of such claims, said bond to be in force from the date of its acceptance and the issuance of license by said city auditor to the end of the year covering said license, and must be renewed annually on the reissuance of the license.

(*c*) All moneys derived from the licensing of applicants shall go to the credit of the general fund; provided that the securing of a license and the compliance with all of the provisions of this order and regulation shall in no wise exempt persons so licensed from the requirement of securing a permit for any plumbing work to be done as required and provided in the order and regulation of the board of health.

(*d*) That sections 1 and 2 of an order and regulation, "Providing for the construction, alteration, and inspection of plumbing and sewerage placed in or in connection with any building in the city of Sandusky, Ohio," passed October 14, 1902, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Regulation, Board of Health, adopted Aug. 1, 1911.]

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SEWERS AND DRAINS—OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF, CREATED.

SEC. 1. That the office of inspector of plumbing is hereby abolished and the office of inspector of sewers and drains is hereby created, and wherever the words "Inspector of plumbing" are found in the plumbing ordinance of the city of Wilmington the same are hereby stricken out and the words "Inspector of sewers and drains" are hereby inserted.

SEC. 2. That section 42 of the regulations for the government and construction of plumbing work in the city of Wilmington, N. C., under the plumbing ordinance be amended by adding the following:

To make inspection of the drainage of all houses and premises and of all sanitary sewers whenever required to do so by the superintendent of health.

To make surveys, maps, and profiles of all such house and premises drainage and sanitary sewers of the city of Wilmington that are now installed or that may hereafter be installed, when required to do so by the superintendent of health.

To have the supervision and direction of the maintenance, construction, and sanitation of all drainage installations within and without the buildings upon private premises in the city of Wilmington.

To report all defective privately maintained drains and all imperfect sanitary sewers and parts thereof to the superintendent of health when such drains and sewers shall be found to be in an unsanitary and defective condition.

To supervise and direct all repairs and cleansing of all private drains and all sanitary sewers in the city of Wilmington, and to inspect in person the laying of all sewer house connections and to require that they be laid in accordance with the health laws and regulations governing such installations.

[Ordinance amending plumbing ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS.

BELOIT, WIS.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—LOCATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE.

SECTION 1. No privy vault or cesspool shall be constructed or maintained within the fire limits of the city of Beloit. All such privy vaults and cesspools are hereby condemned and ordered removed and connection made with the sewer within 60 days from the passage and publication of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. No privy vaults, cesspools, or reservoirs into which any privy, water-closet, stable, sink, or other receptacle or refuse or sewage is drained, shall be constructed or maintained in any situation or in any manner whereby, through leakage or overflow of its contents, to cause pollution of the soil near or about habitations, or of any well, spring, or other source of water used for drinking, or culinary purposes; nor shall overflow from any such reservoir or receptacle be permitted to discharge into any public place, and every such pit, reservoir, or receptacle shall be cleaned and the contents thereof removed at such times and under such precautions as the board of health may prescribe.

SEC. 3. All house sewers or drains for the conveyance of deleterious or offensive matter shall be water-tight, and the plans and methods of their construction shall be subject to the approval of the board of health. In streets or avenues where public sewers are, or shall be constructed, the board of health may order house connections made therewith and when so ordered, such connection must be made within 30 days.

SEC. 4. All privies to be built upon any property abutting upon a street where a sewer is laid shall be so constructed as to discharge their contents into such sewer, unless written authority to do otherwise be granted by the health officer. Any privy built contrary to the provisions of this section is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

SEC. 5. Violation of any of the sections of this ordinance, or refusal to comply with its terms, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each offense and to a like penalty for each day's violation or refusal to comply, after written notice from the health officer.

[Ordinance No. 116 adopted August, 1911.]

BROOKLINE, MASS.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS.

ARTICLE VII.—*Vaults and cesspools.*

SECTION 1. No privy vault or cesspool shall hereafter be constructed in the town of Brookline without a permit therefor from the board of health. This shall not prohibit the construction of temporary privy vaults serving new buildings; but upon the installation of the necessary piping connecting such buildings with the sewer, any such privy vault shall be abolished and a tank-fed water-closet substituted therefor. The owner, contractor, or agent shall cause the contents of every such privy vault to be covered with lime, fresh earth, or ashes twice each day. All privy vaults, cesspools, and manure pits shall be flyproof.

SEC. 2. No privy vault or cesspool shall hereafter be constructed or maintained on any lot or premises where a sewer is accessible. All privy vaults and cesspools shall be located as directed by the sanitary agent, and no cesspool shall hereafter be constructed within 5 feet of any party line or fence, within 15 feet of the line of any street or within 20 feet of the door or window of any building used for habitation, except by special permission of the board of health. No cover shall be placed upon

or over any cesspool or privy vault until the same shall have been inspected by the board of health or its agents. The minimum interior dimensions permitted for cesspools hereafter constructed in this town shall be 6 feet deep and 6 feet in diameter.

SEC. 3. No rain-water leader, soil, waste, or drain pipe shall discharge into or be connected with any privy vault, nor shall a privy vault, cesspool, or manure pit be directly or indirectly connected with any sewer. No drainage from any stable or other building shall discharge into a manure pit. Every manure pit shall be kept dry and shall be made water-tight.

SEC. 4. No vault or cesspool shall be emptied by any other than the odorless process, nor by carts not of the Odorless Excavating Co., except permission be first obtained from the board of health. It is further ordered that neither night soil nor the contents of cesspools shall be dumped within the limits of the town.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—TO BE CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC SEWERS.

SECTION 1. Any person, firm, company, or corporation using, maintaining, or owning any privy, cesspool, or water-closet on property abutting on or adjoining any street or alley in which is located a public sewer shall connect such privy, cesspool, or water-closet with such public sewer in such manner as to carry away all refuse deposited therein.

SEC. 2. If any person, firm, company, or corporation shall violate the provisions of this ordinance and shall persist in and continue to violate the same after due notice of such violation has been given by the burgess, then and in that case such violation shall be remedied by the borough making all such alterations and connections as shall be deemed necessary, the cost thereof to be collected as other debts due to a borough are collectible.

[Ordinance adopted July 18, 1911.]

EAST PROVIDENCE (TOWN), R. I.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, CLEANING, AND DISPOSAL OF CONTENTS.

SECTION 1. Every dwelling house, tenement house, or other building occupied by human beings, situated upon any street through which water is not conducted in pipes, shall have at least one suitable water-closet or privy, properly ventilated and communicating directly with the open air, for every 15 occupants of said dwelling house, tenement house, or other occupied building; occupants of two or more houses may use the same water-closet or privy, if access thereto be direct, and the above proportion of users be not exceeded.

SEC. 2. No privy vault or cesspool shall hereafter be constructed without special permit in writing from the town council, except as may be provided hereinafter in section 3. No privy vault or cesspool shall hereafter be constructed where the premises are situated on any lot abutting on a street or avenue having a foul water sewer. Permits for privy vaults or cesspools, if issued at all, will be issued on the condition that the structures will be for temporary use only, and that their use must cease and the structures be destroyed, or cleaned out, disinfected, and filled up with earth, sand, gravel, or ashes to the satisfaction of the health officer, upon written notice so to do from the town council, signed by the council clerk, when and as soon as connection with a public sewer can be made; provided, nevertheless, that the town council in its discretion may permit any cesspool after the premises have been connected with a public sewer, and the cesspool has been cleaned out and disinfected, to be used as a receptacle for water draining from the roofs of dwelling houses and other buildings.

No privy vaults may hereafter be constructed within 3 feet of the line of an adjoining lot (except by the consent of the owner of said lot) nor within 2 feet of the line of any private or public passageway, and must be so constructed that no surface water can find access to said vault. Every privy vault shall be sunk under the ground, contain at least 6 cubic feet, be constructed of brick, stone or Portland cement, and be made water-tight. Every such vault shall have convenient approaches for opening and cleaning, and such approaches shall be properly covered. Each outhouse or compartment of an outhouse built over a privy vault must have independent and efficient means of ventilation. All openings, save those of the seats, must be securely screened with copper or tinned wire netting of 16 mesh, and these screens must be maintained in effective condition. Each opening in the seat must be provided with a close-fitting hinged cover, so arranged that it will remain open so long as it is held open and will close automatically when the seat is vacated.

No cesspool hereafter may be constructed within 20 feet of any street, road, or public place, or within 50 feet of any well or spring, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, and, when so required by the town council, every cesspool shall be made water-tight. Every cesspool shall be properly covered with stone or iron, so that the cover may be readily removed and the contents inspected.

No well shall be used as a cesspool or privy vault, and no cesspool or privy vault shall be allowed under a sidewalk or building occupied by human beings.

SEC. 3. The town council may order every lodging house, tenement house, or dwelling house, unless the same be connected with a public sewer, to be provided with a cesspool, properly connected with the house drain, of such dimensions and built in such situation and such manner as it may, in its discretion, determine; and it may fix the time within which such order must be complied with.

SEC. 4. No person shall deposit or allow to be deposited in any privy vault or cesspool any ashes, swill, rubbish, refuse, or any other such substance except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle, nor shall any surface water be allowed to run into any vault or cesspool.

SEC. 5. No person shall allow the contents of any cesspool to rise within 1 foot of any part of the top or to allow any privy vault or cesspool to become in any way a nuisance or offensive; and when required by the town council any owner of such privy vault or cesspool shall disinfect the same in such manner as may be required by said town council.

SEC. 6. No person shall permit any privy, urinal, water-closet, or other fixture, or any drain, waste pipe, soil pipe, or catch basin to become a nuisance or in any way offensive; nor shall any person allow any injurious substance to pass into any drain or waste pipe or allow any drain, waste pipe, or soil pipe to become obstructed or to leak. But if such drain, waste pipe, or soil pipe shall become obstructed or shall leak the owner, agent, occupant, or other person having charge of the premises on which such drain, waste pipe, or soil pipe is situated shall find and remove such obstruction and find and remove such leak. If any sewer gas or foul odor shall escape from any drain, soil pipe, waste pipe, or any fixture into any cellar or any part of an occupied building the owner, agent, or lessee of such cellar or building shall immediately find out and remedy whatever may cause such escape.

[Chap. 4 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

SECTION 1. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into this town, or shall carry into or through any public highway or street in this town, any part of the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, or slaughterhouse offal, or other offensive matter without first obtaining a license from the town council for that purpose, the number of said license to be placed on the vehicle used to convey said matter, and the party obtaining such license shall pay to the town clerk the sum of $1 therefor. Such person shall also have his wagon and tubs examined by the health officer and shall obtain a permit from him before using the same, which permit must be sent with the wagon at all times so as to be shown to the police when called for.

SEC. 2. No person or persons shall at any time whatsoever carry into or through any public highway or street in this town any part of the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, slaughterhouse offal, or any offensive matter in any cart, wagon, or other vehicle, or tubs, which shall not be kept effectually covered and perfectly water-tight.

SEC. 3. The box of the wagon used for the carrying of the contents of privy vaults, cesspools, slaughterhouse offal, or any offensive matter shall be well painted in such manner as the health officer may prescribe, and must be kept clean on the outside. The license number and the number of cubic feet capacity must be well painted on tin, the figures to be not less than 3 inches in size, must be placed on both sides of the box, and must be kept clean so as to be easily read.

SEC. 4. No cart, wagon, or other vehicle having therein any part of the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, slaughterhouse offal, or any offensive matter shall be permitted to stand (except while loading) in any public street or highway in this town.

SEC. 5. From the 1st day of May to the 1st day of November the night soil must be disinfected previous to removal. The removal of night soil shall always be done in the daytime unless by special permit. From the 1st day of August to the 1st day of December the tubs only can be used.

SEC. 6. Whenever any person shall convey into this town the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, slaughterhouse offal, or other offensive matter, to the extent that it becomes a nuisance or obnoxious, or cause the same to be done by others, it shall be the duty of the health officer to serve a written notice upon the person or persons causing the same, ordering him or them to forthwith discontinue the same, and if said order is not complied with within 24 hours, the town council shall revoke his or their license, if he or they have any, and a further penalty shall be imposed by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20.

SEC. 7. No person shall dump any part of the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, or slaughterhouse offal, or other offensive matter, within the limits of the compact portions of the town, without the written permission of the health officer. Nor shall any person dump the same in any portion of the town within 500 feet of any dwelling house belonging to or occupied by any other person or corporation except by the written consent of the health officer.

SEC. 8. The health officer shall have power to forbid the dumping of any part of the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, or slaughterhouse offal, or other offensive matter in any part of the town, in case he should find the same to be injurious to health or offensive to residents in the vicinity. He shall also have power, should he deem it necessary, to notify all persons holding licenses from the town council for carrying the contents of any of the foregoing, within what limits the same may be dumped, and no person shall thereafter dump the same in any part of this town except within the limits defined by the health officer.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall bring or cause to be brought into this town any part of the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, slaughterhouse offal, or other offensive matter whatsoever, in any cart, wagon, or other vehicle and deposit the same in any place where it may impair health, or by offensive odors annoy persons within their dwellings or while traveling on any of the public streets or highways in the compact part of this town, shall be fined not more than $20 or be imprisoned for the term of 10 days, and his license shall be revoked.

SEC. 10. No person shall remove, carry, or transport over, upon, or through any street or highway of the town of East Providence any diseased or putrid meat condemned by the health officer of said town, or the dead body of any horse, ass, mule, ox, cow, bull, hog, or other large animal, not slaughtered and in condition for use as food, except as may be provided by the statutes of the State, unless specially authorized so to do by the town council; and every person violating the provisions of this section shall pay for each offense a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $20.

SEC. 11. Any person violating any provision of this chapter wherein no penalty is herein otherwise prescribed, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $20 for every violation thereof, and shall be fined not exceeding $20 for each day's continuance of the said violation after the service of the notice issued upon the first complaint.

[Chap. 31 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

FORT WAYNE, IND.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—CONSTRUCTION AND LOCATION.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., that section 23 of general ordinance No. 143, entitled, "An ordinance defining certain offenses," be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 23. It shall be unlawful for any person to build, or cause to be built, within the limits of said city, any privy vault, or to use for such purpose any vault, unless the same is built of brick, stone, or metallic substances and made water-tight, and not less than 4 feet deep. And it shall also be unlawful to construct or maintain any such privy vault or other vault used for that purpose within a distance less than 50 feet from any dwelling place. It shall be the duty of the board of health to report all cases where the said vaults are not built as herein provided to the building inspector who shall, after due notice to the owner of said vault, proceed to condemn any said vault not constructed as herein provided."

[Ordinance, amending section 23 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance defining certain offenses," adopted July 25, 1911.]

HOLLAND, MICH.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—LOCATION, CONSTRUCTION, AND REMOVAL OF CONTENTS.

RULE 13. No privy, vault, or cesspool shall be placed or permitted within 50 feet of any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for cooking or drinking purposes. It is also ordered that whenever any well, spring, or source of water supply is deemed unwholesome or unsafe by the board of health, the same shall be put in a safe and wholesome condition, or shall be removed and its use discontinued.

RULE 14. All privy vaults and cesspools shall be cleaned twice a year, viz, between April 1 and June 1, and between October 1 and December 1, of each year, and the contents be collected and removed by a licensed scavenger in tightly covered tank wagons or in barrels approved by the board of health, and conveyed to a place at least one-fourth of 1 mile outside of the city limits, there to be disposed of by the trenching method. The scavenger shall deodorize the contents of the cesspool or vault before

removing the same, by mixing with solution of copperas or other approved efficient deodorant. The expense of cleaning out such vault and cesspool shall be paid by the owner, agent, occupant, or tenant of the premises on which the same are located, but in no instance shall the fee charged be more than 50 cents per barrel of 50 gallons capacity, provided the minimum fee for each vault or cesspool shall be 75 cents.

No coarse rubbish, tin cans, metal, glassware, wire, or wood shall be deposited in vaults or cesspools.

RULE 15. All new privies and closets shall be constructed with a drawer so arranged that it can be readily removed and emptied of its contents. When used, sufficient dry earth, ashes, or slaked lime must be used daily to absorb all the fluid parts of the deposit. The maximum fee to be charged for the cleaning out of such drawer shall be 50 cents.

[Regulations, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

ORANGE, N. J.

WATER-CLOSETS AND URINALS—CONSTRUCTION OF FLOORS.

14. The floors of the water-closet and urinal compartments of all toilet rooms in saloons, railroad stations, office buildings, and other public places, shall be water-tight, and shall be constructed of or overlaid with cement, slate, tile, or other non-absorbent material (wood not being allowed) to permit proper flushing and cleansing of such compartment floors.

15. Sections 20, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 67, 68, 84, 86, 125, and 141 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement are hereby repealed.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the Sanitary and Plumbing Code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

PERU, IND.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any privy vault to be any nearer full than within 1 foot of the ground level. Any and all such privy vaults shall be emptied, cleaned, and disinfected of sewage, excreta, human excrement, and offensive matter, and all such matter removed and conveyed away to a place or places designated by the city health officer or chief of police. When any privy vault has become filled with human excrement, excreta, sewage, or other offensive matter to within 1 foot of the ground level, said privy vault shall be emptied, cleaned, and disinfected, and the offensive matter removed and conveyed away, and all receptacles of human excrements must be properly connected with a city sewer, if one be convenient, and no receptacle for human excrement shall be erected, constructed, caused, permitted, kept, or maintained on any premises within the city limits or within one-half mile of the city limits, except it be properly connected with said convenient city sewer. When the privy vault on any premises has become filled as stated above to within 1 foot of the ground level, when any cesspool, drain, or other similar place shall become offensive or injurious to health, said cesspool, drain, or other similar place must be properly connected with a convenient city sewer. It shall be unlawful for any nonfly-proof privy to exist.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of cleaning, removing, or conveying away the contents of privy vaults, water-closets, or other receptacles of human excrements without having first obtained a license therefor, as required by this ordinance. The license required shall be issued by the city clerk upon the application of the person applying for and desiring the same; who shall at the same time deposit with the city clerk the receipt of the city treasurer for the sum of $10, and pay $1 to the city clerk for services in issuing the license, said $11 to cover all expense of said license for the period of one year. All licenses shall expire on the last day of June of each year. It shall be unlawful for any licensed person, in cleaning, removing, or conveying away of the contents of any privy vault, water-closet, or other receptacle of human excrement to use any other than an odorless machine or apparatus, which machine or apparatus shall use a vault-cleaning force pump with hose not less than 3 inches in diameter. It shall be unlawful for any licensed person to demand or receive, as compensation for cleaning any privy vault, water-closet, or other receptacle of human excrement a price or sum greater than 10 cents per cubic foot of such contents removed, which contents shall be measured before the same or any part thereof shall have been removed. It shall be unlawful to remove or convey away any human excrement from any privy vault, water-closet, or other receptacle by any licensed person except to a place or places designated by the city health officer or chief of police. Each licensed vault cleaner must exhibit on his machine or wagon the words, "Licensed vault cleaner."

[Part of Ordinance No. 18, adopted July 11, 1911.]

PIQUA, OHIO.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS, CLEANING OF, AND REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL—STABLES AND MANURE, CARE AND DISPOSAL OF.

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to remove and haul in and through said city any night soil, contents of privy vaults, cesspools, and sinks, and other offensive matter, except in carts or wagons the beds of which are water-tight, or in water-tight barrels, such carts, wagons, or barrels to be provided with air-tight lids, covers, or valves which will prevent the escape of offensive odors therefrom, and all such lids, tops, covers, or valves shall be shut and securely fastened when any of the matter aforesaid is being removed or hauled in such carts, wagons, or barrels, and all such wagons, carts, or barrels shall be kept thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and shall not be used when otherwise.

SEC. 2. That all privy vaults after being emptied, also all night soil and the contents of sinks, privies, vaults, and cesspools and all noxious substances, shall, before removal or exposure, be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the person or persons removing the same.

SEC. 3. That no persons shall empty nor attempt to empty any vault, sink, or cesspool in the city of Piqua, except in pursuance to a permit therefor first received from the health officer of said city.

SEC. 4. That no privy vault, closet, or cesspool shall be hereafter constructed or permitted to remain on any premises accessible to a public sewer, except when properly connected with the sewer. In cases where such privy vault, closet, or cesspool now exists the same shall be discontinued as soon as they become filled or foul so that cleaning is necessary.

SEC. 5. That the owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any stable, stall, or apartment or barn or poultry yard in which any horse, cattle, or any other animal or fowl shall be kept, or any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals or fowls shall collect or accumulate, shall cause said manure and liquid discharge to be placed and kept in closed bins securely covered at all times to protect it from flies as much as practicable, and said manure and liquid discharge shall be hauled away at least once a month during the interval between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of December, or at such more frequent intervals as the health officer shall order or direct, and all such stables, stalls, and apartments, drains, yards, and appurtenances thereof shall at all times be kept in a cleanly and sanitary condition, and no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than $50 and costs of prosecution.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be if force from and after the earliest period allowed by law. [Ordinance adopted July 3, 1911.]

TORRINGTON, CONN.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

SECTION 4. No privy or cesspool shall hereafter be constructed in the borough of Torrington upon a lot on a street in which there is a sewer or upon a street after the same has been sewered, except such privy or cesspool be connected with said sewer and provided with efficient trap or traps and suitable means for flushing and cleaning the same, to the acceptance of the board of health.

[Ordinance effective July 1, 1911.]

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PRIVIES—CONSTRUCTION, INSPECTION, AND REMOVAL OF CONTENTS.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to own, maintain, or rent any privy in the city of Wilmington unless the same shall be so constructed as to prevent the access of flies to the excrement deposited therein, and to protect the soil from contamination, and to permit the easy and proper placing and removal of a receptacle 16 inches in height and 15 inches in diameter, which receptacle will be furnished if requested by the city of Wilmington at cost, and unless the same shall be so located as to be accessible to the city scavenger.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of health to cause all privies in the city of Wilmington to be inspected at least once in every 10 days, and a permit for the use of the same shall be given by the superintendent of health to the person,

firm, or corporation using or maintaining said privy, when same is kept and maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition; and if the same is not kept and maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition, then the superintendent of health shall cause said permit to be revoked unless the same is put in a satisfactory sanitary condition within a reasonable time after notice is given to said person, firm, or corporation keeping or maintaining such privy or privies.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the health department of the city of Wilmington to provide the means and supervise the removal of excrement from the aforesaid privies as often as it may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 4. The city scavenger shall, on removing a receptacle from a privy, replace it immediately by a similar receptacle that has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected according to the directions of the health officer.

SEC. 5. A charge of 20 cents for each can or 35 cents for two cans in same closet shall be paid for service herein provided for, by the owner or tenant in possession of the property, and the amount so collected shall be used to defray the expense of disinfection of such privies and scavenging done therein when done by the health department of the city.

SEC. 6. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50.

[Ordinance effective Dec. 7, 1911.]

SOIL POLLUTION—PREVENTION OF.

SECTION 1. That on and after the date of the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to deposit upon the surface or bury beneath the surface of the soil within the limits of the city of Wilmington any human excrement, carrion, putrid or decaying animal matter of any sort whatsoever.

SEC. 2. It shall also be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bury beneath the soil within the limits of the city of Wilmington any carcass or body or any part thereof.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined $50 for each and every offense, or imprisoned for not less than 30 days.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances heretofore passed by the council of the city of Wilmington in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

[Ordinance adopted Sept. 19, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, DRAINS, AND SEWERS.

SEC. 74. It shall be the duty of the owner of every building now or hereafter erected upon any land adjacent or accessible to a public sewer, to cause said building to be properly connected with such sewer, and no house hereafter erected shall be inhabited, occupied, or used by any person before the same shall be connected with a public sewer, if practicable.

SEC. 75. Wherever it is practicable to connect any premises in the city with a public sewer, it shall not be lawful for any person to construct any vault, privy, water-closet, sink, drain, school sink, or cesspool thereon, for receiving or discharging any excrement, sewage, or slops, and the owner of such premises shall not suffer or permit any privy, vault, school sink, or cesspool to remain thereon after notice from the health officer to discontinue the use thereof, but shall empty and fill in the same in the manner prescribed by the health officer.

SEC. 76. No privy, vault, or cesspool shall be allowed to remain on any premises or shall be built in the city of Yonkers unless when unavoidable and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the health bureau. The sides and bottom of every privy, vault, cesspool, or school sink in the city of Yonkers must be impermeable, and secure against any saturation of the walls or ground above the same.

SEC. 77. Where no public sewer is accessible in outlying districts, and where water-tight cesspools are not considered by the health officer to be an immediate necessity, the system of drainage of residences containing one or more acres of ground shall consist of two cesspools and a drain to be constructed in the following manner: The first cesspool to be divided by a partition and to connect to second by a tight pipe; the second cesspool to be sufficiently large to contain all overflow from the first for two days, and to syphon into system of blind drain sufficiently large to absorb sewage; the drain to be at least 1 foot below the surface of the ground. Every part of the whole system to be at least 75 feet from any brook or stream, and from land belonging to other parties.

SEC. 78. No connection by overflow or otherwise shall be made, constructed, or continued with or from any refrigerator, tank or cistern to or with any cesspool, privy, vault, water-closet, sewer or house drain, except only such as shall first discharge freely into the open atmosphere.

SEC. 79. No person shall draw off, or allow to run off into or upon any ground, street, or place in the city of Yonkers the contents, or any part thereof, of any vault, privy, cistern, cesspool, or sink; nor shall any owner, tenant or occupant of any building to which any vault, sink, privy, or cesspool shall appertain or be attached, permit the contents, or any part thereof to flow therefrom, or to rise within 2 feet of any part of the surface of the adjoining ground, or permit said contents to become offensive.

(*a*) Every tenement, boarding or lodging house shall be provided with the best or most approved water-closet, and in no case shall there be less than one water-closet for every 15 occupants in a boarding or lodging house, and not less than 1 for every 2 families for dwelling houses.

SEC. 80. (*b*) Every tenement and boarding house shall have city or other water furnished in sufficient quantity at one or more places on each floor occupied or intended to be occupied by one or more families.

SEC. 80. Every person who shall be the owner, lessee, keeper or manager of any tenement house, boarding house, lodging house, hotel or manufactory, shall provide, or cause to be provided, for the accommodation thereof and for the use of the tenants, lodgers, boarders and employees thereat, adequate privies or water-closets, and the same shall be so well ventilated and shall at all times be kept in such a cleanly and wholesome condition as not to be offensive, or be dangerous or detrimental to life or health. And no offensive smell or gases from or through any outlet or sewer, or through any such privy or water-closet shall be allowed by any person aforesaid to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

SEC. 81. No person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy or cesspool, any offal, ashes, meat, fish, garbage, or other substances, except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 16, 1911.]

GARBAGE, REFUSE, AND CONTENTS OF PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF.

Offensive matter forbidden to run on streets, etc.

SEC. 90. No offal, garbage, refuse, rubbish, dead animals, putrid animal or vegetable matter, swill, brine, manure, urine, excrement, and no part of the contents of any sink, privy, vault, or cesspool, and no filthy or offensive matter of any kind shall be thrown or allowed to run, drop, go, or remain in or upon any street, public place, dock, or pier in the city of Yonkers.

Emptying of cesspools and privies.

SEC. 91. No owner, tenant, or occupant of any building or premises in the city of Yonkers shall employ, cause, or permit any person, except a licensed scavenger or person authorized by the health bureau, to remove any part of the contents of any vault, privy, sink, or cesspool (being thereon and of which he has control) unless according to a permit from the said board of health; and no person shall empty or attempt to empty any vault, privy, sink, or cesspool in said city without a permit from the health bureau; and no owner, tenant, agent, or occupant of any building or premises in said city shall bury or cause or allow to be buried the contents of any privy, vault, or cesspool in the city of Yonkers without a permit in writing from the health officer.

Receptacles for ashes garbage and swill.

SEC. 92. It shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee, and occupant of every building in the built-up portion of the city of Yonkers forthwith to provide and at all times thereafter to keep clean and cause to be provided and kept suitable and sufficient boxes, barrels, cans, vessels, or tubs with air-tight covers for receiving and holding, without leakage, and without being filled within 4 inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage, and liquid substances of whatever kind that may accumulate during the period of three days from said building, or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant. A separate vessel shall be provided for ashes and rubbish, and another for garbage and liquid substances; ashes

or garbage shall not be placed or kept in the the same vessel with garbage and liquid substances. All ashes, rubbish, garbage, and liquid substances that should be removed from said building shall be placed in the proper receptacles, and no such box, barrel, can, vessel, or tub shall remain on any sidewalk or in any public place longer than may be needed for the removal of the contents thereof. All such cans, vessels, barrels, tubs, boxes, etc., must be kept tightly covered at all times.

SEC. 93. Every receptacle for garbage or ashes shall be placed and kept in such a position (unless kept within or upon private grounds) as the health bureau or the common council shall provide, or the health officer or the police direct; and no person not for that purpose authorized shall interfere therewith, or with the contents thereof.

Contents of privies, etc.—How removed.

SEC. 94. No part of the contents of every privy, vault, sink, or cesspool, and no offal swill, garbage, offensive fluid, liquid or semi-liquid substance or material within the limits of the city of Yonkers shall be removed, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets or avenues of said city, unless and except the same shall be removed and transported by means of an air-tight apparatus, or in such manner as shall prevent entirely the escape of any noxious or offensive odors therefrom and with a permit from the health bureau.

Scavengers.

SEC. 95. No person shall engage in the business of a scavenger, or of transporting swill, offal, garbage, or any other offensive or noxious substance, or in driving any cart or vehicle for that purpose in the city of Yonkers (except the persons acting under the direction of the common council, the commissioner of public safety, or the commissioner of public works) until he shall have first received a permit from the health officer in each instance.

SEC. 96. Every scavenger or other person receiving a permit to empty, clean, or disinfect any privy, vault, sink, or cesspool, shall complete such work within 48 hours after receiving such permit, and shall immediately report the same to the health bureau, which shall ascertain whether such work has been properly performed. No scavenger shall be entitled to receive compensation for such services until his verified account therefor shall have been approved and certified by the health officer.

SEC. 97. No person having charge of any cart or other vehicle for carrying any offal, swill, garbage, rubbish, or the contants of any privy, vault, sink, or cesspool, having on it or in it any of said substances or anything nauseous or offensive shall unnecessarily permit the same to stand or remain, nor shall a needless number of persons gather before or near any building, place of business, or other premises in or upon which such articles are being used; nor shall the person or persons in charge or control of said cart or vehicle permit an unreasonable length of time to be occupied in loading or unloading the same or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or ground; nor shall any such cart or vehicle, or the driver thereof or anything thereto appertaining be, or by any person having a right to control the same, allowed to be in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive.

SEC. 98. All carts or vehicles in the last section mentioned, and boxes, tubs, and receptacles thereon in which any substance referred to in said section may be or be carried, shall be strong and tight, and the sides shall be so high above the load or contents that no part of such contents or load shall fall, leak, or spill therefrom; and when, in the opinion of the board of health, it is necessary to prevent the contents of such carts or vehicles, tubs, boxes, or receptacles from being offensive, each of said carts or receptacles, tubs, boxes, and receptacles shall be adequately and tightly covered, as the orders or regulations of the board may provide or direct.

SEC. 99. No driver of any such cart or vehicle, or any person having undertaken or being engaged about the loading or unloading thereof, or person having undertaken to empty or remove any manure, garbage, offal, or the contents of any vault, sink, privy, cesspool, or any noxious or offensive substances, shall do or permit to be done about the same or in connection therewith that which shall be needlessly offensive or filthy in respect to any person, street, place, building, or premises.

SEC. 100. No person owning or having in charge in the city of Yonkers any cart or other vehicle for carrying the contents of any privy, vault, cesspool, or sink, or offal, swill, or garbage, shall keep or cause or allow to be kept any such cart or vehicle within 50 feet of any dwelling house, without a permit having been first obtained from the health bureau; and all persons owning or having in charge any such carts or vehicles shall be required to thoroughly cleanse each day every such cart or vehicle, and to keep the same in good sanitary condition.

Contents of privies, etc., to be disinfected.

SEC. 101. All putrid and offensive matter, and all night soil, and the contents of sinks, privies, vaults, and cesspools, and all noxious substances in the built-up portion of the city of Yonkers shall, before their removal or exposure, be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises where the same is being done, by the person who removes or is about to remove the same; and for all such matter disinfected and rendered inoffensive, the person (not being such owner, lessee, or occupant) who shall so disinfect and remove the same, shall be entitled to demand and receive compensation, to be fixed by the commissioner of public safety, not exceeding 12 cents per cubic foot for making such disinfection and removal, to be paid by such owner, tenant, or occupant. This section shall not apply to garbage placed in proper receptacles for removal according to other sections of this code.

Removal of offal by boats.

SEC. 102. No person shall take or allow any ship, boat, scow, or other vessel to come into or lay to, at or within any dock, pier, or slip in the city of Yonkers for the purpose of the shipment or removal of any offal, garbage, rubbish, or offensive animal or vegetable matter, dirt, or dead animals, or place upon any dock, pier, or slip for shipment or removal any of such substances, without a permit from the board of health.

Health officer to enforce these provisions of code.

SEC. 103. The health officer shall enforce the provisions of the sanitary code in regard to the removal of offal, swill, garbage, or other offensive material, and shall cause the arrest of any and all persons who shall remove or attempt to remove through the streets of this city any offal, swill, garbage, or other offensive material in violation of any of the sections of this sanitary code.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

STABLES AND DISPOSAL OF MANURE.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

STABLES, MANURE, AND THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. No person or corporation shall keep or allow to be kept upon any premises in his or its possession, within the limits of this town, swine, fowl, or more than one cow, without securing a permit from the board of health to do so. Such permit shall expire on the 1st day of May, annually, unless sooner revoked.

SEC. 2. No person or corporation shall use any building as a stable for horses or cattle, unless such building is properly ventilated; has at least 1 square foot of unobstructed window glass for each 500 cubic feet of air space; and not less than 1,000 cubic feet of air space for each animal; has a tight floor and roof; good drainage, connecting wherever practicable with the public sewer, and a supply of pure water.

SEC. 3. Manure shall not be allowed to accumulate in the neighborhood of barns, and no manure heaps shall be allowed within 100 feet of any dwelling unless so covered or screened as not to prove offensive. Yards surrounding buildings where cows are kept must be well drained and free from standing water and filth. The barns shall be kept as clean as possible, and the floor shall be sprinkled before being swept.

SEC. 4. No swine shall be kept in cellars of cow stables, except by special permit of the board of health.

SEC. 5. No manure shall be kept in cellars of cow stables, except by special permit of the board of health.

SEC. 6. All premises where animals or fowl are kept shall be open at all times to inspection by the board of health or its appointed officers.

SEC. 7. Any person having reason to suspect the presence of glanders or farcy among horses, or any contagious disease among any domestic animals, shall immediately report that suspicion, together with the street and number of the premises at which the animal is kept, to the board of health. (The more ordinary symptoms of glanders and farcy are: A discharge from the nostrils, enlargement and hardness of the glands under the lower jaw; or nodular enlargement of the skin with or without ulceration.)

SEC. 8. Barns, stables, or any of the contents thereof, which in the opinion of the board of health have been subjected to infection or contagion from glanders, farcy, tuberculosis, or other animal disease, shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the board of health.

SEC. 9. The manure from stables on or within 50 feet of public ways shall not be removed between the hours of sunrise and sunset, except by permission of the board of health.

SEC. 10. Manure shall not be transported through streets unless properly covered.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

HOLLAND, MICH.

STABLES AND MANURE.

RULE 5. All stables, yards, and inclosures where horses, cattle, or fowl are kept, shall be kept free from filth and dirt. All manure must be kept in bins completely inclosed, bottom, top, and sides, and from the 1st day of May until the 1st day of November of each year shall be kept constantly screened from flies. All manure bins shall be entirely emptied and thoroughly cleaned at least once in every two weeks.

[Regulations, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

OIL CITY, PA.

STABLES AND MANURE.

RULE 7. The owner or owners of all stables and stable yards, chicken coops and chicken yards shall keep said places in a clean and sanitary condition at all times and in such condition as not to cause unnecessary or offensive odors. Stable and chicken yards shall be kept properly drained.

RULE 8. Between May 1 and November 1 of each and every year not more than one wagonload of cow or horse manure at any private stable and not more than three loads at any livery or sale stable shall be permitted to accumulate in or near the same unless by written permission of the board of health, and such permission may be revoked upon complaint of said accumulation of manure causing an annoying or unsanitary condition to exist.

RULE 9. At every stable, public or private, the owners of the animals or the keepers thereof shall have constructed a water-tight box of the necessary height wherein to throw said manure, and not permit it to be scattered around in any lot, street, or alley. Unless such proper box or receptacle is used it is forbidden to allow any manure to accumulate in or around any public or private stable or barn.

RULE 10. When it is necessary or desirable to remove manure to or from any premises it shall be done in such a manner that none of it shall drop or fall or be left in or on any lot, street, alley, lane, road, or other passageway with the limits of the city.

[Regulations board of health, adopted Oct. 18, 1911.]

WILMINGTON, N. C.

STABLES FOR HORSES—CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND CARE OF MANURE.

SECTION 1. That on and after the 15th day of July, 1911, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have, keep, or maintain any horse stable in the corporate limits of the city, except that the same shall be provided with a water-tight wood, brick, or cement floor properly drained, which shall be cleaned daily. Each stable shall be provided with a fly-proof covered bin, tongue and groove flooring, or other solid material to be used for both bin and cover, in which the manure and litter shall be placed daily. Said bin to be emptied and contents removed from city limits twice each month.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating section 1 of this ordinance, shall be fined $5 for each and every offense.

[Ordinance effective Dec. 7, 1911.]

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

BRADDOCK, PA.

HOGS—KEEPING OF, WITHIN BOROUGH.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the town council of the borough of North Braddock, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the keeping of hogs within the limits of said borough be and the same is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons, firm or corporation maintaining such nuisance shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than $1 nor more than $20 and costs of suit. [Ordinance adopted July 7, 1911.]

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—KEEPING OF.

SEC. 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall keep or maintain live poultry or fowl of any kind, rabbits, hares, or guinea pigs, ducks, and geese, within the city of East Orange, without a permit therefor from the board of health, which permit shall be granted upon written application therefor and compliance with the provisions of this ordinance and the payment of a fee of $1. Such permit may be revoked by said board for violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. No rabbits, hares, guinea pigs, ducks and geese, live poultry or fowl of any kind shall be kept or maintained in any dwelling house or part thereof, or in any tenement house or yard thereof, nor shall any of the above-mentioned animals or fowls be allowed to run at large, but shall be housed in a suitable house or coop, with an inclosed runway. Such house or coop and runway shall be kept thoroughly clean and unobjectionable at all times, and shall be cleaned at least once in every week, and more often if the health officer shall so require. No part of such house or runway shall be nearer than 30 feet from the doors or windows of any building occupied by human beings, whether for dwelling or business purposes.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall be convicted of a violation of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $10 for each and every offense.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. This ordinance shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1912.

[Supplement to Sanitary Code adopted Nov. 16, 1911.]

HACKENSACK, N. J.

PIGS—KEEPING OF.

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall have or keep or allow to be kept in any building or premises, or on any lot of ground, of which he or they may be the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupier, any pigs, of any age or description, if in the opinion of said board of health the keeping of said pigs be deemed injurious to the public health.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than $10 and not more than $25.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Dec. 21, 1911.]

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

KEEPING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS—CHICKENS, FOWLS, AND POULTRY.

No person, firm, or corporation shall hereafter keep or maintain any poultry, fowls, or chickens in houses, pens, coops, or runs within a distance of 30 feet from any dwelling house, nor within 12 feet of any street fence line without a written permit from

the board of health, and all chicken houses, pens, coops, and runs must be kept in a sanitary condition. Any person, firm, or corporation violating this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine or penalty of not less than $10 for each offense: *Provided, however*, That this ordinance shall not apply to, nor be enforceable against, any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of the buying and selling of poultry, fowls, and chickens in the regular course of trade. [Ordinance board of health, adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—KEEPING OF.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to keep any hog, pig, or swine within any building, pen, or lot within the corporate limits of the city of Wilmington.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating this ordinance shall be fined five dollars for each hog, pig, or swine so kept for each and every day the same shall be so kept within the corporate limits of the city of Wilmington.

[Ordinance adopted July 5, 1911.]

STABLES FOR COWS—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any cow on any lot or within any pen or stable in the city of Wilmington within a radius of 50 feet of any dwelling house therein.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to keep more than one cow on any lot or premises within the following prescribed limits of the city of Wilmington, to wit: Within that portion bounded on the west by the Cape Fear River, on the south by the south side of Castle Street, on the east by the east side of Tenth Street, and on the north by the right of way of the A. C. L. Railway.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, or corporation keeping a cow within the limits described in section 2 hereof shall have therefor a stable wherein such cow shall be kept. Such stable shall have a cement floor and gutter and be equipped with a brick pit, cement lined, or a concrete pit tightly covered with fly proof, in which droppings must be placed daily.

SEC. 4. That all stables herein provided for shall be kept clean, and shall be disinfected and attended to in such manner and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by ordinance under direction of the superintendent of health.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall be fined $5 for each and every offense.

SEC. 6. That this ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after July 25, 1911.

[Ordinance effective July 25, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

DISEASED AND DEAD ANIMALS.

SEC. 104. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the city of Yonkers without a permit from the health bureau. No animal having the glanders or farcy shall be kept, used, retained, or permitted within said city.

SEC. 105. It shall be the duty of every veterinary surgeon who is called to exterminate or professionally attend any animal within the city of Yonkers having the glanders or farcy, within 24 hours thereafter to report in writing to the health bureau the following facts, viz: First, a statement of the location of such diseased animal; second, the name and address of the owner thereof and of the person in whose possession the same may be; third, the type and character of the disease. It shall be the duty of every owner and person in possession of any such animal upon discovery of the fact that it is affected with glanders or farcy to immediately report the fact to the health officer and to remove or dispose of such animal in the manner designated by the health officer.

SEC. 106. No person shall leave in or throw into any public place, street, or water or offensively expose or bury the body, or any part thereof, of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal; and no person shall keep any dead animal or offensive meat, bird, fowl, or fish, in a place where the same may be dangerous to life or detrimental to the health of any person

SEC. 107. Every person having a dead animal or any animal diseased past recovery or sick with any contagious or infectious disease on his premises in the city of Yonkers, and every person who has in his charge or under his control any animal which has died of any contagious or infectious disease in any street or place in said city, shall at once remove, or cause to be removed, every such animal, and dispose of the same as the health officer may direct.

SEC. 108. Any animal being in any street or public place in the city of Yonkers, and appearing in the estimation of the health officer (and of two discreet citizens called by him to view the same in his presence) injured or diseased past recovery for any useful purpose, and not being attended and properly cared for by the owner or by some proper person having charge thereof for such owner, or not having been removed to some private premises, or to some place designated by the health officer within one hour after being found or left in such condition, may be deprived of life by the health officer or as he may direct; and shall thereafter, unless at once removed by the owner or person having charge thereof for the owner, be treated as any other dead animal found on a street or public place.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

GARBAGE, REFUSE, AND ASHES.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

GARBAGE—COLLECTION, REMOVAL, AND DISPOSAL.

SEC. 1. That hereafter the collection, removal, and disposal of garbage, and all substances, or matter included therewith, within the city of Bloomington, shall be collected, removed, and disposed of by the city as herein provided.

SEC. 2. That the collection, removal, and disposal of garbage as herein provided, shall be under the direction, management, and control of the department of health, and such work shall be maintained and provided for out of funds appropriated for the use of the department of health.

SEC. 3. That the board of health shall employ carts, wagons, or other vehicles, and teams, and other equipment necessary in carrying on such work, and the board of health shall employ such laborers and employees as they may deem necessary to the proper prosecution of said work, including a foreman, at a salary not exceeding $60 per month.

SEC. 4. That there shall be included therewith, and removed as garbage, ashes, in cans, paper, bottles, crockery, rubbish, cellar accumulations, glass, spouting, old tin, small brush, grass and weeds from residence lots when placed in the alleys, building materials, from construction or repair of a building or other improvement to amount of one-fourth of one load from any one place, manure from the fire engine houses, patrol barn and other city premises.

SEC. 5. That the board of health may make such rules and regulations as to them may seem wise or necessary to properly carry on such work, and they may do all things required to fully carry into effect the intent and purpose of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval. [Ordinance adopted Aug. 5, 1911.]

BROOKLINE, MASS.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE—CARE AND DISPOSAL.

Art. III. *Waste Material—Garbage.*

SECTION 1. All waste material set out for removal by the town shall be kept in separate receptacles.

SEC. 2. One or more of such receptacles shall be used exclusively for garbage or swill and shall be water-tight, have tight-fitting covers, and be kept clean and free from deposits of garbage. (An underground garbage receptacle is urgently recommended.)

SEC. 3. A second receptacle or receptacles, preferably made of iron, shall be used exclusively for ashes, tin cans, bottles, and other incombustible waste.

SEC. 4. A third separate set of receptacles shall be used exclusively for dry combustible waste, such as paper, old shoes, house sweepings, and such other waste material as it is customary for the town to remove.

SEC. 5. No person shall overhaul the contents of receptacles for waste material set upon the sidewalks to be removed by the town.

SEC. 6. No person shall throw upon the sidewalk, or into any public street or catch-basin, any paper, tin can, house sweepings, lawn rakings, old shoes, orange peel, banana skin, dead animal, or other waste material. [Ordinance board of health, adopted Nov. 6, 1911.]

GARBAGE AND REFUSE—CARE AND DISPOSAL.

SEC. 10. Every tenement house, dwelling house, or other building where swill and garbage shall accumulate shall be provided with a suitable receptacle for such swill or garbage, and no ashes or other rubbish of any kind shall be placed in any such receptacle, nor shall any swill, garbage, or offal be placed in any receptacle for ashes or rubbish or deposited in any yard or vault or any other place than its proper receptacle.

SEC. 11. No owner, lessee, or occupant of any building or premises within the town shall deposit or allow to be deposited, or allow to remain upon or in said building or premises, any dirt, offal, decaying animal or vegetable matter, or solid or liquid filth of any kind, which, in the opinion of the town council, is any way offensive or a nuisance.

[From chap. 4 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

SEC. 1. The occupant of every tenement house, dwelling house or other building where swill or garbage shall accumulate shall provide a suitable receptacle, properly covered, for such swill or garbage, and no dishwater, ashes, house sweepings, bottles, crockery, earthen, glass, tin, or iron ware, or other rubbish of any kind shall be placed in any such receptacle, nor shall any swill, garbage, or offal be placed in any receptacle for ashes or rubbish or deposited in any yard or vault or in any other place than its proper receptacle.

SEC. 2. All swill and house offal shall be removed from each house within the parts of the town covered by any contract or contracts that may be made with such town by any person or persons for such removal at least three times each week during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, and twice each week during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April of each and every year, and as much oftener as may be necessary to prevent nuisance and decomposition of such swill and house offal.

SEC. 3. All swill and house offal shall be removed from the town in water-tight closely covered vehicles, drawn by one or more horses or mules, or in water-tight tubs or casks with covers securely fastened, so as to make the tubs or casks air tight, and all such vehicles, tubs, or casks so used shall be kept clean and well painted on the outside. No vehicle, tub, or cask shall be used, or continued in use, for the removal of swill and house offal from the town unless first examined and approved by the health officer; and the covers of all vehicles, tubs, and casks containing swill or house offal shall be kept tightly closed when they are driven through the streets of the town.

SEC. 4. All vehicles used to remove swill and house offal, or to transport tubs or casks containing swill and house offal, shall be duly licensed and numbered, and all such vehicles, tubs, and casks shall have upon them such other marks as may be required by the health officer.

SEC. 5. Whenever any person shall be designated and appointed to remove swill and house offal from the town, the designation and appointment shall state definitely the houses, buildings, or districts from which such person so designated is to remove the swill and house offal, and he shall not remove the swill and house offal from any other house, building, or district than that from which he is designated and appointed to remove it.

SEC. 6. All designations and appointments of persons to remove swill and house offal shall be for the current municipal year, and may be revoked at any time by the town council.

SEC. 7. No person, unless appointed and designated so to do by the town council, shall remove, carry, or transport any swill or house offal from any house, market, building, or premises within the town over, upon, or through any street or highway in said town; nor shall any person, unless licensed so to do by the town council; carry or transport any swill or house offal, removed from any building or premises without the town, over, upon, or through any street or highway in said town.

SEC. 8. Every application for a license to remove, carry, or transport any swill or house offal over, upon, or through any street or highway in said town shall state whether said swill or house offal is to be removed to some place without or within the limits of the said town, and, if within the limits of the said town, shall designate the particular place to which such swill or house offal is to be removed.

SEC. 9. For every license to remove, carry, or transport swill or house offal over, upon, or through any street or highway in said town, the licensee shall pay such sums as may be fixed and determined from time to time by the town council.

SEC. 10. Every person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than $2 nor more than $20 for each day's continuance of such violation.

[Chap. 30 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

HOLLAND, MICH.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE—DISPOSAL OF.

RULE 7. All rubbish, such as tin cans, leaves, ashes, cast-off crockery, bottles, glassware, and such other substances as do not properly constitute garbage shall be kept in suitable bins or containers, and shall be removed before the 1st day of June of each year and again before the 1st day of December of each year; nor shall they be deposited upon any street, alley, public space, or vacant lot, except by permission of the board of health.

RULE 8. A garbage district is hereby established, which shall include all of the territory within the city limits and which shall be governed by the following regulations:

First. Each and every householder, or occupant of any dwelling house, boarding house, or restaurant having garbage to dispose of shall provide one or more metal cans sufficient to receive all garbage that may accumulate between the times of collection; each can to have a capacity not to exceed 10 gallons and provided with a handle, bail, and tight-fitting cover. These cans must be so placed that they shall be at all times readily accessible for removing or emptying the same and no other receptacle shall be used for garbage.

Second. All garbage accumulating between the times of collection shall be placed in such cans: *Provided*, That no tin cans, wire, or metal of any kind, glass, chinaware, crockery, or coarse rubbish shall be placed in such cans.

Third. All garbage deposited in said cans shall be removed once a week by a licensed scavenger or garbage collector, except in cases of hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses, where garbage shall be collected and removed daily. The expense of such collection shall be paid for by the owner, agent, occupant, or tenant of the premises from which the said garbage is collected, but in no instance shall the fee charged for such collection exceed 5 cents per week for each can, whole or part. In case of hotels and restaurants, tight barrels with tight-fitting covers may be used in place of cans.

Fourth. The scavenger or garbage collector shall provide a covered tank wagon, so constructed that it shall not leak or spill, in which all garbage to be removed shall be collected and conveyed to places at least one-fourth of 1 mile outside of the city limits, there to be disposed of.

Fifth. The wagon and conveyors used for collection shall be kept cleansed and as free from offensive odors as possible; nor shall they be kept in any street, alley, or public place, nor upon any private premises longer than is reasonably necessary to collect the garbage, nor within the city limits except by permission of the health officer.

[Regulations, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

SECTION 1. The various kinds of waste matter, for the purposes of this ordinance, shall be defined as follows: (A) kitchen garbage, which is the animal and vegetable refuse from the kitchen; (B) ashes, cinders, etc., which are the refuse matter from stoves, furnaces, fireplaces, etc.; (C) rubbish, which consists of wornout household articles, rags, paper, broken crockery, tin cans, old metal, etc; (D) yard sweepings, which are composed of paper, dust, stable manure, leaves, weeds, grass, sticks, etc.

SEC. 2. The short name of this ordinance shall be "The Garbage Ordinance," and all items of waste matter mentioned or suggested in section 1 of this ordinance shall, for convenience, be hereinafter covered by the term "garbage."

SEC. 3. No person shall place or throw waste paper, trash, or other garbage on any street, sidewalk, or public alley of the city of Little Rock at any time, day or night: *Provided*, That all such garbage must be placed in a receptacle as hereinafter described on the premises at some point accessible to the garbage collector: *Provided*, That the exact location of all receptacles may be under the further direction and control of the superintendent of the garbage department.

SEC. 4. All proprietors of hotels, restaurants, cafés, boarding or eating houses, housekeepers, and occupants of buildings in the city of Little Rock shall provide all cans at their own expense, and shall deposit daily their accumulations of garbage in a galvanized iron can, with a tin or metal cover, such cans to have a capacity of 20 gallons; said receptacles to be provided with two handles.

Provided, That yard and stable manure, ashes, and cinders shall not be placed in the garbage can, but shall be kept near such can and convenient of access to the garbage collector; ashes and cinders may be kept in any box or vessel that can be

handled by one man; yard and stable manure shall be kept in any covered box or bin so arranged that flies can not reach the manure stored therein.

Provided, That where owner or lessee of premises rents a portion thereof to two or more families or occupants, he or she shall provide a garbage can as above set forth, and shall cause such garbage to be removed in accordance with the terms of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Manufacturers or merchants, where garbage consists of paper, excelsior, or other packing material, shall provide a box or other receptacle so that the contents may not be blown about or scattered. Said receptacle shall be of such size that it may be handled by one man.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, other than the garbage collector, person owning the can or other receptacle, or the servant or employee of such person, to deposit any garbage, article, or substance in any receptacle, or to remove, injure or destroy, uncover, or in any manner disturb such receptacle, or any portion of its contents, except as provided in section 16 of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance a garbage department is hereby created and the offices of superintendent and assistant superintendents of the garbage department are hereby created. The office of the garbage department shall be in the city hall. Garbage matters and things pertaining thereto shall be within the jurisdiction and in the charge of the committee on public works and grounds.

SEC. 8. The duties of the superintendent of the garbage department shall be to superintend the gathering of all garbage and to look after its proper disposal, to direct the inspection of all premises, to direct the handling of men and teams necessary to do the work of the department, and to superintend the collection of moneys by employees of the department, and to make daily cash reports to the city clerk, and to make daily cash settlements with the city collector.

The duty of the assistant superintendents shall be to assist the superintendent in his duties. The superintendent and the assistant superintendents are hereby empowered to arrest any violators of the law and they shall be sworn in as regular police.

SEC. 9. Each of said officers before entering on the discharge of his duties shall enter into bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned on the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties as such officer.

SEC. 10. The council shall elect the superintendent of the garbage department, and the superintendent shall appoint the assistant superintendents. The term of office of the superintendent and assistant superintendents shall be one year, provided that the first and present term shall expire April 15, 1912.

SEC. 11. The council shall have the power to remove the superintendent of the garbage department for inefficiency or for other cause, and the superintendent shall have the power to remove the assistant superintendents for inefficiency or for other cause. The salary of the superintendent shall be $100 per month and that of the assistant superintendents shall be $80 per month, each payable monthly.

SEC. 12. A careful record of all moneys received by the garbage department shall be kept by the city collector, under the account to be called "Garbage fund." All expenses of the garbage department are to be paid out of such fund.

SEC. 13. All garbage shall be gathered and removed from residences at least once a week and from hotels, restaurants, cafés, and livery stables at least once a day, Sundays excepted, unless otherwise ordered by the board of health or the superintendent of the garbage department of the city of Little Rock; provided that the garbage department shall not be required to remove garbage without proper compensation therefor, as hereinafter specified.

SEC. 14. All garbage shall be hauled and dumped in the Arkansas River at what is known as the city dump or to such other place or places to be provided by the committee on public works and grounds and approved by the board of health, and shall be disposed of so as not to produce a nuisance or insanitary condition; and garbage shall not be dumped or destroyed at any other place except that fixed as aforesaid, except by written permission of the committee on public works and grounds and the board of health.

SEC. 15. The garbage department shall charge for service in removing and disposing of garbage as follows: For each can or other receptacle, 10 cents: *Provided*, That garbage-department coupon books be issued, each coupon representing 10 cents, these books to be bound in denominations of 50 cents, $1, and $5. These coupon books to be sold by the garbage department for cash in advance at a discount of 10 per cent.

All garbage service to be paid for in cash or in garbage-department coupons to the driver at the time the service is rendered. When driver collects cash, he shall give receipt for same out of coupon numbered receipt books, to be provided.

SEC. 16. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to mean that the garbage department may collect for service unless garbage is actually removed from the premises by the garbage department, the right being extended to all householders or others to remove their own garbage or to have it removed by others than the garbage department, or to destroy it on their own premises, under the supervision of the board of health and the committee on public works and grounds.

SEC. 17. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the police court shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25, and each day's offense shall be considered a separate offense and fined accordingly.

SEC. 18. This ordinance being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, shall be in force and effect from and after its passage, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict.

[Ordinance No. 1720, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

MARQUETTE, MICH.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

SEC. 1. As used in this ordinance the words and phrases shall be construed as follows: (1) "Garbage" shall include every refuse of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter that attends the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in, transporting, or storing of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetables, and dead animals under 6 pounds each in weight not killed for food; (2) "carcass" shall include any dead animal over 6 pounds in weight, not slaughtered for food, in which the process of decay has commenced or is about to commence; (3) "rubbish" shall include all refuse of housekeeping, other than garbage, ashes, cinders, old or refuse cans, bottles, jugs, crocks, crockery, metals, utensils, shoes, hats, rags, and paper, and other like refuse articles and materials; leaves, grass, weeds, sawdust, shavings, chips, and other like articles and substances; and earth, sand, gravel, stone, mortar, and other like substances; (4) "garbage tank" shall mean a water-tight can, jar, cask, box, or other vessel used for the reception of garbage, with a tightly fitting cover thereon; (5) "garbage wagon" shall mean a vehicle for the transportation of garbage, night soil, or other putrid substances, the tank or receptacle of which shall be water tight and entirely closed with tightly fitting covers to all openings therein; (6) "city scavenger" shall mean such person, firm, or corporation as shall be duly licensed and authorized in pursuance of this ordinance to collect, receive, and transport garbage and carcasses in this city; (7) "garbage collector" shall mean a city scavenger or the authorized agent or employee of a city scavenger, or of the board of health, while engaged in the work of gathering and disposing of garbage and other refuse substances; (8) "city garbage dump" shall mean any grounds provided by the city for the dumping or other disposition of garbage, carcasses, and other putrid or offensive substances; (9) "public rubbish dump" shall mean any grounds or waters provided by the city for the dumping or other disposition of rubbish, or any private premises the owner of which, or his agent, has authorized to be used by the public, or by the city scavenger, for the dumping or disposition of rubbish thereon.

SEC. 2. The health officer, subject to the approval of the committee on public health of the common council, is hereby authorized and empowered in behalf of the city, from time to time, to enter into a contract in writing, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, for a period of not exceeding three years, with any suitable person, firm, or corporation, to become city scavenger, for the purpose of furnishing all necessary labor, teams, garbage wagons, and other vehicles, garbage tanks, tools, implements, and other things necessary for the collection, removal, and disposition of garbage, carcasses, and other refuse matter, in the manner required by such contract and by the ordinances of the city and the rules, regulations, and requirements of the board of health and of the health officer applicable thereto as may be from time to time adopted or prescribed.

SEC. 3. The health officer shall have power, by written order filed with the recorder, to establish in the city convenient garbage-collection districts, and may change the same from time to time in like manner. The health officer, by like order, shall have power to make such rules, regulations, and requirements to be observed in the performance of the duties of the city scavenger as he may from time to time deem best for the interests of the city, not in conflict with the ordinances of the city or any rules, regulations, and requirements made by the board of health; and all such rules, regulations, and requirements made by the board of health, or the health officer, shall be observed and complied with by the city scavenger and by every person employed by him in the performance of his contract.

SEC. 4. Before being licensed as city scavenger the contractor shall file with the recorder a bond to the city of Marquette, or its assigns, for the use and benefit of whomsoever may be concerned, in such penal sum as the contract shall require, not less than $2,000, with at least two such sureties thereon as possess the property qualifications required of sureties upon bonds of retail liquor dealers under the laws of this State, who shall qualify concerning such qualifications in the same manner required by law of such sureties, or with an authorized surety company as such surety, which bond shall be subject to the approval of the controller and city attorney, and shall be conditioned that such contractor, as city scavenger, shall faithfully carry out and perform all the terms and conditions of such contract and comply with all the ordinances of the city and the rules and regulations of the board of health and the health officer applicable thereto, and pay for all labor, materials, teams, vehicles, and other property procured for the performance of such contract, or any renewal thereof.

SEC. 5. No license shall be issued to any person, firm, or corporation as city scavenger until a duplicate original of the contract in relation thereto, provided for in this ordinance, shall have been filed with the recorder; whereupon and upon the payment to the city treasurer of a license fee of $1 the recorder shall issue to the contractor a license as city scavenger, which license shall authorize said city scavenger to collect, receive, transport, and dispose of garbage, carcasses, rubbish, and other refuse materials in this city; which license, upon the payment of a like fee, shall be renewed by the issue of a new license from time to time as may be necessary during the term of the contract under which the same was issued; and no license shall be issued to any other person, firm, or corporation as city scavenger, or for the collection, transportation, or disposition of garbage, carcasses, or other putrid substances, during the life of any such contract: *Provided*, That the termination of any such contract by abandonment, lapse of time, or otherwise, shall operate to revoke any such license then in force.

SEC. 6. Each city scavenger shall have the exclusive right to and shall, except as herein otherwise provided, collect, transport, and dispose of all garbage and carcasses from all of the garbage districts of this city, for the period of his contract; and during the same period shall have the exclusive right to and shall collect, transport, and dispose of abandoned dead animals and carcasses found upon the streets or other public places of the city. He shall provide, at his own expense, all the necessary force of men, teams, garbage tanks, garbage wagons, vehicles, tools, implements, fuel, disinfectants, and other things necessary for the performance of his contract in a manner satisfactory to the health officer and the board of health.

SEC. 7. The city scavenger shall cause all garbage, dead animals, and putrid substances collected by him or his employees to be forthwith deposited upon a city garbage dump, at such place or places thereon as may be required by the health officer or ground keeper; or shall make such other disposition thereof as shall be permitted in writing by the health officer. He shall receive no compensation from the city for anything required by his contract except for the gathering, removal, and disposition of dead animals found in the streets of other public places of the city, for which he shall be paid the prices fixed in his contract, not exceeding the sums permitted by this ordinance. Keepers of city dump grounds shall be employed by and shall serve during the pleasure of the health officer and the committee on public health of the common council, and shall perform such duties as may be required by the health officer and said committee and shall receive such compensation from the city as the common council shall fix or allow.

SEC. 8. The city scavenger shall be permitted to, and shall upon request therefor, make contracts and arrangements with the inhabitants of the city, respectively, in the various garbage collection districts established therein, for the removal of garbage, carcasses, night soil, and other putrid refuse matter, from the premises of the owner or occupant of any premises in any such district, to a city garbage dump. Upon being paid or tendered the proper charges therefor, the city scavenger shall remove from any premises in any such garbage district all garbage, carcasses, night soil, or other putrid refuse matter and dead animals to a city garbage dump. Upon being paid or tendered such sums therefor as may be agreed upon by the parties, or as shall be fixed by the health officer, the city scavenger shall remove from any premises in the city outside of an established garbage district, all garbage, carcasses, night soil, or other putrid refuse matter and dead animals, and dispose of the same in such manner as may be permitted in writing by the health officer.

SEC. 9. All rates and charges to be paid to the city scavenger for the collection, removal, and disposition of garbage from any of the following places in any garbage district shall be payable on demand weekly in advance, and shall not exceed the following sums, except upon written approval of the health officer under exceptional circumstances warranting larger sums, viz:

Each household and boarding house—for weekly collections of 15 gallons or less, 12½ cents for each week, or 50 cents per month; for weekly collections of 15 to 30 gallons, 25 cents each week, or $1 per month.

Each hotel or restaurant, and each store or place where fresh meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables are kept or sold, and each other place where garbage is produced—for semi-weekly collections, 25 cents for each collection of not exceeding 30 gallons.

SEC. 10. All rates and charges to be paid to the city scavenger for the collection, removal, and disposition of dead animals, carcasses, and other putrid or offensive refuse materials and substances, except when done at the expense of the city, shall be payable in advance; and such charges shall not, except upon written approval of the health officer, under circumstances warranting larger sums, exceed the following sums, viz:

Dogs, 50 cents to 75 cents, according to size; horses or cows, $2.50 each; all other dead animals and carcasses, from 50 cents to $2.50 each, according to size.

Night soil and other putrid or offensive refuse, such reasonable sums as the health officer may fix or approve.

SEC. 11. The city scavenger shall, upon the request of any occupant or person in control of any premises within any garbage district of the city, and upon payment or tender of the proper charge therefor, remove from such premises, as soon as practicable, all such rubbish as shall be conveniently piled or contained in boxes, barrels, or other suitable receptacles convenient of access for loading on vehicles; and all such rubbish shall be deposited upon some rubbish dump, in such place and manner thereon as may be required by the health officer; and the city scavenger shall be entitled to charge and collect in advance for such services for each cubic yard of rubbish the sum of 50 cents, and for rubbish to be removed from any basement, cellar, or other equally inaccessible place, 75 cents per cubic yard.

SEC. 12. The health officer shall investigate all complaints made to him in writing by any person concerning the performance of his duties by the city scavenger and concerning the duties of all other persons under this ordinance or under any of the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof; and shall, when deemed necessary by him, make complaints for violations of this ordinance or of such rules and regulations. In case of dispute as to his duties or charges for services between the city scavenger and any person requiring his services, such controversy may be referred by either party thereto to the health officer for settlement; and his determination shall be binding upon all parties who have submitted to or participated in any such controversy before him.

SEC. 13. In case any contractor as city scavenger shall in any respect fail to perform to the satisfaction of the health officer any of the terms of his contract as city scavenger, or shall neglect to put and keep on the work a sufficient force of men, teams, vehicles, and other things necessary to the proper performance of the work, then the health officer shall be empowered, at the expense of the contractor, to supply any such deficiencies in the equipment and force of the contractor and to perform, so far as may be necessary, the duties of such contractor; in which event such contractor shall forfeit and pay to the city, in addition to the actual cost and expense of supplying such deficiencies and performing such duties, an amount equal to one-half such cost and expense, the same to be determined by arbitration in case of disagreement as to the amount thereof.

SEC. 14. The city shall have the right to terminate the contract of any city scavenger and to purchase from the contractor all his outfit and equipment of personal property necessarily used by him in carrying out such contract, at a price to be fixed by arbitration, and to deduct from such purchase price the amount of any claims or liens against any of such property and any claims of the city against the contractor. In case of any arbitration under such contract, three disinterested freeholders of the city shall be selected as arbitrators, one by the health officer, one by the contractor, and one by the two so chosen; and the award in writing of any two of them shall be binding on the parties.

SEC. 15. Upon the expiration of the contract of any city scavenger, the city, at its option, shall either buy from the contractor his entire outfit and equipment of personal property necessarily used by him in the carrying out of such contract at a valuation to be placed thereon and fixed by arbitration, or, if cause does not exist warranting the refusal so to do, shall extend such contract for a period of not less than one year, with such reasonable conditions and requirements as to such extended period as the health officer or the board of health may prescribe.

SEC. 16. No person shall place, have, or keep on any premises in this city any carcass; nor shall any person place, have, or keep on any premises in any garbage-collection district of this city any garbage, unless the same be thoroughly drained of all fluid substances and placed and kept in a tightly covered garbage tank; nor shall

any person keep any garbage in any garbage tank in the city for a period longer than eight days: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any city garbage dump.

SEC. 17. It is hereby made the duty of the occupant or occupants of every dwelling house, store, hotel, or other building or place in this city within any garbage-collection district where garbage is produced, to provide and keep on the premises a suitable garbage tank, of such size and weight as to be conveniently handled by a garbage collector, and to keep the same in the rear or in the basement, area, or passageway of the house or building on such premises and in a place readily accessible for collection by a garbage collector.

SEC. 18. No person shall place or cause or permit to be placed or kept any garbage tank on any sidewalk, street, alley, or public place in this city; nor on any private premises in this city in proximity to any public street, alley, or place; nor unnecessarily near any building on adjoining premises occupied by any person.

SEC. 19. No person shall remove the cover from any garbage tank containing any garbage, except when necessary and only so long as necessary to place garbage in such tank or to empty or cleanse the same, and shall immediately replace such cover; nor shall any person, other than a garbage collector in the performance of his duties, in any manner interfere with any garbage tank or with the contents thereof, except for the purpose of placing garbage therein or of cleansing the same.

SEC. 20. No person who is not a garbage collector shall, in any garbage-collection district of this city, collect, gather, or receive for transportation any garbage or carcass, or carry or transport or have in his possession in any public street, alley, or public place in any such district any garbage or carcass: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to persons transporting garbage under permission granted in pursuance of section 21 of this ordinance.

SEC. 21. Every occupant of any premises in this city whereon any garbage tank is kept shall permit any garbage collector at any time, for the purpose of disposing of the garbage therein, to remove from such premises each such tank, or the contents thereof as such collector may prefer; and all such tanks shall be promptly and within one hour returned to such premises, unless other suitable garbage tank or tanks are left in lieu thereof; but in all cases the garbage tanks belonging to any premises or the occupants thereof shall be returned to such premises within four hours after any such removal thereof: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any person who at least daily destroys by cremation all garbage produced upon the premises occupied by such person, or disposes of all such garbage in such manner as may be permitted by the common council, or by the written permission of the health officer filed with the recorder of the city; and any such permission may be revoked by the common council; but such garbage shall not be permitted to be or be by any person buried in the earth or fed to swine on any premises in the business or residence portions of the city, or in any garbage collection district of the city; or be permitted to be or be by any person transported upon any of the streets or alleys of the city, except in garbage tanks tightly covered and cleansed so as not to give off or emit any offensive odor.

SEC. 22. All garbage, carcasses, and other putrid substances while being removed or transported in this city shall be so covered, inclosed, and protected as not to give off any offensive odors. All garbage tanks, garbage wagons, and other vehicles in which putrid substances are transported in this city shall be kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No person shall allow or permit any garbage or other putrid or offensive substance or fluid to spill, drop, or leak from any garbage tank, garbage wagon, or other vehicle upon any private premises or upon any street or alley in this city. All vehicles used by the city scavenger for the transportation of garbage shall have attached thereto, upon each side thereof, a sign with the words "garbage wagon" conspicuously painted thereon, together with the number of the wagon, in letters not less than 4 inches in height. No person other than the city scavenger or person in his employ shall drive or use any vehicle in this city with the words "garbage wagon" displayed thereon.

SEC. 23. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment in the city lockup or jail of the county of Marquette for a term not to exceed 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court before whom a conviction may be had.

[Ordinance adopted July 17, 1911, and amended Oct. 2, 1911.]

OIL CITY, PA.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE.

RULE 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation or their employees or agents to throw or deposit, or cause to be thrown or deposited, into or on any street, alley, lane, byway, lot, yard, or in any manure bin or manure pile within the limits of the city, or to burn or cause to be burned in any of the above places any decayed or decaying fruit, garbage, vegetables, or animal matter, or any other matter or substance which is or may become unhealthy, insanitary, or cause offensive odors; rubbish, tin cans, or filth of any kind.

RULE 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation or their employees or agents to throw or cause to be thrown or deposited any garbage, filth, tin cans, manure, or waste matter of any kind upon the banks or in the streams or to pollute in any manner the streams of the Allegheny River or Oil Creek or any of their tributaries or any other stream or pond of water within the limits of the city of Oil City.

RULE 5. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners or agents thereof of every lot, yard, or premises, vacant or occupied, to keep said lot, yard, or premises or cause same to be kept free from all accumulations of filth, manure, rubbish, tin cans, garbage, or waste matter of any kind that is insanitary or likely to engender disease or cause foul or offensive odors to arise therefrom.

RULE 6. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners or agents of every house, building, or structure to keep the cellars thereof clean and free from all impure matter, rubbish, or filth of any kind which is likely to engender disease or cause foul odors therefrom, and to keep said cellars free from all accumulations of surface or other water and to provide proper drains for carrying away all such waters and to cause said cellars to be whitewashed with fresh lime at least once in each and every year.

RULE 11. Every resident, householder, boarding-house keeper, retail dealer, hotel, or restaurant shall be provided with a water-tight garbage can, provided with a tight cover, into which all vegetable and animal matter and garbage shall be deposited, and said can shall be kept covered at all times. Garbage cans must be kept clean and sanitary and should be cleansed with boiling water at least twice each month.

RULE 12. Every contractor or collector of garbage must use water-tight wagons or receptacles for the collection of garbage, and said wagons or receptacles shall be provided with good tight covers, and said covers must be kept closed at all times except when garbage is being placed in same. Wagons or receptacles must not be overloaded in such a manner that the covers will not fit tight on them.

RULE 13. Collections of garbage must be made at least twice each and every week between May 1 and October 1 and at least once each and every week between October 1 and May 1 of each and every year.

RULE 14. In the "business district" all garbage must be collected before 7.30 a. m. between May 1 and October 15 and before 8.30 a. m. between October 15 and May 1 in each and every year, and no garbage wagon shall be allowed to stand in the said district after the hours mentioned above, whether said wagon contains garbage or not: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not be enforced in the case of a blockade or other cause beyond the control of the owner or driver of said garbage wagons.

The "business district" referred to above is bounded as follows:

North Side: Bounded on the north by Duncomb Street, on the east by the railroads to Center Street and by Spring Street from Center Street to Graff Street, on the south by the Allegheny River, and on the west by Oil Creek. To include also Bridge and Relief Streets and Main Street from Center Street to the L. S. & M. S. crossing.

South Side: Bounded on the north by the Allegheny River, on the east by Short Street, on the south by Second Street, and on the west by Petroleum Street.

[Regulations board of health adopted October 18, 1911.]

OMAHA, NEBR.

GARBAGE—DISPOSAL OF.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, unless engaged or employed by the city of Omaha, to remove or haul, or attempt to remove or haul, through the streets, alleys, or thoroughfares of the city of Omaha any garbage from any hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, eating house, residence, building, or elsewhere.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the city of Omaha to provide for the removal of all garbage within the city in such manner and at such reasonable times as the health commissioner may by rules and regulations fix and determine,

and every cart or vehicle used by the city to transport or haul garbage on or through the streets, alleys, or thoroughfares of the city shall be fitted with a good, substantial water-tight boiler iron tank, or iron wagon bed, securely inclosed with a sufficient covering or so closely fitted as to prevent the escape of any of the contents thereof, or with tight wooden boxes lined inside and out with iron or steel, securely riveted so as to be water-tight, with close-fitting covers of same material, and it shall have plainly painted thereon in legible letters at least 2 inches in height the words "City garbage wagon," and it shall be unlawful for any person to have or use upon the streets of the city of Omaha any wagon thus painted or stamped, unless such person be an employee and engaged by the city to remove or dispose of garbage.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every housekeeper or occupant of any building in the city of Omaha, and of the proprietor of any hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, and eating house to place and deposit their garbage in a suitable sheet-iron or galvanized can, with tight covers, provided at their own expense, and to place such receptacle near the alley in the rear of their premises or at some other place reasonably accessible to the collector of garbage: *Provided*, That where the owner or lessee of premises rents a portion thereof to two or more families or occupants he shall provide a suitable receptacle for garbage as provided herein to be used by all of such tenants or occupants and be placed on such portion of the premises as will not create a nuisance. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place in such garbage can or receptacle, as by this ordinance provided, any ashes, refuse, waste, tin cans, broken glassware, or crockery, or any refuse other than garbage.

SEC. 4. Garbage as used in this ordinance is hereby defined to mean every refuse accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter that attends the preparation, use, cooking, or the dealing in or storage of meats, fish, fowl, fruits, or vegetables.

SEC. 5. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation, or the agents, servants, or employees of any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $10 or more than $50.

SEC. 6. That ordinance No. 6142, ordinance No. 6999, ordinance No. 7296, and so much of all other ordinances, in so far as the same conflict herewith as the same now exist, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Ordinance passed July 18, 1911.]

ORANGE, N. J.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE—CARE OF RECEPTACLES FOR.

11. Each and every can, box, or other receptacle in which garbage or other offensive or decaying household refuse shall be kept at any time or placed in readiness for collection by a scavenger, shall constantly be maintained, by the persons having charge thereof, in a reasonably clean and unoffensive condition. No such can, box, or other receptacle shall, while placed in readiness for collection by a scavenger, be filled to any point higher than the top of the sides of said receptacle. All such receptacles shall at all times when exposed out of doors be securely covered so that the contents thereof will be inaccessible to dogs, cats, and other domestic animals or fowls.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the sanitary and plumbing code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

PERU, IND.

GARBAGE.

SEC. 5. All kitchens shall be provided with garbage receptacles and said receptacles shall be some suitable water-tight vessel, to be tightly covered and emptied at least once in three days by the city garbage gatherers from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of November of each year and at such other times as the board of health may direct. Said garbage receptacles shall be placed in a convenient place on the premises out of reach of disturbances of animals or vehicles, within reasonable convenience to garbage

gatherers, and in no case shall said receptacles be placed in or upon any alley, street, sidewalk, or other public place. Any person or persons maintaining any nuisance as above set forth is declared to be the maintainer or maintainor of a nuisance: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any person or persons from using and consuming his, her, or their garbage for any purpose not inconsistent with the object of this section.

[Part of ordinance No. 18, adopted July 11, 1911.]

POMONA, CAL.

GARBAGE—COLLECTION, REMOVAL, AND DISPOSAL.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this ordinance the word "garbage" is defined to be all animal and vegetable refuse from kitchens and all household waste that shall have been prepared for or intended to be used as food or shall have resulted from the preparation of food.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to remove or convey or to cause or permit to be removed or conveyed, any garbage upon or along any public street, alley, or other public place in the city of Pomona: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person, firm, or corporation with whom the city of Pomona has entered into or may hereafter enter into a contract for the collection, removal, and disposal of garbage, or to any employee of such contractor, during such time as such contract shall be in force.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every owner, manager, or person in possession, charge, or control of any boarding house, restaurant, hotel, store, apartment, or eating house, and of every person occupying a dwelling or flat within the city of Pomona, to provide, or to cause to be provided, and at all times to keep, or to cause to be kept, as in this ordinance prescribed, portable vessels, tanks, or receptacles for holding garbage. Each such vessel, tank, or receptacle shall be constructed of metal and shall be water tight and shall be so constructed as to contain not less than 3 nor more than 16 gallons, and shall be provided with a handle or handles on the outside thereof and with a tight-fitting metal cover. Such cover shall not be removed except when necessary to place garbage therein or to take garbage therefrom. Each such vessel, tank, or receptacle shall be kept or placed in the manner following:

Where there is an alley other than a blind alley in the rear of the premises, such vessel, tank, or receptacle shall be placed on the premises within 5 feet of the rear property line.

Where there is no alley other than a blind alley in the rear of such premises and there is a side entrance to the rear of such premises, each vessel, tank, or receptacle shall be placed on the premises at an accessible point not less than 50 nor more than 100 feet from the front property line.

Where there is no alley other than a blind alley, nor such side entrance, each such vessel, tank, or receptacle shall be placed on the curb in front of the premises during the hours fixed for the collection of garbage therefrom. Each such vessel, tank, or receptacle shall be accessible to the garbage collector when called for; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person occupying a dwelling within said city who actually disposes of the garbage from the kitchen and household on his own premises by feeding the same to fowl or animals where the same is not prohibited by ordinance.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner or an officer or employee of said city, or an employee of the person, firm, or corporation holding a contract with the city of Pomona for the collection, removal, and disposal of garbage, to interfere in any manner with any such vessel, tank, or receptacle, or the contents thereof, or to remove any such vessel, tank, or receptacle from the location where the same was placed by the owner thereof, or to remove the contents from any such vessel, tank, or receptacle. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, or to cause or permit to be placed, in any such vessel, tank, or receptacle any substance other than garbage.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to deposit, or to cause or permit to be deposited, any garbage upon or in any public street, alley, or other public place or upon any premises in the said city.

SEC. 6. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published once in the Pomona Daily Review, and 30 days thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

[Ordinance No. 352, adopted Sept. 5, 1911.]

ST. PAUL, MINN.

REFUSE AND WASTE MATTER—DISPOSAL OF.

SEC. 1. No person shall remove, transport, or carry, by cart or otherwise, any dust, ashes, manure, grease, offal, rubbish, or waste matter whatsoever in the city of St. Paul, unless the same is so inclosed in a tight receptacle so as to be impervious to flies and to prevent its distribution by wind or otherwise; and no person shall remove, transport, or carry such waste matter for hire in said city without first obtaining a license so to do, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Any person desiring a license to remove, transport, or carry dust, ashes, manure, grease, offal, rubbish, or waste matter in the city of St. Paul, shall file with the commissioner of health of said city a written agreement to comply with all the ordinances of said city and the regulations of said commissioner relating to the removal of such matter. Said commissioner shall thereupon deliver to said person a license to engage in the removal of such matter for a period of one year, and suitable tags, one of which tags said person shall display in a conspicuous place on each side of each wagon used for said purpose.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall not apply to the removal of garbage or night soil.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25, or imprisoned for not less than 5 days nor more than 30 days for each offense.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication. [Ordinance, adopted July 14, 1911.]

SANDUSKY, OHIO.

GARBAGE—PREPARATION AND COLLECTION.

SECTION 1. That all "garbage" or "offal" and all substances embraced within the meaning of said terms as defined in section 97 of the revised and codified ordinances of the city of Sandusky, passed April 4, 1904, shall be drained of all water or fluid, and said garbage or offal securely wrapped in paper before the same is deposited in any garbage vessel or tank provided for by section 95 of the ordinance herein referred to.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any garbage collector or any person or persons engaged in the collection of garbage to receive, remove, or to empty the contents of any garbage vessel or tank unless the garbage therein shall have been drained and wrapped in paper as provided in section 1 hereof.

That all persons engaged in the collection of garbage shall be provided with and use water-tight and covered wagons, and shall remove and transport all garbage in said wagons so as to prevent the scattering of garbage along the streets and the exposition of same to view.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall, for every such violation, upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not more than $5 and the cost of prosecution.

[Resolution, board of health, adopted Aug. 1, 1911.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE.

SEC. 26. That all owners, lessees, tenants, or occupants of any and all lots and lands within the limits of the township of Union shall keep the sidewalks and streets in front of such lots and lands free from filth, slops, dirty water, rubbish, or any other thing dangerous to health, life, or limb.

SEC. 27. That the proprietor, agent, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any tenement house or restaurant, saloon, or any other premises where any refuse matter, offal, or shells from oysters or other shell fish shall accumulate, shall daily cause such shells, offal, or refuse matter to be removed to some proper place, and shall keep such premises at all times free from offensive smells and accumulations.

SEC. 28. That the owner, agent, lessee, tenant, or occupant of every dwelling, market, restaurant, or other premises where refuse matter shall accumulate in the township of Union shall provide and keep on the premises suitable barrels or receptacles for receiving and holding garbage.

SEC. 29. That no rags, bones, scraps, or refuse matter of any kind shall be brought into or be sorted or kept stored in any building or in or upon any lot or premises within the limits of the township of Union, except on a permit of this board, said board to reserve the right of revocation of said permit at any time.

SEC. 30. That no cart or other vehicle for carrying any offal, swill, garbage, or rubbish, or the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, or other receptacle for filth, or having upon it or in anything upon such cart or vehicle any manure or other nauseous or offensive substance, shall, without necessity therefor, stand or remain, nor shall a needless number gather before or near any building, place of business, or other premises where any person may be. Nor shall the person using said cart or vehicle occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or ground; nor shall any such cart or vehicle or the driver thereof, or anything thereto appertaining, be (or by any person having the right to control the same, be allowed to be) in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; and when not in use all such carts, vehicles, and implements used in connection therewith shall be stored and kept in some place where no needless offense shall be given to any inhabitants of said town.

SEC. 31. That all carts and vehicles in the last section mentioned, and boxes, tubs, and receptacles thereon, in which any substance in said section referred to may be or be carried, shall be strong and tight, and the sides shall be so high above the loads or contents that no part of such contents or load shall fall, leak, or spill therefrom. And that when, in the opinion of this board, it is necessary to prevent the contents of such carts or vehicles, tubs, or boxes or receptacles from being offensive, each of such carts, tubs, or boxes and receptacles shall be adequately and tightly covered, as the orders and regulations of this board may provide or direct.

SEC. 32. Any person or persons or corporations who shall fail to comply with or violate any of the provisions of sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, or 31 of this code shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $10.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

YONKERS, N. Y.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

SEC. 112. No person shall boil, heat, dry, keep, store, or manufacture any offal, swill, blood, bones, fat, tallow, or lard, save in ordinary cooking, or any decaying animal or vegetable matter; nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone or shell burning, lime making, fat burning, gut, cleaning, skinning or making glue from any part of dead animals, heating, drying, storing, shipping any blood, scrap, fat, grease, or any offensive animal or vegetable matter, or the manufacturer of any varnish or oil, or the distilling of any ardent or alcoholic spirits, or the conducting of any business or occupation that will or does generate any unwholsome, offensive, or deleterious gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalation, or that is or would be dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be carried on anywhere in the city of Yonkers without a permit from the health officer.

SEC. 113. No person or persons engaged in the business of buying or selling rags shall keep, or store, or sort the same within one hundred (100) feet of any tenement or dwelling house, except the house occupied exclusively by the person and his immediate family engaged in such business without a permit from the health officer.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

NUISANCES.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

NUISANCES—ABATEMENT OF.

Be it ordered by the mayor and city council of Cumberland, That the health officer of the city of Cumberland, after due notice to the owner, to be served personally or upon the occupant of the premises or by posting upon the property, shall have the power to abate any nuisance which he may find existing upon such property and to employ any person or persons as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this order.

[Ordinance No. 2509, adopted Aug. 7, 1911.]

EAST PROVIDENCE (TOWN), R. I.

NUISANCES—POISON IVY, DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

SEC. 17. The owner or occupant of any land, within the limits of the town of East Providence, upon which there is any poisonous ivy or any Jamestown or Jimson weed within 50 feet of any highway or street, and if the land be in the compact part of the town, within 2 feet of any boundary line between adjacent owners (unless the adjacent owner shall have consented to the same), shall cause such ivy or weed to be removed within five days after receiving notice so to do from the health officer.

SEC. 18. No horses, hogs, sheep, goats, or cattle shall be allowed to go loose and unfastened through and over the streets and highways of the compact parts of the town unless the same are in charge of a sufficient number of persons to keep said animals from trespassing upon the sidewalks of and the land adjoining and abutting upon said streets and highways, and every such trespass shall constitute an offense for which the owner of said animals and the persons in charge of the same shall be severally responsible.

SEC. 19. Whenever a nuisance shall exist upon or in any building or premises, the health officer shall, except as may be otherwise provided, issue a notice to the owner, lessee, or agent of such building or premises to abate such nuisance within a specified time, and such notice shall be served by any police constable of the town. If such nuisance be not abated within the specified time, the health officer is authorized to abate such nuisance: *Provided,* That the cost of abating any such nuisance shall not exceed the sum of $25. The town treasurer shall pay the expenses of the same, and the owner and lessee of such building or premises shall be severally liable therefor, and the same shall be recoverable from the owner or lessee by an action in the name of the town treasurer, to the use of the town of East Providence, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

[From chap. 4 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

SMOKE, SOOT, DUST, ETC.—PREVENTION OF.

Resolved, That it shall not be lawful, within the limits of the city of Newburgh, for any person or persons, firm or corporation, or any servant, agent, or employee of any person, firm or corporation to permit or allow, or cause to be permitted or allowed, the discharge or escape into the open air of large quantities of smoke, soot, dust, steam, or offensive odor to escape in such manner or in such quantities as to cause, or have a natural tendency to cause injury, detriment, or annoyance to any person or persons, or the public, or to endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any person or

persons or the public, or in such a manner as to cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or detriment to business, merchandise, goods, or property.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance after due publication thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto, shall be liable to a penalty of $50 for each offense.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Sept. 23, 1911.]

OIL CITY, PA.

NUISANCES.

RULE 15. No bone or horse boiling establishment shall be maintained or operated within the limits of the city.

RULE 16. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to construct or use any slaughterhouse or to slaughter animals of any kind in any building or any place within the limits of the city.

RULE 17. The keeping of pigs, hogs, or swine shall not be permitted within the limits of the city.

RULE 18. It shall be unlawful to keep live poultry of any kind or any other kind of live stock in any cellar or basement or under any house or building within the limits of the city.

RULE 19. It shall be unlawful to keep or kill live stock or poultry of any kind in any cellar or basement or under any building used for a market place, nor shall live stock or poultry be kept or killed in close proximity to any market without written permission of the board of health, which permission may be revoked upon recommendation of the health officer for good and sufficient cause.

RULE 20. The owner or occupant of any cellar, basement, or other building in which permission has been given to prepare live stock or poultry for the market shall keep or cause the same to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and cause all offal, blood, waste food, garbage, refuse, and all unwholesome or offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once every 24 hours, and shall make provision for the proper drainage of such places, and shall at all times keep all woodwork (except floors and counters) in such places thoroughly painted or whitewashed; and the floors thereof shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquid or washings from seeping through and settling in the earth beneath.

RULE 21. The rendering of lard, tallow, or meat scraps of any description in or near any market within the limits of the city is forbidden without written permission of the board of health and under such conditions as the board may provide, and said written permission may be revoked for cause by the board upon recommendation of the health officer.

[Regulations board of health, adopted Oct. 18, 1911.]

PERU, IND.

NUISANCES.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Peru, Ind., that it shall be unlawful and it shall be a nuisance for any owner, person, persons, company or corporation to erect, construct, cause, permit, keep or maintain within the limits, or within one-half mile of the limits of said city, anything whatsoever which is injurious to health, or indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, and any owner, person or persons maintaining any nuisance as above set forth is declared to be the author and maintainer of a nuisance.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any owner, person, persons, company or corporation to throw or deposit, or suffer to be thrown or deposited, or suffer or permit any child, servant, member of the family, or other person under his, her or their control to throw or deposit any manure, rubbish, slops, putrid or unsound animal or vegetable matter, or any filthy, noisome, or unwholesome liquid or slops, or any liquid or slops or any substances that are liable to become unwholesome, in or into or upon any street, lane, road, alley, sidewalk, gutter, crossing, lot, cellar, premises or common within the city limits or within one-half mile of the city limits. It shall be unlawful for any rank weeds to be allowed to grow on any ground within the city limits or within one-half mile of the city limits. Notice of the cutting of weeds may be given by publication in the city papers, by police officers or the written order of the health officer.

[Part of ordinance No. 18 adopted July 11, 1911.]

NUISANCES—GARBAGE, REFUSE, MANURE, STAGNANT WATER, CESSPOOLS, PRIVIES, BODIES OF DEAD ANIMALS, RAGS, BONES, SCRAPS, KEEPING OF ANIMALS, OFFENSIVE TRADES, CARE OF PREMISES, OVERCROWDING OF BUILDINGS, CLEANING AND FUMIGATION OF RAILWAY CARS.

SECTION. 1. Whatever is dangerous to human life or to health and whatever renders the ground, air, food, or water unwholesome and an injury to human health is hereby declared to be a nuisance and is prohibited.

SEC. 2. The casting, draining, throwing or discharging, or causing to be cast, drained, thrown, or discharged into any public street or highway, gutter, alley, or other public or private grounds within said city, any slops, kitchen water, laundry water, sewage, waste water, swill, or filth, shall be deemed and hereby is declared to be a nuisance; and all ponds, pools, or collections of still and stagnant water, all heaps and quantities of manure (stable manure used as a fertilizer or kept in manure pit built as hereinafter directed excepted) or filth of any kind, all cow yards and hog pens, any accumulation or deposit of offal or of decaying animal or vegetable matter, in or upon any lot of land near any inhabited dwelling house or any public street or highway, alley, or other public or private place within said city is declared to be a nuisance.

SEC. 3. Other nuisances within the city are hereby defined and declared to be, and they shall include and embrace: Placing or depositing in or upon any street or alley, or in or upon any public or private property, any dead animal not killed for consumption as food, or any part of same, or filth from privies or cesspools or catch basins, or garbage; also any foul or offensive or noxious matter or substance whatever; also throwing or allowing to drop into any sewer, receiving basin, or in or upon the bed of Green Brook or of Cedar Brook, any dead animal or decomposing animal or vegetable matter whatever; also any full or overflowing privy vault, cesspool, or other receptacle for filth; also permitting any liquid or solid matter taken from cesspools or privy vaults to be deposited in or upon any lawn, lot, or place within the city; also allowing any night soil, garbage, swill, or other offensive or decomposing solid or fluid matter or substance to leak or ooze from cart or wagon or vessel in which the same may be conveyed or carried; also the conveying or carrying through any street of any substance which has been removed from any privy vault or cesspool, unless the same shall be inclosed in air-tight barrels or tanks.

SEC. 4. No rags, bones, scraps, or refuse matter shall be brought into or be stored or kept within the limits of the city of Plainfield, except on permit of this board, said board to reserve the right of revocation at any and all times.

SEC. 5. No dwelling or any part thereof, within the city of Plainfield, shall be used for the sale, storage, sorting, or handling of rags, without a written permit of the board of health.

SEC. 6. The construction, maintenance, use, or continuance of any privy vault or other receptacle for human excrement in or upon the ground in such manner that the filthy contents thereof shall be accessible to flies shall constitute and is hereby declared a nuisance, and the construction, maintenance, use, or continuance thereof is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 7. No person shall have or keep upon any premises or in any building, lot, or place within the city any swine without the permission of the board of health, and the pens and places in which any swine may be permitted by the board of health to be kept shall at all times be kept clean and in such condition as to be free from any noxious or unhealthful odors.

SEC. 8. No person shall keep or allow to be kept in any dwelling house or any part thereof any horse, cattle, swine, goats, or fowls, nor shall any such animals or fowls be allowed to run at large in the city.

SEC. 9. No animal or vegetable substance, or swill or garbage, street sweepings or muck, or dirt gathered in cleaning yards, buildings, sewers, waste of mills and factories, or any offensive material, either separately or mixed with ashes or rubbish, shall be deposited on or used to fill in or raise the surface or level of any ground, lot, or street nor shall any person maintain any sunken land from which there shall arise offensive gases deleterious to health.

SEC. 10. No person or persons shall carry on any trade or business within the city in such a manner as to be obnoxious and offensive to the inhabitants of the city of Plainfield or any part thereof or which may be attended by noisome or unhealthful odors, or which may be attended by such noise or noises as may be detrimental to life of health.

SEC. 11. No person owning, occupying, or having charge of any house, stable, or other buildings or premises, shall keep or allow therein or thereon any dog or other

animal which shall by noise disturb the quiet and repose of any person therein or in the vicinity to the detriment of life or health.

SEC. 12. Any imperfect trap, sink, or water-closet within any house, or any other drainage appliance or fixture within any house, from which there shall arise any foul or noxious gas or odor detrimental to human health, is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

SEC. 13. The keeping of any house or building or part thereof in such a state of uncleanliness, or the crowding of persons in any house or building in such a manner as to endanger the health of the persons dwelling therein, is hereby declared to be a nuisance and is prohibited.

SEC. 14. No owner, agent, or lessee of any building or any part thereof shall occupy nor let, lease, or hire out the same or any portion thereof, to be occupied either for domestic or business purposes by any person, or allow the same to be occupied as a place for anyone to dwell or lodge or conduct business, where such building or parts thereof are not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, or not sufficiently supported, lighted, ventilated, drained, cleaned, or provided with proper water-closets.

SEC. 15. No building or premises shall be rented, let, leased, or occupied, either for domestic or business purposes, which shall not have a plentiful supply of pure water suitable for domestic purposes furnished at one or more places in such building or yard thereof, so that the same may be adequate and reasonably convenient for the use of the occupants of said building or premises.

SEC. 16. Whenever it shall be decided by this board that any building or part thereof is unfit for human habitation by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness or by reason of its being in a condition dangerous to health or life or likely to be the cause of sickness among the occupants, and notice of such decision shall have been affixed conspicuously on the building or any part thereof, and personally served upon the owner, agent, or lessee, if the same can be found in the State, requiring all persons therein to vacate such building or part thereof for the reasons stated therein, such buildings or part thereof shall within ten days thereafter be vacated, or in case of special emergency, within such shorter time as may be specified in said notice.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of all owners, lessees, tenants, or occupants of any and all buildings in the city of Plainfield to keep the gutters and sidewalks and alleys surrounding said buildings free from any offensive substance, liquid or solid, or any dirt, rubbish, water, bottles, broken glass, crockery ware, iron, tin, wire, or stones, or any other thing dangerous to health, life or limb of man or beast.

SEC. 18. Each and every railway car running through or upon the streets of, or elsewhere in the city of Plainfield, and engaged in carrying passengers in said city, or to other places, shall be kept carefully and thoroughly washed and cleaned, and when so directed by this board, fumigated so that all dirt and filth, or causes of disease, are removed from the inside, steps, and platform of said cars.

SEC. 19. No person shall burn within the city of Plainfield any matter or substance (other than coal, charcoal, wood, gas, or oils) which shall emit into the air or cause or produce or cast off any foul or obnoxious or offensive or hurtful or annoying or repulsive gas, smoke, or odors of any kind whatever.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of any owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant of any lot, ground, building, house, or stable in the city, on notice from this board, to forthwith remove therefrom any rubbish, waste paper, garbage, offal, or any offensive matter or thing; and it shall be the duty of any person, on notice from this board to abate any nuisance existing on any premises of which he may be the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant. If any person shall refuse or neglect to remove any foul or noxious or hurtful matter or thing, or if any person shall refuse or neglect to abate any nuisance, then this board may proceed under the provisions of "An act to establish in this State boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March 31, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and remove said nuisance, source of foulness, or cause of sickness, and shall recover by action of debt the expense incurred by said board by such removal.

SEC. 21. *Penalty.*—Every nuisance herein defined is prohibited and forbidden within the city, and any person or association of persons making, causing, permitting, or maintaining any of the said nuisances shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than $2, nor greater than $50, for every such offense, and in the case of a continuing offense shall be liable to a further penalty of $10 for each and every day after written notice of the offense from this board. [An amendment adopted July 7, 1911, to Article I of an ordinance adopted Dec. 18, 1902.]

TORRINGTON, CONN.

NUISANCES.

SEC. 2. All persons who shall convey or cause to be conveyed through any street or portion of any street in this borough any offal, bones, grease, fat, or any putrid or offensive material shall use a conveyance acceptable to the board of health, and from the 1st of April to the 1st of December in each year such materials shall be carted in tight barrels with covers which shall be closed at all times except when open for the purpose of placing such material within the barrel or removing the same. During the months of May, June, July, August, and September said barrels shall be washed daily with hot water.

SEC. 3. The owner of every animal that shall die or be found dead in said borough, except where such animal has been killed for food and is fit for food, shall cause such animal to be immediately buried, at least 3 feet under ground, or carried beyond the borough limits, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $50 for every neglect or refusal so to do.

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SEC. 5. No cattle or swine shall be kept within the limits of the borough without the licenses from the board of health, which board shall have power to grant licenses to suitable persons to keep cattle or swine in suitable places, provided that no licenses shall be granted to keep swine within 150 feet of the residence of any person other than the one to whom such license is granted.

SEC. 6. No person shall place, leave, or suffer to remain upon any premises in said borough any manure or fertilizing or refuse matter in such manner or condition as to be offensive to those residing in the neighborhood or passing in the street by odors arising therefrom.

SEC. 7. The board of health, when satisfied upon due examination that a cellar, room, tenement, or building in this borough occupied as a dwelling place has become by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, or other cause, unfit for such purpose and a cause of nuisance or sickness to the occupants or to the public, shall issue a notice in writing to the owner, or his agent, and occupants, requiring the premises to be put in proper condition, or if said board see fit, requiring the occupants to quit possession within such time as said board may deem reasonable.

SEC. 8. Every person who shall violate any provision of any ordinance of said borough now or hereafter in force for which no specific penalty is or shall be otherwise provided, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding $100 for every such violation, according to the nature and aggravation of the offense.

[Ordinance effective July 1, 1911.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.

NUISANCES.

SEC. 3. That the following offenses are, and are hereby, declared nuisances:

(*a*) Allowing or permitting any night soil, garbage, or any offensive or decomposing solid or fluid matter or substance to leak or ooze or escape from any cart or wagon or vessel in which the same may be conveyed or carried.

(*b*) The carrying or conveying through any street any substance which has been removed from any privy vault or cesspool, unless the same shall be inclosed in air-tight receptacles.

(*c*) Pumping out of cesspools and allowing the contents thereof to flow over the premises for fertilizing or other purposes.

(*d*) Spitting upon the floors of public buildings and of public conveyances.

(*e*) The carrying on by any person or persons or corporation of any trade, manufacture, or business within the township which may be obnoxious or offensive to the inhabitants of said township or any part thereof, and which may be attended by noisome and offensive odors, without having first obtained a permit from this board; such permit to be granted only on such terms and conditions as shall be from time to time prescribed by said board, to which terms and conditions the applicant or applicants for such permit shall subscribe before receiving said permit, and such permit shall not be transferable in case of sale or transfer of the business, in which case a new application must be made in the name of the parties who propose to conduct the business; and the said trade, manufacture, or business may be at any time summarily abated in case of failure or neglect to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit, and any such trade, manufacture, or business which may be established within the township without having first obtained the permit hereinbefore provided for shall be summarily abated.

SEC. 4. That any person who shall commit any offense specified in section 3 of this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $100.

SEC. 5. That any person who shall carelessly, negligently, or willfully aid in or contribute to the doing of any act dangerous to life or detrimental to the health of any human being, except for justifiable motives for adequate reasons, or who shall omit any precaution reasonable and proper to prevent or remove danger or detriment to life or health of any human being, shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

SEC. 6. That the accumulation of any decaying animal or vegetable substance or substances, or of other offensive matter in the form of rubbish, garbage, or offal, in or upon any lot, street, or highway, or in or upon any public or private place, and allowing the same to remain in or upon any such lot, street, highway, public or private place, until the same shall become hazardous to health, or until the same shall by reason of offensive odors become a source of discomfort to persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons who shall allow any such accumulations, or who shall aid therein, shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

SEC. 7. That the pollution of any stream, well, spring, or reservoir of water used for drinking purposes is hereby prohibited, and any person or persons who shall cause such pollution, or who shall aid therein, shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

SEC. 8. That the construction of any drain or sewer, or the pouring out of fouled liquids on the surface of the ground in such manner as to become the source from which offensive odors shall emanate, or in such manner as to pollute the ground, air, or water to the risk or detriment of the health of persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons who shall cause or maintain, or who shall aid in causing or maintaining any such nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

SEC. 9. That the storage of animal refuse or decayable or putrescible matter in liquid or solid form in any vault, cesspool, or other receptacle in such manner as to endanger health, or in such manner that the same shall, by reason of offensive odors emanating therefrom, become a source of discomfort to persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons causing or maintaining any such nuisance, or aiding therein, shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

SEC. 10. That the overflow of any foul liquids or gases into any place where they may become injurious to health, or the keeping or forming such sunken places or excavations upon any lot or land as accumulate foul water or offensive animal or vegetable matter, is hereby declared to be a nuisance ,and any person or persons who shall cause or maintain any such nuisance or who shall aid in causing or maintaining the same, shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

SEC. 11. That the keeping of any tenement house or other house or building, or any part thereof, in such a state of uncleanliness, or the crowding of persons in any tenement house in such a manner as to endanger the health of the persons dwelling therein, is hereby declared to be a nuisance; and any person or persons through whose act such state of uncleanliness shall be caused, and any person or persons by whom such crowding shall be caused shall be liable to a penalty of $25.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

NUISANCES.

Filling of lots, etc.

SEC. 82. No animal or vegetable substance and no muck, silt, or dirt gathered in cleaning yards, buildings, docks, or slips, or waste of mills or factories, or any materials which are offensive, or tend, by decay, to become putrid or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, shall be deposited or used to fill up or raise the surface or level of any lot, grounds, docks, wharf, or pier within the limits of the city of Yonkers, unless pursuant to a special permit from the health officer; and no ground or material filled with offensive matter or substance or that will emit or allow to arise through or from the same any offensive odor of deleterious exhalation shall be opened or turned up, or the surface thereof removed, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October in any year, except pursuant to a permit therefor first obtained from the health officer.

Stables.

SEC. 83. No person shall hereafter occupy or use any building in the city of Yonkers for a stable unless first authorized thereto by the health officer. The conditions upon which such permits are issued are:

1. The stable must be erected and completed in all its appointments.
2. The manure must be stored in tight receptacles and removed at frequent intervals.
3. The ventilation, lighting, and drainage of the stable must be satisfactory to the board of health.
4. The erection of the stable must be begun within 90 days after the date of application for a permit and prosecuted to completion.
5. The position of the stable must be in accordance with a plan on file in the office of the health bureau.

Manure pits, etc.

SEC. 84. All manure when allowed to accumulate for more than 24 hours shall be kept in properly constructed manure pits. All manure pits shall be water tight and provided with proper covers, and shall be properly ventilated. All liquid discharges and water from stables shall be conducted by properly constructed drains to the public sewers, except in cases where special permit is obtained from the health officer.

Oyster shells, etc.

SEC. 85. Every proprietor, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any oyster house, oyster saloon, or other premises where any oysters, clams, lobsters, or fish are consumed, used, or sold, or where any of the shells or refuse matter thereof shall accumulate, shall daily cause all such shells, offal, and refuse matter to be removed therefrom to some proper place, and shall keep his house, saloon, and premises at all times free from any offensive odors or accumulations.

Accummulation of bones, decayed fish, meat, etc.

SEC. 86. No deposit or accumulation of bones, decayed fish, meat, or vegetables, clam or oyster shells, or any offensive or unwholesome substance shall be made or permitted in any part of any tenement, dwelling house, or shop in the city of Yonkers.

Deleterious substances on land or in ponds.

SEC. 87. No person shall permit or have any offensive substance, water, or other liquid, whether refuse or for use in any trade or otherwise, on his premises to the prejudice of life or health; or throw, deposit, or allow to run or be thrown or deposited into or upon any street or public place, lake, pond, stream, or river in said city, any offensive or deleterious liquid, gas, or solid, or any offensive matter whatsoever; or foul or render impure any natural stream of water in any manner which may be prejudicial to health; and any refiner or manufacturer of any produce whatsoever shall use the most approved and all reasonable and proper means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases, and odors from his premises.

Factories detrimental to health.

SEC. 88. No person or company shall erect or maintain within the limits of the city of Yonkers any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive, or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalations are generated without a permit from the health officer and subject to sanitary regulations of the health bureau; and every such establishment now or hereafter established shall be kept clean and wholesome in every particular, so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to life or health.

Smoke, gases, etc.

SEC. 89. The owners, lessees, tenants, occupants, and managers of every building, vessel, or place in or upon which a locomotive or stationary engine, furnace, or boilers are used, shall cause all ashes, cinder, rubbish, dirt, and refuse to be removed to some proper place, so that the same shall not accumulate; nor shall any person cause, suffer, or allow smoke, cinders, dust, gas, steam, or offensive or noisome odors to escape or be discharged from any such building, vessel, or place to the detriment or annoyance of any person or persons not being therein or thereupon engaged.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

SEC. 114. No person shall throw, deposit, discharge, or convey, or cause to be thrown, deposited, discharged, or conveyed, into the Nepperhan River, in the city of Yonkers, or into any pond or stream in said city, any garbage, refuse, excrement, animals, either dead or living, or any vegetable or animal matter liable to decay and emit offensive or unwholesome gases or effluvia, or anything which is or is likely to become a nuisance, dangerous or detrimental to public health.

SEC. 115. There shall be no sewage or any unclean discharge whatsoever which is or may become injurious to health from any dwelling house, privy, vault, cesspool, slaughterhouse, factory, store, stable, or other building into the Nepperhan River or any pond or stream in the city of Yonkers.

SEC. 116. No owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any premises in the city of Yonkers, adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Nepperhan River or any pond or stream, shall construct, use, maintain, discharge therefrom into or upon the premises so owned or occupied by him, any privy, water-closet, or cesspool, situated so that excrement, slops, garbage, or any vegetable or animal matter which is or is likely to become a nuisance or offensive, can pass or be discharged therefrom into or upon either the waters of the Nepperhan River or any pond or stream in the city of Yonkers, or upon the surface of the land adjacent to or in the vicinity of said Nepperhan River or stream.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES OF MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.

ELGIN, ILL.

MEDICINE SAMPLES—DISTRIBUTION OF.

SECTION 1. No person shall be permitted to give away, deposit, or otherwise distribute any sample package, parcel, box, or other quantity of any nostrum, proprietary medicine, or other material of an alleged medicinal character or claiming to be a curative agency by means of depositing or leaving same in any hallway, private area, or yard, or on any street, alley, or public ground in the city.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each offense.

[Ordinance adopted Sept. 30, 1911.]

OIL CITY, PA.

SAMPLES OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AND PREPARED FOODS.

RULE 22. It shall be unlawful to pass out, distribute, or peddle in any manner, patent or proprietary medicine, washing or soap powders, soaps, tobaccos, yeast, patent or prepared foods, or any other package or substance. The free distribution of the above-mentioned articles in the manner indicated is hereby declared dangerous and detrimental to public health and is therefore prohibited.

[Regulation board of health adopted Oct. 18, 1911.]

DRUGS—SALE OF.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

HABIT-FORMING DRUGS—SALE OF.

SEC. 182. No cocaine or salts of cocaine, eucain, alpha or beta eucain, either alone or in combination with other substances, or any substance under any other name giving a similar chemical test of cocaine, and no opium or official preparations of opium, and no morphine or salts of morphine, or the derivatives of either or any of them, shall be sold at retail by any person in the city of New York except upon the written prescription of a physician, duly authorized to practice as such, or other person duly authorized by law to practice medicine and administer drugs or perform surgery with the use of instruments.

Nothing hereinbefore mentioned, however, shall apply to compounded mixtures containing opium or morphine or their derivatives, the formulas for which are given in the latest dispensary or national formulary, in which said mixtures the maximum dose, as plainly stated on the label of the package, as dispensed does not contain in excess of one-half a grain of powdered opium or the equivalent of its alkaloids; or to preparations for external use only, in the form of liniments, lotions, ointments, or oleates.

The last-mentioned preparations shall be labeled "For external use only" and marked "Poison."

[Amendment to sanitary code adopted July 18, 1911.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, INTERMENTS, AND DISINTERMENTS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS—REPORTS OF.

Births: SEC. 30. Every physician or midwife attending at the birth of a child and no physician or midwife being in attendance, the parent or custodian of a child born shall cause a notice of such birth to be returned within 36 hours thereafter to the office of the registrar of vital statistics upon the blank notice of birth provided by the department of health, and shall within three days thereafter file with the registrar of vital statistics a complete record of the birth upon the form prescribed by the State department of health, which shall be attested by the physician or midwife if any in attendance, and no physician or midwife being in attendance, by the parent or custodian of the child born.

The physician or midwife attending at the birth of a child shall at the time of filing such certificate, unless it contains the given name of such child, cause to be furnished to the parents or custodian of such child a name card, which shall be filled in by such parent or custodian with the given name of such child when named, and immediately filed with the registrar of vital statistics at his office.

Any person violating any provision of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $2 for each offense.

Deaths: SEC. 31. Upon the death or notification thereof of any person the physician last in attendance upon such deceased shall immediately fill out a certificate of death, giving full name of deceased, medical attendance, date and probable cause of death, duly certify to same and deliver the certificate to the undertaker or person having charge of corpse; and it shall be the duty of the undertaker to obtain the information necessary to complete the certificate from some member of the family of the deceased or competent person who is able to furnish the facts; and after duly recording the same on the certificate shall cause it to be filed with the registrar of vital statistics within 24 hours after having received the certificate. In case an inquest is required by law, the coroner or the coroner's physician shall fill out "said certificate." If no inquest is required and no physician was intendance at the time of death or immediately prior thereto, the health officer shall fill out and file said certificate. Any person violating any of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $5 for each offense. [Amendment to sanitary code, adopted July 28, 1911.]

ORANGE, N. J.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS—CERTIFICATES OF, TO BE MADE.

Section 82 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"82. The secretary of the board of health for the time being shall be ex officio registrar of vital statistics for the city of Orange, and such secretary is hereby designated, appointed, and constituted registrar of vital statistics as aforesaid and shall have all the powers and perform all the duties required of a registrar of vital statistics by the laws of this State or the ordinances of this board and such as have heretofore been vested in and imposed upon the city clerk of the city of Orange; and every person having authority to solemnize marriages shall transmit to such registrar of vital statistics a certificate of every marriage solemnized before him within five days next thereafter, and said certificate shall be made out on blank forms furnished by said registrar for that purpose, and shall include all facts required by said forms. Any person or persons failing to comply with or violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $10."

Section 83 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"83. That the physician or midwife present at the birth of every child born in this city, and in case there is no physician or midwife present, the parent or witness present at said birth, shall report in writing to the registrar of vital statistics of this city all particulars concerning said birth called for on the blank forms furnished by him for that purpose, and said report shall be made within five days next after the date of said birth. Any person or persons failing to comply with, violating, or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $10."

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the sanitary and plumbing code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, INTERMENTS, AND DISINTERMENTS—PERMITS AND REGISTRATION.

SEC. 38. That no person shall disinter or remove from one burial place to another the body of any person without a permit so to do from this board, and all human bodies buried in graves shall have at least 4 feet of earth on top of the coffin in which is said body. Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $50.

SEC. 39. That any physician, midwife, nurse, clergyman, magistrate, or any other person, who shall officiate at any death, birth, or marriage and who shall neglect to make return thereof to the proper officer, according to law, shall for each and every failure to make such return or report be liable to a penalty of $25.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

INTERMENT AND DISINTERMENT OF BODIES.

SEC. 29. It shall be unlawful and all persons are hereby forbidden to inter the body of any deceased person within the city of Yonkers, or to remove such body therefrom, until a physician, registered in the office of the health bureau, shall have given a certificate setting forth the date and cause of death, or until a coroner shall have given a permit to make the interment; and before such interment or removal said certificate or permit shall be delivered to the health officer, who shall thereupon grant a permit for the removal or interment required; provided, however, that if the health officer shall not be satisfied with a physician's certificate in any particular case, he may also require a coroner's permit to be first obtained, and within 48 hours after the delivery to him of the aforesaid certificate or coroner's permit he shall file the same in the office of the health bureau.

Provided also that the health bureau may at its discretion issue permits for interments within the city of Yonkers of the bodies of persons previously interred in any cemetery or burial ground in said city or elsewhere, and also permits for the removal of the bodies of persons previously interred in any cemetery or burial ground in said city; and provided also that the burial or transit permits duly issued by the board of health of other cities and burial permits granted pursuant to the rules and regulations adopted by the board of supervisors of Westchester County shall have the same effect within the city of Yonkers as permits granted by the health officer of said city; and provided also that the aforesaid provisions of this section shall not apply to interments authorized by the health officer pursuant to the succeeding sections.

SEC. 30. The aforesaid permit for interment shall be delivered to the keeper of the cemetery wherein the interment is proposed to be made before he shall allow such interment; and it shall be the duty of such keeper to indorse thereon, over his signature, the date and place of interment in each instance respectively, and on the first day of each and every month to deliver to the health bureau a report in writing, showing all the interments made or allowed by him during the preceding month, specifying in each case the name of the deceased, the number of the permit, the date and place of interment, and the name and residence of the attending undertaker and at the same time he shall file with the health bureau all of the said permits which may have been received by him during such period.

SEC. 31. The physician last in attendance during the final illness of any person who shall have died in the city of Yonkers, shall, within 24 hours after the death of such person, make, sign, and deliver to the family or nearest friend of the deceased,

or to the attending undertaker, a certificate specifying the full name of the deceased, duration of his attendance, duration of the disease, cause of death and date of death, giving year, month, and day.

Such certificate shall be the certificate required as specified in section 29, Article IV, to obtain a permit for interment from the health bureau whenever the death shall have occurred within the city of Yonkers.

SEC. 32. In every case of interment of the body of any person within the city of Yonkers, the attending undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall, before interment, and within a reasonable time after the death of such person, obtain the permit for interment granted in accordance with section 29, Title IV, of this sanitary code, and deliver the same to the keeper of the cemetery where the interment is to be made. If no person regularly doing business as an undertaker shall be in attendance, the person who shall place the body of the deceased in the coffin or other receptacle shall be deemed to be the attending undertaker for the purpose of this sanitary code.

SEC. 33. Except the health officer shall otherwise require or permit, no interment of any dead human body shall be made by any person in any place in the city of Yonkers except in legally incorporated cemeteries, and every such body shall be buried to a depth of at least 6 feet below the surface of the ground and no more than two bodies to be interred in one grave. No vaults shall be constructed or used for the reception of such dead bodies, except upon a permit from the health officer. The receiving vaults in each of the existing cemeteries in said city now constructed may continue to be used for the temporary reception of such dead bodies as heretofore, subject, however, to any regulations concerning the same which may be made by the commissioner of public safety.

SEC. 34. No person shall inter the remains of the stillborn or dispose of the same in any other manner without a permit therefor having been obtained from the health officer, such permit to be granted upon the presentation of a certificate of death as required in section 29, Title IV, of this sanitary code.

SEC. 35. No person having the care or charge of the dead body of any human being shall retain, or allow to be retained, unburied such body for a longer period than four days after the death of such person without a permit from the health officer, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may be retained unburied.

SEC. 36. The health officer is hereby empowered and authorized, with the agents and servants of the health bureau, to enter into any house, dwelling, or building within the city of Yonkers, and take and convey therefrom at any time of day or night, and inter in such place as they shall deem proper the body of any person who shall have died of smallpox or of yellow fever, or of typhus fever, or of Asiatic cholera or other pestilential disease; and the health officer shall have power, in such cases as he shall judge proper, to prescribe the time, manner, and place in which the interment of any person who shall have died of any of the aforesaid diseases may be had, conducted, and done, and also who may attend and be present at the same; and when they shall so prescribe it shall be unlawful to conduct or make or have such funeral or interment in any other manner; and no person shall attend any such interment except such as shall be permitted by the health officer.

SEC. 37. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or epidemic cerebrospinal fever, but the funeral in such cases shall be private. And it shall not be lawful to invite or permit at the funeral of any person who has died of any of the above diseases, or of any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, or at any service connected therewith, any person whose attendance is not necessary or to whom there is danger of contagion thereby. The dead body of any person who has died of any of the above-named diseases shall not be placed, carried, or permitted to be removed in any wagon, carriage, or vehicle except such as is used as a hearse exclusively, unless under a written permit from the health officer; nor shall any such body be removed, except for immediate burial, unless inclosed in a hermetically sealed casket.

SEC. 38. It shall be unlawful to permit more than two carriages at any such funeral. The carriage or carriages used to convey any person or persons from any infected house to the cemetery or elsewhere shall be upholstered in leather, including all parts of the inside of said carriage, except the floor and other parts composed of solid wood. The undertaker or other person or persons furnishing carriages to persons residing in or entering infected houses shall immediately fumigate, or cause to be fumigated and then washed with a disinfecting solution, every such carriage before using it for other purposes, under the direct supervision of an employee of the health bureau; and thereafter only such carriages shall be used to convey persons suffering from contagious diseases to the Yonkers City Hospital. Any violation of this section will subject the offender to $100 fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 39. No disinterments will be permitted in the city of Yonkers between May 1 and November 1, except in cases of bodies inclosed in metallic or metallic lined air-tight coffins, and no bodies disinterred in places outside said city between May 1 and November 1 shall be transported through the streets of said city, unless and except the same be inclosed in hermetically sealed air-tight coffins.

SEC. 40. There shall be a record kept in the office of the health bureau of all permits granted both for interment and removal of dead bodies of human beings, which record shall be numbered consecutively from 1 upward, specifying in each case the number and date of permit, name of deceased, and reported cause of death.

SEC. 41. Every coroner holding any inquest within the city of Yonkers upon a dead body shall, within 48 hours after the holding of any and every inquest, report in writing to the health bureau the material facts elicited at such inquest, and shall file with said bureau a certificate setting forth the name, age, sex, and color of such deceased person, and date and cause of death, as far as the same can be ascertained.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

HEALTH AUTHORITIES—ORGANIZATION, POWERS, AND DUTIES.

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.

BOARD OF HEALTH—OFFICERS AND DUTIES.

SEC. 1. That the chairman of the township committee for the time being shall act as chairman of the board of health, and the township assessor for the time being shall be the secretary thereof.

SEC. 2. That the chairman shall perform such duties as usually appertain to such office, and the secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board, and of all complaints relating to sanitary matters, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the board in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 41. That any member of the board of health, the agents or officers thereof, may make inspections and examinations required by any law of this State, or by any code, ordinance, regulation, or order of this board, upon exhibiting his badge accompanied by a certificate of authority under the seal of the board; and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct such inspection, examination, or execution under a penalty of $25 for each and every offense, and until an inspector shall be appointed by this board, all powers herein conferred upon an officer or inspector shall be, and the same are hereby, given to each member of the board.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

HEALTH OFFICER—DUTIES OF.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the health officer to see that the provisions of the sanitary code, the ordinances, rules, regulations, and requirements of the health bureau of the city of Yonkers are properly complied with, and to report to the commissioner of public safety forthwith any violation thereof, as well as any law of the State of New York relating to the public health which has been violated in the city of Yonkers.

SEC. 2. The health officer shall report to the commissioner of public safety bimonthly all matters relating to public health which shall have come under his observation, or of which he shall have been informed, and at the first meeting of each month he shall report a table to be made up from the most reliable sources which he can command, showing the mortality within the city of Yonkers within the month then passed, and showing the particular cause thereof, specifying the different diseases, and such other information as may be necessary and important to keep said commissioner informed of the condition of the health of the city, and to enable him to prevent the spread or increase of disease; and he shall at such other times as he may deem proper communicate to the commissioner of public safety matters relating to the health of the city.

SEC. 3. The health officer or other duly authorized officers of the health bureau is hereby empowered:

(*a*) To enter upon and into any premises, lots, yards, buildings, and houses within the city of Yonkers at all reasonable times, for the purpose of investigating any suspected cause or promotant of disease or ill health, and to order and direct the removal or remedy of such cause or promotant of disease or ill health, or to remedy or remove the same.

(*b*) To examine all infected houses, buildings, dwellings, outhouses, yards, and other premises.

(*c*) To cause a smoke test or peppermint test to be applied to the plumbing and drainage system of all houses in the city of Yonkers infected with contagious disease.

(*d*) To examine any building, tenement house, dwelling, stable, vault, water conduit, cesspool, sewer pipe or basin, yard, or other premises during and within all reasonable times, for the purpose of ascertaining the cleanliness, ventilation, or other condition thereof.

(*e*) To require any person, or persons using the same, or occupying the premises whereon the same are situated, or owning said premises, to cleanse, disinfect, ventilate and purify the same, and to empty any such vault, water conduit, cesspool, sewer pipe or basin.

(*f*) To require all persons infected with, or who shall have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease and not properly isolated, to be removed to the city hospital. The said hospital shall also have the power to ascertain and determine the expense of such removal, and the expense incurred for medical care, attendance and support of the persons so removed, and to report the same to the commissioner of public safety.

(*g*) To examine plans and specifications for plumbing and drainage submitted according to the rules and regulations of the health bureau, and to approve the same when in conformity with such rules and regulations, also to inspect the work of plumbing and drainage upon any premises in the city of Yonkers while the same is in progress and at its completion, and to see that the rules and regulations of the said bureau as to plumbing and drainage are complied with.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the said health officer to personally investigate the sanitary condition of premises and the means employed for the isolation of the patient, in every case of smallpox, typhus fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other dangerous contagious diseases occurring in the city of Yonkers, and to report the same in writing to the commissioner of public safety.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the health officer in every case of smallpox, typhus fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other dangerous contagious diseases occurring in the city of Yonkers, to cause a printed notice or placard denoting the disease, to be placed on the apartment door of all houses occupied by more than one family, and upon the front door of houses occupied by one family, where a contagious disease exists.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the health officer to cause all premises infected with contagious disease to be disinfected and fumigated at the expiration of quarantine, by, or under the supervision of, an inspector of the health bureau.

SEC. 7. Whenever a physician's report, pursuant to the provisions of section 12 of this sanitary code, shall have been received by the health officer, it shall be his duty to record and register in a book suitable for the purpose all of the facts and information stated in such report. Such report and register shall be the property of the health bureau, and shall be confidential, and not accessible to the public except on recommendation of the health officer and by a written order of the commissioner of public safety, when the information may be given for such scientific and sanitary purposes as may be deemed important. The commissioner of public safety shall furnish to the health officer all necessary blanks, envelopes, and postage stamps required for making such such report, the same to be delivered by the health officer to the physician. [Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

MASSAGE, MANICURING, VAPOR BATHS—LICENSING OF PERSON PRACTICING.

REGULATION 84. In accordance with chapter 443 of the acts of 1911, all persons practicing manicuring, massage, or who conduct an establishment for giving vapor baths for hire or reward will receive a license from the board of health on presentation of a recommendation signed by an inspector of the health department, a police inspector, the city marshal, or a member of the board of health, on payment of a fee of $2.

All such licenses shall expire on the 31st day of December of each year without regard to the time of issuance. [Regulation board of health, adopted July 1, 1911.]

NASHVILLE, TENN.

MUNICIPAL NURSES FOR CONSERVATION OF INFANTS.

SECTION 1. That the board of health be, and is hereby, empowered and authorized to employ two or more female nurses for the prevention of infant mortality at a salary of not less than $80 per month nor more than $85 per month. Said nurses shall be under the control and direction of the city health officer and shall be graduate trained nurses holding certificates or diplomas for proficiency from some reputable hospital or institution.

[Ordinance No. 134, as amended Sept. 18, 1911.]

ORANGE, N. J.

MOSQUITOES—PREVENTION OF THE PROPAGATION OF.

The accumulation of water in which mosquito larvæ breed is hereby declared a nuisance, and any person creating or maintaining or aiding in the creation or maintenance of such nuisance shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $10, and each day during which such nuisance shall exist shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the sanitary and plumbing code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

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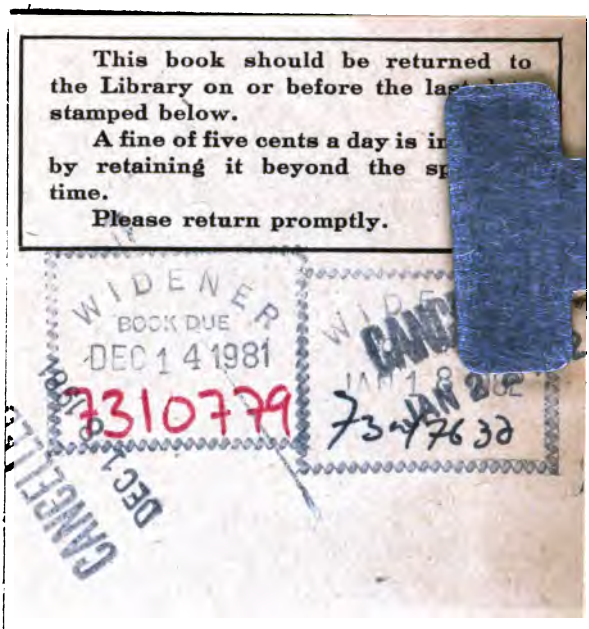
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